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The family Christian almanac for the United States, for the year ...

David Young, American Tract Society





ALMANAC 1851

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

TIDE-TABLE.

CRIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at New York, Elizabethtown Point, and New London.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows: (A signifies that the annexed quantity of time is to be added, S subtracted)—For

W. M.	, E. M., 1	L M.
Amelia Harbor 8 0 24	Georgetown Bar S 1 54 Passamaquoddy River A	2 36
Ann. Cape A 2 36	GouldsboroughA 2 6 Penobscot RiverA	51
Annapolis A 2 6	Guilford A 1 30 PhiladelphiaA	s ñ
Anticosti Island, west) 9 5 04	Helifey N S S 1 94 Plymouth	กาล
end	Halifax, N. S 8 1 24 Plymouth	
G4 A	Hetters Come A O O Down Down I I a	1 91
St. Augustine S 1 34	Hatteras, Cape 8 0 6 Port Royal Island 8	<i>y</i> 39
Block Island S 1 17	Henlopen, Cape S 0 9 Portsmouth A	₹ 21
Boston A 2 36	Henry, CapeS 1 14 Quebec, CanadaS	05
Canso, Cape S 0 24	Kennebec 8 1 54 Rhode Island 8	2 9
Charles, CapeS 1 9	Lookout, Cape	9 54
Charleston Bar 8 1 39	Machias	54
Cod. Care A 2 36	Marblehead A 2 30 Salem A	9 34
	May, Cape 8 0 9 Sandy Hook, N.J 8	
Paintal	Manna Daniel	5 11
ParineidA 2 U	Mount Desert A 2 6 Saybrook A	1 19
Fear, Cape 5 U 54	New Bedford S 1 17 St. John's, N. F S :	2 54
Florida Keys S 0 4	Newburyport A 2 21 St. Simon's BarS	1 24
Gay Head S 1 17	New Haven A 1 22 Sunbury A (36
George's River A 1 51	Norwich Landing A 0 45 Townsend A	1 51
-		

EQUATION OF TIME.

Almanacs often contain the expressions, "sun fast," and "sun slow." They refer to the difference of time as shown by the sun, and as shown by a good clock or watch. Time as marked by the former is called "apparent," and as marked by the latter, "mean time." A good sundial will always tell the former; a watch or clock, the latter. The calculations of most almanacs are given in mean or clock time.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIREWOOD.

Lbs. in a cord.	Lbs. in a cord. 6 White Beech3,236 12	Lbs. in a cord.
1 Shellbark Hickory4,469	6 White Beech3,236 12	White Elm2,592
2 Pignut, Hickory or)	7 Apple-tree3,115 13 8 Black Birch3,115 14	Spanish Oak2,449
common Walnut	8 Black Birch 3,115 14	Buttonwood2.391
3 White Oak3,821	9 Black Oak 3,102 15	Pitch Pine 1,904
4 Scrub Oak3,337	10 Yellow Oak2,919 16	White Pine 1.868
	11 Maple2,668 17	

It is estimated that a cord of wood contains when green 1,443 lbs. of water. So that a farmer who brings into market a cord of green wood, has no less load for his team than another who should put on the top of his cord of dry white oak, three quarters of a cord of seasoned pine, or one hogshead and two barrels of water.

MEMORANDA FOR 1851.

Jam. 1, Circumeision; 5, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 12, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 19, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 26, 3d S. aft. Epiph.; Per. 2, 4th S. aft. Epiph.; 9, 5th S. aft. Epiph.; 16, Septuagesima; 23, Sexagesima; 24, St. Matthias. March 2, Quinquagesima; 5, Ash-Wednesday; 9, 1st S. in Lent; 16, 2d S. in Lent; 23, 3d S. in Lent; 30, 4th S. in Lent April. 6, 5th S. in Lent; 13, 6th S. in Lent; 18, Good-Friday; 20, Easter-Sunday; 25, St. Mark; 27, 1st S. aft. Easter; 13, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, 5th S. aft. Easter; 29, Ascension-day. June 1, St. aft. Ascension; 8, Whit-Sunday; 11, St. Barnabas; 15, Trinity-Sunday; 22, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. John the Baptist; 29, 2d S. aft. Trin. St. Peter. July 6, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 13, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 27, 6th S. aft. Trin. 20, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 27, 6th S. aft. Trin. 31, 11th S. aft. Trin. Sept. 7, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 13, St. Matthew, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 28, 15th S. aft. Trin. Cr. 5, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 19, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 28, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 26, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 28, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 26, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 28, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 26, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 28, 18th S. aft. Trin.;

ILLUSTRATED

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR.

ANDOVER-HARVARD LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST LATING 1603
THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY 851, 1851-1855

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 75TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DAVID YOUNG.

HANOVER NECK, NEW JERSEY.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N.; Long. 71° 4' W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40"; Long. 74° 1' BALTIMORE, Lat. 39° 17'; Long. 76° 38'. CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47'; Long. 79° 57'

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW YORK: 150 NASSAU-STREET; BOSTON: 28 CORNHILL; AND BY BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERS.

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ET This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D. D., of New London, Conn., who with great labor and care, has drawn the more important statistical tables from original sources.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1851.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year.

I. January 17, Moon eclipsed at the time of Full Moon, in the morning in the United States, except the eastern part of Maine, where it will be afternoon. Invisible here, but will be seen in the opposite regions of the globe. Magnitude, 5.58 digits on the Moon's northern limb.

II. February I, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the morning, but will be in the evening of Jan. 31, in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river. Invisible in America. The Sun may be seen more or less eclipsed on the southern limb at Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the southern part of Madagascar; and on the northern limb, at New Zealand. This Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 98° 22' east from Greenwich, and latitude 58° 23' south.

III. July 12, evening, and July 13, morning, Moon eclipsed; visible.

Principal Cities.
Eastport New York Philadelphia Baltimore Washington Richmond Rochester Charleston Pittsburgh Cleveland

Magnitude, 8.47 digits on the Moon's southern limb.

IV. July 28, morning, Sun eclipsed; visible more or less throughout the United States, with the exception of the southern part of Florida: on the Sun's northern limb.

				<u> </u>					_1		
CITIES in the order of Latitude.	Beginning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration.	Magnitude.	CITIES in the order of Latitude.	Beginning.	Greatest. Eclipse.	End.	Duration.	Magnitude.
Eastport	8 7 7 41 7 46 7 16 6 30 7 34 6 51 7 49 7 48 6 29 6 12 7 39 7 34 7 4 7 29	9 3 8 35 8 38 8 7 7 21 8 26 7 41 8 40 8 37 7 18 7 0 8 27 8 21 7 51 8 15	10 1 9 31 9 32 9 0 8 14 8 54 9 20 8 33 9 34 9 19 9 12 9 12 9 42 9 4	1 54 1 50 1 46 1 44 1 44 1 44 1 45 1 41 1 39 1 38 1 38	Digits. 4.53 4.46 4.00 4.53 5.23 4.47 4.02 4.66 3.79 3.52 4.87 5.07 3.54 3.79 3.32	Indianapolis Baltimore Cincinnati Washington St. Louis Lexington Richmond Nashville Raleigh Little Rock Milledgoville Charleston Mobile Austin New Orleans St. Augustine	6 37 7 23 6 45 7 21 6 46 7 20 6 36 7 16 6 10 6 56 7 16 6 56 7 16 8 49 6 28 7 3	#. #. 7 24 8 7 7 30 8 5 6 7 29 7 16 7 52 6 49 7 28 7 42 7 42 7 6 21 6 53 7 22	#. #. 14 8 53 8 15 8 55 7 54 8 35 7 59 8 30 7 31 8 10 7 31 8 55 7 43	1 37 1 30 1 33 1 30 1 33 1 30 1 25 1 23 1 16 1 21 1 6 0 55 1 6 0 55 0 40	Digs. 4.23 3.19 3.69 3.01 4.03 3.39 2.57 2.95 2.10 3.02 1.65 1.24 2.20 1.06 0.67

At Astoria, in Oregon, this Eclipse will be chiefly visible. The Sun will rise there at 4 h. 40 m. with 7.01 digits eclipsed, and at 4 h. 58 m. it will be 9.18 digits eclipsed. The Eclipse will end at 5 h. 49 m. At San Francisco, the Sun will rise at 5 h. 2 m. with an Eclipse 6.65 digits diminishing, which will end at 5 h. 43 m. This Eclipse will be more or less visible throughout Europe, and in the northern part of Africa. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 33° 43' west from Greenwich, and latitude 69° 54' north

CHARACTERS.

Sun; D Moon; & Mercury; & Yenus; & Earth; & Mars; 24 Jupiter; & Saturn; H. Herschel.

49 550

RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS AND STARS.

The reader should understand that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place: and also that when the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; and when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DAT	E.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Charles- ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Cha's- ton.
_			E. M.	H. H.	B. M.			H. M.	E. H.	H. M.
	14	Venus rises	4 41	4 34	4 22	July 5	Venus rises	2 52	3 3	3 19
"	24	" "	4 23	4 15	4 3	" 16	" "	3 3	3 14	3 31
Feb.	5	Saturn sets	10 20	10 18	10 15	" 18	Jupiter sets	10 58	11 0	11 3
"	12	Venus rises	4 13	4 5	3 52	Aug. 2	1	10 3	10 5	10 8
"	20	Jupiter rises	9 49	9 46	9 41	7.6. 7	Saturn rises ···	10 25	10 30	10 37
44	28	11 "	9 15	9 12	9 8	" 8	Jupiter sets	9 41	9 43	9 47
Mar.	4	и и	8 58	8-55	8 50	" <u>22</u>	Seven Stars rise	9 58	10 9	10 27
"	11	Venus rises	4 14	4 6	3 54		Desett Desta Line	9 3	9 14	9 32
"		Venus rises					" "			
u	19	" "	4 12	4 5	3 54	. 10	" "	8 11	8 23	8 40
	27		4 8	4 2	3 53	20		7 44	7 55	8 13
April	9	" "	3 58	3 54	3 48	Oct. 6	Mars rises	11 2	11 12	11 29
"	24	" "	3 43	3 41	3 39	" 14	"	10 50	11 0	11 17
May	3	" "	3 32	3 32	3 33	" 25	"	10 32	10 42	10 58
"	14	" "	3 19	3 21	3 25	Nov. 6	"	10 9	10 19	10 34
44	23	""	3 4	3 9	3 16	" 14	"	9 51	10 D	10 15
June		" "	2 58	3 4	3 14	" 27	"	9 17	9 26	9 40
""	14	" "	2 51	2 50	3 12	Dec. 6	"	8 48	8 57	9 11
64	25	" "		~ 00	2 1	" 18	"	8 1	8 10	
_	20		2 49	2 59	3 14	19	*******	101	1 9 10	8 245

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1851.

Jan. 4, ⅓ stat.; 5, ♀ stat. □ ⊙ ♭; 6, Է's gr. elong.; 12, □ ⊙ ∠ℓ, Է stat.; 16, □ ⊙ ⅙; 20, ⊙ enters ; 22, inf. ♂ ⊙ Է. Fes. 2, Է stat.; 7, ∠ℓ stat.; 15, Է's gr. elong.; 19, ⊙ enters ; 25, ♀'s gr. elong. Marcu 20, ⊙ enters ♀. Aran. 1, sup. ♂ ⊙ Է; 8, ¶ ⊙ 21, 4, ♂ ⊙ ♭; 20, ⊙ enters ⋈, ♂ ⊙ ₭; 28, Է's gr. elong. Mar 9, Է stat.; 20, inf. ♂ ⊙ ½², ⊙ enters □. June 1, Է stat.; 10, ∠ℓ stat.; 15, Է's gr. elong.; 21, ⊙ enters □. June 1, Է stat.; 10, ∠ℓ stat.; 15, Է's gr. elong.; 21, ⊙ enters □. June 1, Է stat.; 23, ⊙ enters □. □ ⊙ ♭, □ ⊙ ⅙; 28, ⊙ eclipsed, vis. Ave. 10, ⅓ stat.; 17, ♭ stat.; 23, ⊙ enters □; 26, Է's gr. elong. Sept. 8, Է stat.; 22, inf. ♂ ⊙ ♀; 23, ⊙ enters □; 30, sup. ♂ ⊙ ♀, Է stationary. Oct. 7, Է's gr. elong. □ ⊙ ↑; □ ⊙ enters □; 24, 8 ⊙ ♭; 26, 8 ⊙ ⅙; 27, ♂ ⊙ ∠ℓ. Nov. 7, sup. ♂ ⊙ ♀; 22, ⊙ enters ↓. □ ∞c. 16, ♂ stat.; 20, Է's gr. elong.; 22, ⊙ enters ▷; 27, Է stat.; 31, ♭ stationary.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Υ Aries; Ν Taurus; Π Gemini; S Cancer; Ω Leo; W Virgo; Δ Libra; M Scorλίο; J Sagittarius; Ν Capricorn; Σ Aquarius; Υ Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES.

d. Conjunction; ★ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; √c. Quincunx, 150 degrees; ∂ Opposition, 180 degrees; ∂ Ascending Node; ் Opposition, 180 degrees; ∂ Ascending Node.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, E; Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 9; Epact, 28; Solar Cycle, 12; loman Indiction, 9; Julian Period, 6564.

NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. it is based on the fact, that in the same Lattitude, that is, on a line running due east and vest, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not nly throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 ninutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout he states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois;

a Calendar for Baltimore is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calend for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisian Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath a the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another priciple, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on a line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pitt burgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston; 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city; 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore; and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean di- ameter in Eng. miles.	Mean distance from the Sun.			rotat eir a		Time of r	Light and			
The Sun	883,246		». 25	14	¥. 8	ö	B,	T.	×.	٠.	
Mercury		37,000,000	ĩ	ō	5	28	87	23	15	43	6.6
Venus		68,000,000	ō	23	21	22	2:24	16	49	10	1.9
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	ŏ	23	56	4	365	6	9	12	1.
The Moon		95,000,000	27	7	43	12	365	6	9	12	1.
Mars		144,000,000	ĩ	ó	37	22	686	23	30	35	0.4
Vesta		224,340,600		knov		22	1,325	11	38	24	0.4
Iris			un	KIIO V				23	22		
Hebe		230,000,000		"						41	
Flora				"							
		240,000,000		"						19	1
Astræa	1	246,000,000		"							0.10
Juno		253,598,700		"				.1	36	28	
Ceres		263,236,450		"			1,684	17	38	24	- <i></i>
Pallas*		265,000,000			-:-		1,686	. 7	19	12	
Jupiter	89,170	490,000,000	0	9	55	27	4,332		27	10	0.0
Saturn		900,000,000	0	10	29	17	10,759	1	51	11	0.0
Uranus		1,800,000,000	un	knov	7n		30,686	19	41	32	0,0
Neptune	35,000	2,850,000,000		"			60,128	3	20	02	0.0

^{*} A ninth asteroid named Metis, and also a tenth not yet named, have been discover since the beginning of 1848, between Mars and Jupiter; but as the sizes, distances, etc., a yet unknown, they have not been added to the table.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1851.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.	London.	Boston.	Washington.	Cincinnati.	San France
Vernal Equinox, March Summer Solstice June Autumnal Equinox .Sept Winter Solstice Dec	21 4 55 mo. 22 1 41 mo. 23 3 51 ev.	21 0 11 mo. 21 8 57 ev. 23 11 7 mo.	20 11 47 ev. 21 8 33 ev. 23 10 43 mo.	20 11 17 ev. 21 8 3 ev. 23 10 13 mo.	21 5 33 e 23 7 43 n

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.

The Sun is in						Milos
Perigee December 31.	1850.	distance	from the	Earth.		3.582.0
Apogee July 1.	1851,	"	"	" '	9i	8,771.0
Apogee July 1, Perigee January 2,	1852	٠ ،	"		g	
Terigeo January 25	10029		1051 1		1050	2,000,00

The perigee does not occur in 1851, but occurs twice in 1852.

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year is *leap-year* the number of which can be divided by 4, and not by 100; which can be divided by 400.

lst MO	NTH.				J A	N	U A	R	Y,	1	8	5 1	•				3	1 E	A	8.
MOON	'S PH	ASES			BOS	TON.	NE	w Y	ORK.	ВА	LTU	MO'E	. СН	AR	LE5'2	N. S	UN	•= :	MEI	uD.
New Mo First Qu Full Mo Third Q	arter		10	2 1 7 1	6 (1 37 1 58 3 33	mo. mo. mo.	11	25 46	mo. mo. mo.	5 11 11 3	14 35		111111	22	mo	1	1 9 17 25	ev. 0 0 0	3 7 10 12	50 25 23 37
AR FOR ; N. CAROL,I GEOR'A, ALA., LOUISIANA.				6	2010	2=	0	> -	32 48		9	5.7 8.8 8.8	00 G		7.11 6.33		# F		0 0 0 0 0 0	31 7 36
CALKNDAR FOR CHARLESTON; N. CAROL, LINA, TENN., GEOR'A, ALA MISSIS, AND LOUISIANA.	Sun Moon Sets. Rises.	<u> ۳</u>	4 seus.	_	000	900 910 926 450		121	13 2 3	15.4	17 rise	17 18 18 7 5	19 9	21111	22 morr	22	38	27.	8 8 8 8	30 6 3
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ENDAR FOR IMORE; VIR. IA, KENTUCKY,	꽃을 ,	. 9 . 9 . 9	PÝ.		- w c	51 10 46	: Ē	2.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	8 5 3 5 3 5 3 5	59 5	rise.	2 6 31 3 7 45	8 57	6 11 16	ē o	10.0	5 X	4 25	5 5 18	7 6 49
CALENDAR FOR SALTIMORE; VIRGINIA, KENTUCEY, AND MISSOURI.	Rises. Sets.	: 82 E	38 38 44 44	23 4 4	388	# + + +	88	7 22 4 5 4 4 5	7 22 4 5	44		7 20 5 7 19 5	7 195	15.5	7 175	7 16 5 1	7 150 1	7 13.5 1	1351	7 11 5 1
of Week.			F	ž,		รื≱ฮ์				≯ē	_	S H	≯:	- 	ដូរ	တ္တါ	¥ >	Ę	≯É	
of Month.	Day	0	:v c:	4,	ဂမ	- 00 C	9	11	13	15	22	18 19	នុះ	इं हर	នគ	នុះ	ž,	;Zi	જ ફ	?ਲ
PHIL'A,	>-		9 47		8 2 2 3 1 1 1 1	11 46 morn.	-	- 6	84 t	91	-1-	ထင	2:	==	÷-	88	ਲ ਵ	8		38 - 00
CALENDAR FOR EW YORK CITY; PHIL'A Conn, New Jerry, Penn, Ohio, Indiana, and Illi's.	Ris	. E	3 sets.		88 • ळ • ळ • ळ			20 20 10 44 46	86				00 9	311 16	E C	3 % S	3 6	. 4 . 8		4 6 52
CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHIL'A CONN., NEW JERREY, PENN. OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S.	un Su ises. Set	7 27 4 4	27.4	4	22	22.25 4.4.4	28	264 264 264	25.2	25	1 2 4	88 44 5	10	22.2	88	195	20	7 165 1	1651	145
	N. r.	9 11 1	11 47 7	0 27	33.0	2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	_	4 %	6 48	9	8; t	11 45 ev. 34	839	200	48	8	9.	0	000	38
CALENDAH FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHI'N, WISCONSIN, AND IOWA.	Moon Rises.	i 88	5 55	6 51	- 80 5 4	65: 54:		0 -	. 0. 4 . 0. 4	20		% % 7 8	8 .		i c		7 6 00 6	<u>4</u> ا	93.	6 57
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s decl. 5.	i	1 14 7	26 4 7 7 7		7 49 7	15.25 17.77			20 46 77 7								12 22 22 22 23 24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	2 26 72	56 57 7	3 7 7
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2d MONTH.			FI	EB)	RI	U A	R	Y,	, 1	18	5 1	١.				28	D/	YS
MOON'S PH	ASES.		Во	STON.	N	EW	Yor	K. 1	BAL	TIM'	RE.	СН	ARLI	es'n	. 51	JR o	» M	ERI
New Moon First Quarter Full Moon Third Quarter		1 9 15 22	1 1 4 1 10 4	m. 18 mo 12 mo 14 ev. 54 ev.	. 1). 	0 8 3 8 10 8	м. 55 п 49 п 21 е 31 е	no. V.			mo. e ₹.	17	9	0 1 0 1 0 1	3 5 4 3 4 1 3 2
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; N. CARC, NA, TENN., GROBEL, A Missis., AND LOUISIANA	Sun Sun Moon H.W. Rises, Sets. Sets. Cm'70s.	6 57 5 31 softs 10 m	6 57 5 32 6 56 8 6 56 5 33 7 50 9	6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 545 36 10 32 10 6 535 36 11 97 11	6 52 5 37 morn. mo	6 50 5 39 1 25 0	6 495 40 2 27 1	6 485 42 4 31 4	6 475 43 5 29 5 6 465 44 rises. 6	6 45 5 45 6 40 7	6 435 46 8 58 9	6 425 47 10 4 9 6 405 48 11 7 10	6 39 5 49 morn. 11	6 385 30 0 9 ev. 6 375 51 1 8 0	6 365 52 2 5 1	6 345 53 3 47 4	988
ENDAR IMORE; 14, Kar	Sun Sun Moon Rises. Sets. Sets.	10 K	95 19	7 75 22 8 39 7 65 23 9 36	55 25 25 25 25	323	12.0	200	575 32	365 355 35	535 36	525 37 515 38	505 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 485 48	475 42	465 55	435 45 2	405 47 4	88 k 25 k 36 6
y of Week.	Ds			T.B														
· di Month.	Day			40				_	_		=	_	_			_	_	
CALENDAR FOR EW YORK CITY; PHIL'A, COMM, NEW JERRY, PEHH, OHIO, INDIAMA, AND ILLI'S.	Moon H. W. Sets. N. Your	, o	.00	8 37 10 50 9 35 11 22	<u> </u>	0		<u>4 &</u>	20.	46 6	88	57 57 10	7 10	in ev.	0 21 1 1 1 24 1 48	8	0 r 4 r	4 52 6 43
CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITT; PHIL' COM, NEW JERRY, PH OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILL!	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	7 K. 13. 15.	7 125 17	7 105 19	7 85 22	7 55 24	7 35 27	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 595 30	6 585 32 6 575 33	6 555 34	6 24 5 53 5 36	6 515 38	6 495 40	6 475 6 465	99	9	9
11 a g . i	Moon H. W. Sets. Bosz'n.	H E	338	8 36 1 19 9 34 1 50	<u>88</u>	? en ₹	823	2 2 2 4 3 5 5 5	4 22 20	5 50 9	6 25 11	8 48 28 58	10 8 11	morn. 3	0 2 8 4 4	2 27 5 47	4 12 2 3	4 56 9 43 5 35 10 38
CALENDAE FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLA NEW YORK SPATH, MIN WISCORSH, AND IOWA.	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	7 17 5 19	7 165 13	7 135 16	7 115 18	7 95 21	100	7 505	7 25	7 7 0 5 5 5	6 58 5	6 57 6 55 5 5	26	6 515	6 49 6 485	6 46	6.4	6 5 5 6
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y of Month.				.40 51 11 ≥														

за можтн.	MARCH,	1851.	31 DAYS.
moon's Phases.	BOSTON. NEW YOR	K. BALTIMO'E. CHARLES'N	SUN ON MERID.
New Moon 2 First Quarter 10 Full Moon 17 Third Quarter 24	8 31 ev. 8 19 ev. 5 1 ev. 4 49 ev. 8 35 mo. 8 23 mc 8 42 mo. 8 30 mc	4 38 ev. 4 25 ev. 8 12 mo. 7 59 mo.	
CACENDAR FOR (ARLESTON IN CARO) ARLESTON IN CARO ARRESTON IN CARO ARRESTON IN CARO But But Rices But	255 56 8 27 9 25 56 8 27 9 25 56 8 27 9 25 9 25 9 25 9 25 9 25 9 25 9 25 9	136 0 4 7 4 4 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 5 6 1 1 1 1	0 6 13 1 44 1 1 2 31 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	2885 2825 2825 2825 2825 2825 2825 2825	66 5 2 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	586 15 2 0 57 6 16 2 47 55 6 18 1 3 28 52 6 19 4 38 50 6 20 5 8 49 6 21 5 37
A See Day of Month.	PERSENER PERSENER	288285874657 ¥88713413428	
NEW CALENDAR POR CITY PHILLA CONT. NEW JEAST PHILLA SID	6 6 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	6 10 0 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 386 15 2 4 2 8 8 8 15 5 4 6 15 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 15 8 8 8 15 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
ALENDAR FOR NEW KROLLAN YOR SALE, MOSILAN OVER SALE, MOSILAN OVER SEE Rises Down E. H.	6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 116 6 4 4 3 9 8 6 118 6 6 118 6 7 118 8 11 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 5 6 1 6 2 5 5 5 6 1 6 5 5 5 6 1 6 1 7 5 5 5 6 1 7 5 5 5 6 1 7 5 5 5 6 1 7 5 5 6 1 7 5 6 1
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41	h MON	TH.				A	LΡ	R	II	١,	1	8	51	•					3	0 I)A	YS.
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F F	ew Moor irst Qua ull Moon hird Qua	rter		1 9 15 23	1	49 2 18	ev. mo. ev. mo.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	37	ev	0.		28	ev. mo. ev. mo.	1 1 5 1	42 15	ev.	•	1 9 17 25	0 0 mc	#. 4 1 7 57	
<u>_</u>	AROLI. A, ALA., TANA.	H. W.				920		mom morn	0 57	3 47	00 c	6 57	239	0 G 3 C 7	ල 5 සි රි	3=:	≓ \$					
CALENDAR FOR	ON; N. C. GEORGI	Moon Sets.		r-0		11 11				٠ e		# . <u>e</u>		၀		: E		1 51	80 c	. m	4.5	200 40
CALER	CHARLESTON; N. CAROLI. Ma, Tenn., Georgia, Ala., Missis., and Louisiana.	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	≓ cc	496 19	9	45 6 21 8 8 21	99	9	9 9	9	9	9	99	88 88 88	9 9	9	စ္	9	9	စ	186 3	16 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
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CALENDAR FOR	ALTIMORE; VIR- GINIA, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI.	Sun Me	* 8			22.00		8	3 23	8	82	8	38		8 4	4		•	45.2	3 47	486	38 28 54
CALE	BALTID OINIA AND I	Sun Rises.	5 H.	3:	5 42		38	8	82	8	3 8	33	28	3 22	ຂ≃	12:	34	ಣ	212	20,0	0 4	က လ
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CALENDAR FOR	EW YORK CITT; P Conn., New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and	Sun M	* 8	7 28	38	258	68 S		38	8	8%	36	888	6 40	42	3:	1,3	6 46	6 47 6 47 8 6 6		200	88 88 88
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80	OSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michi'n, Wisconsin, and Iowa.	H. W. Bost's.	4 =		0		282	88	4 œ	-1	<u>ه</u> د	22	= 1		- 6	က	2 4 3 4	5 46	<u>~~</u>	88	8 10 11	22
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CAL	BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHI'N, WISCONSIN, AND IOWA.	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	4.5 6 E	43	4042		388	88	88	25	32	383	89	140	156	150	96	98	80 10	90	20 0	
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5th MONTH.	MAY, 1851.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON. NEW YORK. BALTIMO'E. CHARLES'	N. SUN on MERID.
New Moon	m. m.<	. 9 11 56 16
CALENDAR FOR ALROYMENT AND ALGEBRATE AND ALG	111180 - 1000 44 4 19 80 90 1111 80 - 100 100 100 100 111 100 110 100 110 100 110 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	4 576 56 2 5 3 4 576 57 2 35 4 4 566 58 3 7 5 4 556 59 4 15 6 4 556 59 8et. 7 4 557 0 7 57 8
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HIL'A, PENN. ILL'S. PENN. H. W. H. W. N. YORK B. 54 9 29 9 29 10 37	1111 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
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322 - 12 S	11 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200 4 5 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8
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	MOON	5 PH	ASE	8.		BO51	ON.	N	EW.	YOR	K.	BAI	LTIM	'RE	СН	ARI	ES'	N.	SUN	ow 1	ME:	RID
T	rst Quar ill Moon iird Qua ew Moor	rter	. 1 .	1 2 2	6 3	. m. 1 44 2 0 1 51 1 41	ev.		1 35 1 48 1 39 1 29	ev ev	, ,	1	37	ev. ev. mo.	1 1 1 1 1	24 15	ev.		1 9 17 25	11 11 ev. 0	57 58 0 2	27 50 28 11
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CALENDAR FOR	ON; N. C. GEORGI	Moon Sets			10 47		38	2 2 2	25	34	6 rises.	- 88	96 42	8 1 2	11 34	0	9 0	1 37	% 2.0	888	4 t	8 40
CALEN	CHARLESTON; N. CAROLI NA, TENN., GEORGIA, ALA. Missis., AND LOUISIANA.	Sun Sun Risen Seta	Ni k	2 2 2 2 2 4	44 42 77	52.7	532	38.	537		<u></u>	4 4 53 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		88			4 4 2 2 - 7		4 88 7 10 7 7 27 10	4 557 10	4 4 8 8 7 7 7 5	4 56 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
FOR		Moon Sets.	zi ?	12	11 45	= -	88		233	3 49	riges.		88		=	= 8	=	33	20 CO	3 17	4	30.55
CALENDAR FOR	ALTIMORE; VIR- ginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.	Sun Seta.	ı,	100		67 21 1	88	88	77 22	128	<u>2</u> 2	-1-	288	-		88	88	92	2 2 2	88	88	288
<u>-</u>	Δ	Sun Rises.	_	44	44	44	4	4.4	44	4.3	44	4	44	4.	4 4	4.	4 4	4.	4 4	4.	44	• * *
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E FOR	NEW YORK CITY; PHIL'A Cohn., New Jersky, Penn. Obio, Indiana, and Illi's.	Moon H. Y	ri .	0 17 0 14 10 9	48 11		308	3 CO	200		2 20 7	_	0 3 10	·	11 44 ev.	22	2 4 2 4 3 4	1 31 4	22	33	3	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
CALENDAR FOR	EW YORK CITY; P Coem, New Jersey, Osto, Ipplama, and	Sets.	<u></u>	38 42	222		38	350	88	8			7 31 1	33.1			38	88	38	88	38	388
Ľ		Sun Rises.	# -	4.4 38	4 4 8 8	4 4	4.4	4 4	88	. 4 8	88	4	44 88	4.	4 4 8 8	4 31	4 4 2 E	4 31	44	88	38	338
9. 8.	GLAND, Michi'n,	H. W. Boer's.	4 0		-0	200	4.	25	8 14	22	9 9 9 9 9	4 ÷	1 2 2	83	2 3 1	888	88 0 0 0 0	7 2	88 88 88	2	3 2 2 2 2 2	morn.
CALENDAR FOR	NEW ER	Moon Sets.	1 7	8 10 18 8 10 18		0 morn		ŏ ^{(γ} → αν <u>γ αν</u>	8 T	. <u>4</u>	Solites.	3 53 3 50 3 50 3 50	010	118	7 11 47	000	20 00 20 00	 	00 00 00 00 00 00	. co	- 4	-
CAL	BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORE STATE, MICHI'M, WISCOMSIM, AND IOWA.	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	# 6 # 8	22	27 72	282	282	3 S	22.3	22.3	<u>77</u>	22	2473	22	25.7 27.2 27.3	2573	2 C	28	2827	27	776	200
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CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; N. CAROLI. NA, TENE,, GEORGIA, ALA., Missis, And Louisiana.	on H. W.	30 % 8.	6		3 5	9 4 1 33 3 5 3 5 3 5	22 2 2 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	43 4 51	1000		0 8 51		36 10 36	:=:	8 E		88 88 88	8 4 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8	200	-	00 00	
CALENDAR FOR RLESTON; N. CARO TEMM, GRORGIA, A.	Sun Moon Sets. Sets.	7 10 m		7 10 10	7 10 mg	27	7 9 1 9 2 1 9 2 1	7 9 2	00 00 00 00	<u> </u>	7 7	7 2	7 6 10	7 5 11	7 5 11 7 4 mo	4.0 0	30	77	7	0	20 00 20 00 20 00	
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CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHIL'A COHT, NEW JERSEY, PEHR OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S.	Moon Sets.	я. ж. 3 9 46	2	Ξ:	1 8	0 3 4	1111	_	0 6 0 6	. eg 0	0	6	3 3 3 4 4 4 4	=	12 0	mom.	9		38		90	9 36
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Z	H. W. Su Bost'n. Ris	26 #	11 4	26	36	88 44	84	51	8 6	85		4	38	13	3 KS 4 4	81 E	88 4	36	8	33 1	13 4	59 4
CALENDAR FOR SOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICH!'S, WISCONSIN, AND IOWA.	Moon H.	я. ж. 9 49 о		1 4 1	1 .00 10TB. 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 6 1 42 7	800	30 20 20 10 10	ises. 11	92	9 48	410	11 6	158	morn. 5		# 5 # 5 8 0	3 31 10	. 6	0 3 0	9 37 0
CALENDAR FOR NSTON; NEW ENGL! NEW YORK STATE, MIC WISCOMEN, AND IOWA.	Sets.	-7 is		1 38	7 37 m	7 37	7 37	7 36	۰. در	22	7 33	88	38	38	7 29	388	1 26	88	8	36	28	7 19
BOSTO	Sun Rises.	# 4	4	2.5 2.5 8.5	4 31	4 4 2 33	44 88	4.8	2 7 4 4 2 8	4 4 8 5	88	4	4 4 8 8	44	44 43	44	45	4 4 4 4 4 4	2 4 48	44	2 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 4 52
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DAR FOR N, N. CAROLI- GEORGIA, ALA., D LOUISIANA.	표 등 =	9 10 31	~			15 6 4 27 6 5 39		s. 7 20 35 7 57	000	0	2	요:	17 11 52	- ĕ	2	4 5 5 4 6 0 7 0	19 6 15	1 10		21 9 26 21 10 11
STON STON F., G	n Sets	6 57 10	6 55 11	6.54	10 22 20 00		49	6 48 rise 6 47 7	6 46 8	4	6 43 9	6 42 10	6 40 11	6 39 11 6 37 mg	6 36 0		6 33	2 S	88	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
a H X	8.월 4	9 5 15 42 5 15	10 K	11. 20.			41	46.5 55.55	16	90	35	2 2	20	£ :	27		31.5	3.5	6 5 33	40 14 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
ENDAR IMORE A, Ken	Sets.	17 11 10 17 10 10		<u> </u>	67.	87 87 87	97 1 3	0 7 0 rise 1 6 58 7		8 8	6 53	2 6	6 49	186 48 11 196 46 mon	6 45	16 44 1 26 42 2	6 41	900	88	266 35 27 6 33 9 9
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order of architecture, of freestone, and painted white. It

is situated in the centre of a square, on an eminence 78 feet above tide-water; and consists of a central edifice and two wings, the entire length being 352 feet, and the depth of the wings 121 feet. On the east front, there is a splendid portico of 22 columns, 38 feet high; and on the west front, a portico of 10 columns. The height of the building, to the top of the dome, is 120 feet; and under the doine, is the rotunda, 95 feet in diameter, and of the same height, adorned with sculpture and paintings of a national character. On the east front, in niches, are colossal figures, in marble, of Peace and War, and a fine marble statue of Columbus at the entrance. The colossal statue of Washington, by Greenough, stands in the east park, in a neat temple erected for the purpose. Within the building, are the hall of the House of Representatives, the Senate chamber, the library of Congress, the court-room of the Supreme court, and some 70 rooms for the accommodation of committees, etc., etc. Around the capitol, are 22 acres of park, highly ornamented with trees, shrubbery, fountains, etc.

Anger. - Anger is like rain, which breaks itself upon that on which it falls.

WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED ?-You must believe on Christ as the only and all-sufficient Saviour. Do you ask what it is to believe on him? It is to have such confidence in him, as to receive all that he has said as true, and to treat it as true, to act upon it as true. In other words, you must seek salvation as the gospel directs, by repenting, by believing, by obeying. By repenting—by breaking off, at once, from all sin, whether outward or secret, in the heart or in the life, because it is offensive to God, and ruinous to yourself; for this is repentance. believing-by giving yourself and all that you have to Christ, trusting to him, and to him only, for all that you need for time and eternity; for this is faith. obeying-by engaging sincerely, and uniformly, in whatever you know to be duty, for the sake of glorifying God, and doing good; for this is obedience. This you must be willing to do-this you must begin at once-this you must continue for ever, taking God's word as your rule of action, in dependence on God's Spirit for strength, and in reliance on God's grace for acceptance and final salvation. this, and though your sins are as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool. Come thus unto Christ, and he will in no wise cast you out. Guilty and polluted though you may be, his blood shall cleanse you from all sin.

Repentance, is to leave
The sins I did before;
And show that I do truly grieve,
By doing so no more.

Faith, is to trust in Christ, Relying on his grace; Resting on him as all our hope, Our strength and righteousness.

DR. CHALMERS TO THE IMPENITENT.—You may delay the work of repentance, and think the future far off—but it will come; your last call from heaven far off—but it will come; your last unavailing effort to repent far off—but it will come; the death-struggle, the shroud, the funeral far off—but it will come; the day of judgment, the day of reckoning far off—but it will come; the sentence, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire!" far off—but it will come; eternal banishment from the presence of the Lord, weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth far off—but it will come!

THE BIBLE ITS OWN EVIDENCE.—When Dr. Duff read to the intelligent Hindoo youth for the first time the precept of the Saviour, "I say unto you, Love your enemies; bless them that curse you;" one of them could not restrain himself from speaking out his feelings: "O, how beautiful!" For days and weeks he could not cease repeating, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you." How beautiful! Surely this must be the truth."

CHILDREN AND PARENTS.—"Let all children remember," says Dr. Dwight, "if ever they are weary of laboring for their parents, that Christ labored for his; if impatient of their commands, that Christ cheerfully obeyed; if reluctant to provide for their parents, that Christ forgot himself and provided for his mother amid the agonies of the crucifixion. The affectionate language of this divine example to every child is, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

CHILDREN OF THE PIOUS.—In a town in Massachusetts, the children above a certain age being divided into three classes, it was found that of those whose parents were both pious, two thirds had professed religion; of those, only one of whose parents was pious, one third; and of those, neither of whose parents were nious, only one tenth, and several of these became pious when away from home.



any one mode of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose, and after saying he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue who was a friend to his country, moved that Rev. Mr. Duché—an Episcopal clergyman, who, he said, he understood deserved that character—be invited to read prayers before Congress the next morning. The motion was passed; and the next morning Mr. Duché appeared, and after reading several prayers in the established form, then read the collect for the 7th of September, which was the thirty-fifth psalm. This was the next morning after the startling news had come of the cannonade of Boston; and says John Adams, "I never saw a greater effect upon an audience:

it seemed as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning." "After this," he continues, "Mr. Duché, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into an extemporaneous prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, ardor, earnestness, and pathos, and in language so eloquent and sublime, for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts bay, and especially for Boston. It had an excellent effect upon every body here;" and many, he tells us, were melted to tears. [See letter of John Adams to his wife, Sept. 16, 1774.]

REFLECTION.

The Past—where is it? It has fled.
The Future? It may never come.
Our friends departed? With the dead.
Ourselves? Fast hastening to the tomb.
What are earth's joys? The dews of morn.
Its honors? Ocean's wreathing foam.
Where's peace? In trials meekly borne.
And joy? In heaven, the Christian's home.

THE ALTAR AT HOME.

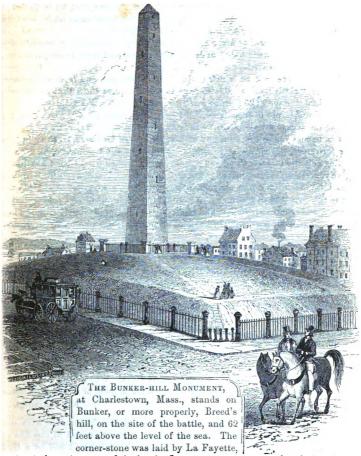
I remember, I remember
The very corner where
My father every morning knelt,
And every eve, in prayer:
I remember where the circle stood
That joined the holy lay;
I remember how, in solemn mood,
We all kneeled down to pray.

EARLY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Thelwall thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinions before it should come to years of discretion, and be able to choose for itself. "I showed him my garden," says Coleridge, "and told him it was my botanical garden. 'How so,' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.' 'O,' I replied, 'that is because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries.'"

The celebrated Dr. Dwight thus speaks of the importance of early religious training: "The great truths of religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, or when it was without this knowledge. Whenever it turns a retrospective view upon the preceding periods of its existence, these truths should always seem to have been in its possession; to have the character of innate principles; to have been inwoven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current thinking."

Self-government.—Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him, by gentle and patient means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm him out of it, by encouraging frank good-humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make his obedience reluctant, subdue him, either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins.

How to Teach Children.—If you find an error in the child's mind, follow it up till he is rid of it. If a word is spelled wrong, be sure that the class is right before it is dismissed. Repeat, and fix attention on the exact error, till it can never be committed again. One clear and distinct idea is worth a world of misty ones. Time is of no consequence in comparison with the object. Give the child possession of one clear, distinct truth, and it becomes to him a centre of light. In all your teaching—no matter what time it takes—never leave your pupil till you know he has in his mind your exact thought.



on the 50th anniversary of the battle, June 17, 1825; and that foundation having been found insufficient, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid in March, 1827. The monument was completed July 23, 1842. Its form is that of an obelisk, 30 feet square at the base, and 16 feet 4½ inches at the top. It is built of hewn granite, and is 221 feet high. The interior is hollow and circular, having a diameter of 10 feet 7 inches at the bottom, and 6 feet 4 inches at the top, and is ascended by 294 steps. At the top is an elliptical chamber, 17 feet high and 11 feet in diameter, with four windows, affording a most beautiful view of Boston, its harbor, and the surrounding country.

A CONTRAST.—Good-nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Illnature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower. What is it to Believe on Christ?—It is, to believe that he is the only Saviour; that "there is no salvation in any other; no other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." Acts 4:12.

It is, to feel your need of him; that you are guilty, and need forgiveness; sinful, and need to be made holy; under condemnation, and need to be pardoned; lost, and need to be saved.

It is, to believe that he is able and willing to save you, and to save you now. He is able; "almighty"—"able to save to the uttermost them that come unto God by him," Heb. 7:25: willing; "not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance," 2 Peter, 3:9: ready to save you now; for "now is the accepted time, and now the day of salvation." 2 Cor. 6:2.

It is, to cast yourself at once, and without reserve, on his mercy, trusting in him alone for salvation, renouncing self-righteousness and self-dependence, all idea of meriting salvation by any thing you can do, and relying on what Christ has done; to give yourself up to him, just as you are, to be accepted, forgiven, purified, directed, and saved; to take him for your prophet to teach, your priest to atone, your king to rule over and in you, and your example, to be imitated in all your feelings, purposes, and conduct. Do this, and you will be a believer in Christ; and he shall be your refuge, your portion, your Saviour, all your salvation, and all your desire.

Prostrate I'll lie before his throne, And there my guilt confess; I'll tell him I'm a wretch undone, Without his sovereign grace. I can but perish if I go,
I am resolved to try;
For if I stay away, I know
I must for ever die

I Am.—God doth not say, I am their light, their guide, their strength, their tower, but only I Am. He sets, as it were, his hand to a blank, that his people may write under it what they please that is good for them. As if he should say, Are they weak? I am strength. Are they poor? I am riches. Are they in trouble? I am comfort. Are they sick? I am health. Are they dying? I am life. Have they nothing? I am all things. I am wisdom and power. I am justice and mercy. I am grace and goodness. I am glory, beauty, holiness, eminency, supereminency, perfection, all-sufficiency, eternity! Jehovah, I am. Whatsoever is amiable in itself, or desirable unto them, that I am. Whatsoever is pure and holy—whatsoever is great or pleasant—whatsoever is good or needful to make men happy, that I am.

THE FAMILY.—"Faithful attention to family religion harmonizes with our belief in God's covenant. If the blessings of God's grace descend in the line of Christian families, it must be by suitable means. If God says, I will be a God to thee and thy seed, he implies a condition. "I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him."

DILIGENT IN BUSINESS, FERVENT IN SPIRIT.—I resolve to neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified that I should die within the day; nor to mind any thing which my secular duties demand of me, less than if I had been insured I should live fifty years more.

McCheyne.

OLD AND YOUNG.—"A young beginner in Christianity may say what HE will do, but an old Christian will say what Christ will do."

BAD BOOKS.—Books are company; and the company of bad books is as dangerous as the company of bad boys or bad men. Goldsmith, who was a novel-writer of some note, writing to his brother about the education of a nephew, says, "Above all things, never let your nephew touch a novel or a romance." An opinion given in such a manner must have been an honest opinion. And as he knew the character of novels, and the influence they would exert on the young, his opinion ought to have weight.

UNKINDNESS.

Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease, And though but few can serve, yet all may please, O let th' ungentle spirit learn from hence, A small unkindness is a great offence.

AN EPITAPH.

Would you know what religion he had?

Be his character thus understood:

A dissenter from all that is bad,

A consenter to all that is good.

A GOOD EXCHANGE.—I shall never forget, says the bishop of Norwich, visiting the cottage of a man who had been all his life a drunkard, and which was an abode of misery and wretchedness. He became a teetotaler, and in six months afterwards I found his abode the scene of comfort and domestic happiness. This man, with tears in his eyes, placing his hand on a quarto family Bible, said, "This is the first thing that I purchased with the money saved by giving up drunkenness; it was an alien to my house before, but it has been my daily comfort and companion ever since."

Science and Religion.—As knowledge advances, science ceases to scoff at religion; and religion ceases to frown on science. The hour of mockery by the one, and of reproof by the other, is passing away. Henceforth, they will dwell together in unity and good-will. They will mutually illustrate the wisdom, power, and grace of God. Science will adorn and enrich religion; and religion will ennoble and sanctify science.

Good Books.—The value of a good book is not often appreciated. Saints are built up in their faith by good reading, and an impenitent person is never more disposed to read than when he begins to take an interest in the salvation of his soul. It is important, therefore, for every family to keep on hand a supply of useful religious books. Religious books have a great deal to do with the destiny of families.

LEISURE HOURS.—It was a beautiful observation of the late William Hazlit, that "there is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass 'no day without a line'—visit no place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill libraries, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have."

EARLY TEACHING.—Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and a scarred or crooked oak will tell of the act for centuries to come. How forcibly does this figure teach the necessity of giving right tendencies to the minds and hearts of the young!

CHILDREN.—The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

Rev. Sydney Smith.

Habits.—There are habits, not only of drinking, swearing, and lying, and of some other things which are commonly acknowledged to be habits, but of every modification of action, speech, and thought. Man is a bundle of habits. There are habits of industry, attention, vigilance, advertency; of a prompt obedience to the judgment occurring, or of yielding to the first impulse of passion; of extending our views to the future, or of resting upon the present; of apprehending, methodizing, reasoning; of indolence, dilatoriness; of vanity, self-conceit, melancholy, partiality; of fretfulness, suspicion, captiousness, censoriousness; of pride, ambition, covetousness; of overreaching, intriguing, projecting: in a word, there is not a quality or function, either of body or mind, which does not feel the influence of this great law of animated nature.

TRUE WISDOM.

NEVER GIVE UP.

True wisdom looks upward, and places her treasure
Where the withering light of decay is ne'er known;
Then finds it at last by the river of pleasure,
That ceaselessly flows from Immanuel's throne.

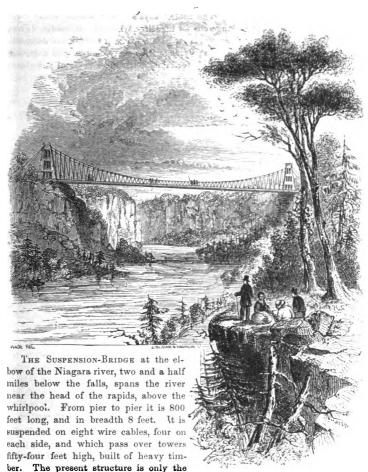
Lyther true wisdom looks upward, and places her treasure
Knowing that Providence mingless the cup;
And of all maxims the best, as the ol-lest,
Lyther true watchword, never give up;

STEADINESS OF PURJOSE.—In whatever you engage, pursue it with a steadiness of purpose, as though you were determined to succeed. A vacillating mind never accomplished any thing worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures your success. Who have done the most for mankind? Who have secured the rarest honors? Who have raised themselves from poverty to riches? Those who were steady to their purpose. The man who is one thing to-day, and another to-morrow—who drives an idea pell-mell this week, while it drives him the next—is always in trouble, and does just nothing from one year's end to the other. Look, and admire the man of steady purpose. He moves noiselessly along, and yet, what wonders he accomplishes. He rises, gradually we grant, but surely. The heavens are not too high for him, neither are the stars beyond his reach. How worthy of imitation!

How to PRESERVE HEALTH.—Medicine will never remedy bad habits. It is utterly futile to think of living in gluttony, intemperance, and every excess, and keeping the body in health by medicine. Indulgence of the appetite, and indiscriminate dosing and drugging, have ruined the health and destroyed the life of more persons than famine, sword, and pestilence. If you will take advice, become regular in your habits, eat and drink wholesome things, sleep on mattresses, and retire and rise very regularly. Make a free use of water to purify the skin, and when sick, take counsel of the best physician you know, and follow nature.

A WELL-SPENT DAY.—Every day is a little life; and our whole life is but a day repeated. And hence it is, that old Jacob numbers his life by days, and Moses desires to be taught this point of holy arithmetic, "to number not his years, but his days, and these so as to apply his heart unto wisdom." Those, therefore, that dare lose a day, are dangerously prodigal; and those that dare misspend it, desperate.

TRUE AND FALSE PLEASURE.—"All pleasure," says John Foster, "must be bought at the expense of pain; the difference between false pleasure and true is just this: for the true, the price is paid before you enjoy it; for the false, afterwards."



scaffolding for constructing a larger bridge, intended for the passage of railroad cars. The towers for the large bridge will be of solid masonry, each 80 feet high. Each of the cables is 1,160 feet long, and composed of 72 strong, No. 10 iron wires, closely wrapped round with small wire three times boiled in linseed oil, which anneals it, and prevents injury from rust or exposure to the weather. The cables, after passing over the piers on the banks, are fast anchored in solid masonry fifty feet back of them. The suspenders, which form the sides, are composed of eight wires each, and are four and a half feet apart. The bridge itself is 200 feet above the water, and is a wonder alike of enterprise and art.

THE BIBLE.—We have never seen a more truthful remark upon "the book of all books" than the following: "The Bible," says Rome, "is dangerous." But dangerous for whom? It is dangerous for infidelity, which it confounds; dangerous for sins, which it curses; dangerous for Satan, whom it dethrones; dangerous to false religions, which it unmasks; dangerous to every church which dares to conceal it from the people, and whose criminal impostures or fatal illusions it brings to light.

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES."

Glance not with careless eye The sacred pages o'er; Nor lightly lay the volume by, To think of it no more. Ungrateful !- pause and think, Nor madly throw aside The passport to eternal life-The sure and only guide. Be not content to hear What others say; but go, Like the Bereans, daily search

"Whether these things are so."

Search deeply, prayerfully; There is no promise given To those who will not strive t'obtain Admission into heaven.

Sure 'tis our highest end

Eternal life to gain:
"Search," then, "the Scriptures;" they alone The words of life contain.

They point our wandering feet To Christ, the living way! O read, believe, repent, obey-Thus reign in endless day.

CHRISTIANITY NOT OF HUMAN ORIGIN.—There are in the English language few sentences which contain more thought than the following:

"To me, when I look at this religion, taking its point of departure from the earliest period in the history of the race; when I see it analogous to nature; when I see it comprising all that natural religion teaches, and introducing a new system in entire harmony with it, but which could not have been deduced from it; when I see it commending itself to the conscience of man, containing a perfect code of morals, meeting all his moral wants, and embosoming the only true principles of economical and political science; when I see in it the best possible system of excitement and restraint for all the faculties; when I see how simple it is in its principle, and yet in how many thousand ways it mingles in with human affairs, and modifies them for good, so that it is adapted to become universal; when I see it giving an account of the termination of all things, worthy of God and consistent with reason: to me, when I look at all these things, it no more seems possible that the system of Christianity should have been originated or sustained by man, than it does that the ocean should have been made by him."

A GRAND DISCOVERY .- A man, says Cecil, may find much amusement in the Bible; variety of prudential instruction; abundance of sublimity and poetry; but if he stops there, he stops short of his great end, for "the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." The grand secret in the study of the Scriptures is to discover Jesus Christ therein, "the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

God's Work.-In all his dispensations, God is at work for our good. In prosperity, he tries our gratitude; in mediocrity, our contentment; in misfortune, our submission; in seasons of darkness, our faith; under temptation, our steadfastness; and at all times, our obedience and trust in him.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.—The sum and substance of the preparation needed for a coming eternity is, that you believe what the Bible tells vou, and do what the Bible bids you. Chalmers on Romans.



erty to the United States of America, to found, at Washington, an institution which should bear his name, and have for its objects the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The trust was accepted by the United States government, and an act passed, August 10, 1846, organizing "The Smithsonian Institution for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men." The endowment consists of

Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge among Men." The endowment consists of the original sum, \$515,169, received Sept. 1, 1838, which is to remain for ever as a permanent fund. The interest of this amount to 1846, when by act of Congress the funds were placed in the hands of the Board of Regents, was \$242,129; which sum, with all accruing future interest, is to be expended in the building, and the current expenses of the Institution. The entire income is to be divided into two equal parts, one of which is to be devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge by means of original research and publications; and the other, to the gradual formation of a library, a museum, and a gallery of art. The programme of organi-

ization, and details of intended operations, may be found in the reports of the secretary, Prof. Henry; especially in his plan presented to the Regents, and adopted by them December 13, 1847.

Sunday-Schools.—Bishop Beveridge has truly and strikingly said, "Who knows but the salvation of ten thousand immortal souls may depend on the education of a single child." Connect with this the remark of a living bishop of the church of England, that "Sunday-schools have saved the manufacturing districts," and also the fact mentioned by Dr. Bowring, that "out of 1,065 convicts sent for crime to the penal colonies, only fourteen had ever been in the Sabbath-school," and what an argument do we have for the importance of these institutions, both for time and eternity

CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.

Who are they whose little feet,
Pacing life's dark journey through,
Now have reached that heavenly seat
They have ever kept in view?
"I from Greenland's frozen land,"
"I from India's sultry plain,"
"I from Afric's barren sand,"

"I from Islands of the main;"

"All our earthly journey past,
Every tear and pain gone by,
Here through Jesus met at last,
At the portals of the sky."
Each the welcome "Come" awaits,
Conquerors over death and sin;
Lift your heads, ye golden gates,
Let the little travellers in.

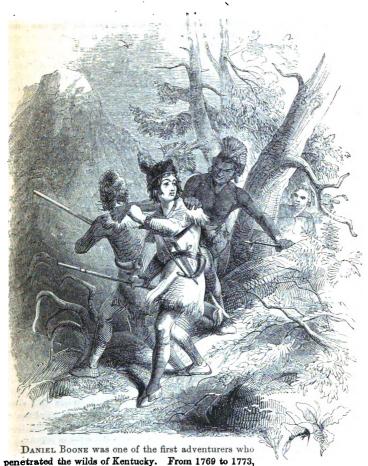
Anticipations of Heaven.—Let your hope enter within the veil, in the full and delightful anticipation of your speedy admission. And is this the only grace which should enter it? No. Let love enter within the veil, and say, "Whom have I in heaven but thee?" and let faith enter it, and say, "I shall see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living;" let patience enter, and behold the good resting from their sorrows; let gratitude enter, and take up its song and its harp; let humility enter, and see how all its honors are devoted to Jesus; let charity enter, and mark how, amidst all the varieties in character, origin, and glory, among its inhabitants, there is but one heart; let desire enter, and say, O when shall I come and appear before God? and let joy enter, and drink of its rivers of pleasure.

INCIDENTAL SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION.—The art of weaving spiritual instruction easily and naturally into the daily occurrences of life, is of incalculable value. Its acquisition is worth your most earnest, prayerful, and constant efforts. It was the remark of one of the sons of the venerated Dr. Scott, that the knowledge which he had found turn to most account in life, appeared to have been gathered up gradually and imperceptibly, from the conversation that passed, from day to day, in the family.

Humility; yea, it is written above the door, as the rule of entry, or admission: "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart." And out of all question, that is truly the humblest heart that has the most of Christ in it.

Leighton.

A FEARFUL PRINCIPLE CONCERNING HABITS.—There is one feature in the law of habit so important, and uniformly sure in its operation, as to call for the notice and remembrance of all. It is this: our power of passive sensation is weakened by the repetition of impressions, just as certainly as our active propensities are strengthened by the repetition of actions.



he spent in exploring the wilderness. In 1773 he commenced his removal to Kentucky, with his own and five other families; and though assailed by the Indians, and for a time driven back, yet in 1775 he built a fort and established himself where Boonesborough now stands. In 1777 he sustained two sieges from the Indians, and in the next year, was surprised and taken, prisoner by them, while hunting with his men. After a time he escaped, and reached his home in safety, after having gone 160 miles through the wilderness in four days. After a life of fearless adventure, and great courage and enterprise, he died, in 1822, at the age of 85. An interesting account of his life may be found in Sparks' American Biography.

SAFETY IN WEALTH.—We ought not to forbid people to be diligent and frugal. We must exhort all Christians to gain all they can, and save all they can; that is, in effect, to grow rich. What way, then, can we take, that our money may not sink us to the nethermost hel? There is one way, and there is no other under heaven. If those who "gain all they can," and "save all they can," will likewise "give all they can," then the more they gain, the more they will grow in grace, and the more treasure they will lay up in heaven.

Wesley.

TRIFLES.

"Think naught a trifle, though it small appear;
Sands make the mountain, moments make the year,
And trifles life. Your care to trifles give,
Else you may die ere you have learned to live."

STATED GIFTS PROPORTIONED TO INCOME.—Three valuable works on Systematic Benevolence, recently published, unite in regarding the divine injunction, "Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him," as the principle which, varied in its details according to circumstances, every man may adopt with benefit to himself and the interests of the Bedeemer's kingdom. The great mistake of multitudes has been in determining first to accumulate wealth, and then give largely for the spread of the gospel; whereas, even if wealth is realized, the very getting and possession of it hardens the heart. But by determining beforehand the proportion we will statedly devote to God of all the income we shall receive, we feel that we are earning for him; we pray for his blessing; we watch his providences towards us; and giving statedly as we receive, the heart is kept open and warm; we are spiritually blessed in our own souls, are prospered so far as God pleases, and use for his glory, as his stewards, what he gives us. Many believe they have found advantage in adopting this system as contained in the following

PLEDGE, OR COVENANT.

Believing that system in alms-giving is needed by the church; that it accords with the teachings of Scripture, tends to growth in grace, and is pleasing to God; I engage that I will, either in writing or otherwise, determine on some proportion or percentage of the income God in his providence shall give me, which I will, on the first day of every week or month, or at such other stated periods as I shall designate, sacredly set apart as a fund for charity, either in money or other materials, or by entering it on a benevolent account, to be disbursed by me from time to time, according as the various objects of benevolence shall seem to require.

HABITUAL KINDNESS.—Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.

Sir H. Davy.

PRESUMPTION.—A religious professor, of Antinomian sentiments, boasting to Rowland Hill that he had not felt a doubt of his safety for many years, was answered by Mr. Hill, "Then, sir, give me leave to doubt for you."

SLEEP.—"Sleep," says Sir Thomas Brown, "is so like death, that I dare not commit myself to it, without first committing myself to God in prayer."

SIN AND SUFFERING.—Sin has brought many a believer into suffering, and suffering has kept many a believer from sinning.

A GOOD RULE.—Two persons, I believe a husband and a wife, being very much at variance, referred their quarrel to Mr. Howels. Each accused the other, and both declared themselves to be without blame. Mr. Howels heard them very patiently, and then said, "My judgment is this: Let the innocent forgive the guilty."

A GOOD RULE.

"'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart
Wherever our fortunes call,
With a friendly glance and an open hand,
And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,
Where toil is the portion of man,
We all should endeavor, while passing along,
To make it as smooth as we can."

Lesson for the Obstinate.—Joseph Bradford was for some years the travelling companion of Mr. Wesley, for whom he would have sacrificed health and even life, but to whom his will would never bend, except in meekness. "Joseph," said Mr. Wesley one day to him, "take these letters to the post." "I will take them," said Bradford, "after the preaching, sir." W. "Take them now, Joseph." B. "I wish to hear you preach, sir; and there will be sufficient time for the post after service." W. "I insist upon your going now, Joseph." B. "I will not go at present." W. "You wont?" B. "No, sir." W. "Then you and I must part." B. "Very good, sir."

The good men slept over it. Wesley confessed to himself that he was wrong. He did more, he confessed to his Maker that he had been hasty and erred. He met Mr. Bradford shortly after four o'clock in the morning, and accosting him, said, "Joseph, have you considered what I said—that we must part?" B. "Yes, sir." W. "And must we part?" B. "Please yourself, sir." W. "Will you ask my pardon, Joseph?" B. "No, sir." W. "You wont?" B. "No, sir." W. "Then I will ask yours, Joseph." Wesley did so. He confessed his error. Poor Joseph was instantly melted, smitten as by the rod of Moses, when forth gushed the tears, like the water from the rock. Higher than ever from that day stood Wesley in the estimation and affection of the good Joseph Bradford.

PATIENCE.—If I were asked what single qualification was necessary for one who has the care of children, I should say patience—patience with their tempers, patience with their understandings, patience with their progress. It is not brilliant parts or great acquirements which are necessary for teachers, but patience to go over first principles again and again; steadily to add a little every day: never to be irritated by wilful or accidental hinderance.

THE POWER OF REFLECTION.—The most extraordinary thing in connection with gin palaces, says a London paper, notwithstanding the profusion of every known and unknown ornament, is the absence of mirrors. This may be accounted for by the fact that publicans are well aware that, if a drunkard could only see himself, he would immediately turn away in horror from the glass.

Human Reason.—"Polished steel," says John Foster, "will not shine in the dark. No more can *reason*, however refined or cultivated, shine efficaciously, but as it *reflects* the light of divine truth shed from heaven."

CHRIST OUR HOPE AND EXAMPLE. We cannot build too confidently on the merits of Christ, as our only hope; nor can we think too much of the mind that was in Christ, as our great example.

How did you get your Wealth?-A number of years ago, several young Scotchmen came in company to the United States, and landed at New York. the following day, which was the Sabbath, it was proposed to go out and see the city and its environs. All assented except one. He had been charged by his father, on leaving home, not to break the Sabbath. He would not disobey him. In a few years, he was possessor of a large estate, and his companions were in the drunkard's grave. He was visited by a Mr. C-, who asked him, "How did you accumulate your wealth?" He answered, "By strictly observing the Sabbath, sir."

DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

Days of my youth, ye have glided away; Hairs of my youth, ye are frosted and gray; Eyes of my youth, your keen sight is no more; Cheeks of my youth, ye are furrowed all o'er; Strength of my youth, all your vigor is gone; Thoughts of my youth, your gay visions are flown. Pains of my age, yet awhile can ye last;

Cheeks of my youth, bathed in tears have ye been; Thoughts of my youth, ye have led me astray; Strength of my youth, why lament your decay?

Days of my youth, I wish not your recall; Hairs of my youth, I'm content ye should fall; Eyes of my youth, ye much evil have seen;

Joys of my age, in true wisdom delight; Eyes of my age, be religion your light; Thoughts of my age, dread ye not the cold sod; Hopes of my age, be ye fixed on your God.

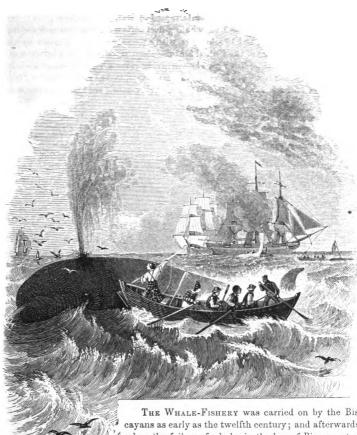
Days of my age, ye will shortly be past;

THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL-HOUSE.—While Gen. Jackson was President, and Gen. Cass Secretary of War, they visited a portion of New England together. In riding over that highly cultivated country, Gen. Jackson was much pleased with the appearance of the people, and expressed his gratification to his companion. "What fine, manly countenances these men carry!" exclaimed the President. "How robust and vigorous they are; and what a spirit of enterprise and perseverance they manifest! Why, with an army of such men, I would undertake to face the world." "Do you know the cause of these characteristics that you prize so highly?" rejoined the veteran Secretary. "What is it?" asked the old hero. "Do you see the steeple of that meeting-house yonder on the hill?" "Yes," replied the President. "And that low school-house near it?" "I see them both," said Gen. Jackson. "Well," answered Gen. Cass, himself a native of the Granite State, "here is where New England men are made."

A WORD IN SEASON.—A lady who had lost a beloved child, was so oppressed with grief that she even secluded herself from the society of her own family, shut up in her chamber; but was at length prevailed on by her husband to come down stairs and take a walk in the garden. While there, she stooped to pluck a flower; but her husband appeared as though he would hinder her. She plaintively said, "What, deny me a flower?" He replied, "You have denied God your flower." It is said the lady suitably felt the gentle reproof, and had reason to say, "A word spoken in season, how good it is."

GOOD REASONING.—"If you are not afraid of God, I am, afraid of you," said a merchant, as he passed a counting-room on the Sabbath and saw it open. The next day he refused to sell his produce to the Sabbath-breaker on any credit whatever. He acted wisely. In three months the Sabbath-breaker was a bankrupt.

Unbelief.-No man is an unbeliever, but because he will be so; and every man is not an unbeliever, because the grace of God conquers some, changes their wills, and binds them to Christ. Charnock



THE WHALE-FISHERY was carried on by the Biscayans as early as the twelfth century; and afterwards, when the failure of whales in the bay of Biscay put an end to this fishery, it was taken up by the English and Dutch, who, in their search of a passage to India, came upon the haunts of the whale, and captured them in

the greatest abundance. In 1680 the Dutch whale-fishery employed about 260 ships, and 14,000 sailors; but after the wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it had so declined, that in 1828 only one whale-ship sailed from all Holland. The English whale-fishery was at first very unsuccessful; and though, through a large bounty bestowed by the government, it so increased, that in 1815 it employed 164 ships and 6,600 men, yet on the repeal of this bounty, it fell off in 1829, to 89 ships, and about 3,400 men. The whale-fishery was early begun by the colonists of New England; and has been carried on with greater vigor and success from the United States, than from any other country. From 1771 to

1775, Massachusetts had annually about 300 vessels, of about 28,000 tons burden, engaged in it; and though twice interrupted by war, yet the business steadily increased, until, in January, 1849, the whaling-fleet of New England consisted of 580 ships and barks, 21 brigs, and 13 schooners, with a tonnage of 195,598 tons-nearly one tenth of the tonnage of the United States-about equally divided between the sperm and the right-whale fishery. The engraving gives a view of a right whale, about to be harpooned; while in the distance is another, lashed to the ship for "cutting in," and still another, which the sailors, having killed, are towing towards it-

GOD ON THE OCEAN.

We were crowded in the cabin. Not a soul did dare to sleen: It was midnight on the waters, And a storm was on the deep. 'Tis a fearful thing in winter. To be shattered in the blast, And to hear the rattling trumpet Thunder, "Cut away the mast!" So we shuddered there in silence, For the stoutest held his breath, While the hungry sea was roaring, And the breakers talked with Death. As we sadly sat in darkness, Each one busy at his prayers, "We are lost!" the captain shouted, As he staggered down the stairs. But his little daughter whispered. As she took his icy hand, "Is not God upon the ocean, Just the same as on the land?" Then we kissed the little maiden, And we spoke in better cheer,

And we anchored safe in harbor, When the morn was shining clear.

A STRIKING ANECDOTE.—A caviller once asked Dr. Nettleton, "How came I by my wicked heart?" "That," he replied, "is a question which does not concern you so much as another, namely, how you shall get rid of it. You have a wicked heart, which renders you entirely unfit for the kingdom of God; and you must have a new heart, or you cannot be saved; and the question which now most deeply concerns you is, How shall you obtain it?" "But," says the man, "I wish you to tell me how I came by my wicked heart." "I shall not," replied Dr. Nettleton, "do that at present; for if I could do it to your entire satisfaction, it would not in the least help you towards obtaining a new heart. The great thing for which I am solicitous is, that you should become a new creature, and be prepared for heaven." As the man manifested no disposition to hear any thing on that subject, but still pressed the question how he came by his wicked heart, Dr. Nettleton told him that his condition resembled that of a man who is drowning, while his friends are attempting to save his life. As he rises to the surface of the water, he exclaims, "How came I here?" "That question," says one of his friends, "does not concern you now. Take hold of this rope." "But how came I here?" he asks again. "I shall not stop to answer that question now." replies his friend. "Then I'll drown," says the infatuated man, and spurning all proffered aid, sinks to the bottom.

A QUAKER'S REPROOF.—Some time since, a sailor on one of the wharves was swearing most boisterously, when one of the society of Friends passing along, accosted him very pleasantly, and said, "Swear away, friend, swear away, till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee; for thee can never go to heaven with that bad stuff in thy heart." The sailor, with a look of astonishment and shame. bowed to the honest Quaker, and retired.

Two Blessings .- "It's a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied, "It's a greater blessing still, not to desire what one does not possess."



Indians and white hunters, for their flesh and skins, which latter are known as buffalo robes. The cut represents a bison on the point of being speared by an Apaché Indian.

A ROMANIST READING THE BIBLE.—"A Roman-catholic, of plain good-sense, obtained a Bible, which he used to read to his wife for an hour every evening. At the end of a week he said to his wife, 'If this is true, we are all wrong.' The next week he said to her, 'If this is true, we are lost.' The third week he said, 'If this is true, we may be saved.' And he resolved to seek salvation through a crucified Redeemer, and not by the priest."

The Sabbath in Scotland.—Many anecdotes are related illustrative of the veneration with which the Sabbath is regarded in Scotland, one of which narrates that a geologist, while in the country, and having his pocket-hammer with him, took it out and was chipping the rock on the way-side for examination. His proceedings did not escape the quick eye and ready tongue of an old Scotch woman. "What are you doing there, man?" "Don't you see? I'm breaking a stone." "Y'are doing mair than that: y'are breaking the Sabbath."

THE WORLD.

The world is seldom what it seems:
To man, who dimly sees,
Realities appear as dreams,
And dreams realities.

The Christian's years, though slow their flight, When he is called away, Seem but the watches of a night, And death the dawn of day. HOPE EVER.
The night is mother of the day,
The winter of the spring,
And ever upon old decay
The greenest mosses cling.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks, Through showers the sunbeams fall; For God, who loveth all his works, Has left his hope with all.

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE.—It is related in the life of the celebrated mathematician William Hutton, that a respectable looking country-woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she should manage to cure her husband. The case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "but I have never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months afterwards she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

The Mother of Swartz.—The mother of Christian Frederick Swartz, on her dying bed, informed her husband and her pastor, that she had dedicated her son to the Lord, and obtained a promise from them that the infant should be trained in the remembrance of this sacred destination, and if he should, in due time, express a desire to be educated for the ministry, they would cherish and promote it to the uttermost of their power. Swartz became the missionary apostle to India, and died when about seventy-three years old, having been instrumental, as is supposed, of the conversion of thousands of souls.

A GOOD DEFINITION.—"What is grace?" inquired the Moderator of a Southern presbytery, of a colored candidate for licensure, who had been for nearly forty years a slave. "Grace," he sententiously replied—"Grace: that is what I call something for nothing."

Human Philosophy.—Philosophy, says Cecil, is a proud, sullen detecter of the poverty and misery of man. It may turn him from the world with a proud, sturdy contempt; but it cannot come forward, and say, "Here are rest, grace, peace, strength, consolation."

A GOOD REFERENCE.—A stranger entering a Methodist prayer-meeting, made some remarks, in the course of which, he said, "If you don't believe I've got religion, GO AND ASK MY WIFE. She'll tell you." The expression came out so bluntly as almost to cause an explosion of laughter. But is it not a good reference? Many a man's estimates of his own religion might be proved all vanity by just asking his wife, and getting an honest answer from her. How does his religion make him act at home? is the pungent inquiry—THAT is the grand test. See to it, reader, that this reference may be to your credit.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath,
And o'er his pallid features stole
The trace of coming death.
We asked, "Art ready to depart?"
He smiled with joy divine,
And spoke the language of his soul,
"Mu Master's time is mine!"

ANGRY WORDS.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison-drops are they,
Weaving for the coming morrow
Sad memorials of to-day.
Angry words!—O, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip.

Manlike and Godlike.—A gentleman who had filled many high stations in public life, with the greatest honor to himself and advantage to the nation, once went to Sir Eardley Wilmot in great anger at a real injury that he had received from a person high in the political world, which he was considering how to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars to Sir Eardley, he asked if he did not think it would be manly to resent it. "Yes," said Sir Eardley, "it would doubtless be manly to resent it, but it would be godlike to forget it." This, the gentleman declared, had such an instantaneous effect upon him, that he came away quite another man, and in temper entirely altered from that in which he went.

DEACON HUNT.—He was naturally a high-tempered man, and used to beat his oxen over their heads, as all his neighbors did. It was observed that when he became a Christian, his cattle were remarkably docile. A friend inquired into the secret. "Why," said the deacon, "formerly, when my oxen were a little contrary, I flew into a passion, and beat them unmercifully. This made the matter worse. Now, when they do not behave well, I go behind the load, sit down, and sing Old Hundred. I don't know how it is, but the psalm-tune has a surprising effect upon my oxen."

ANECDOTE OF BUNYAN.—The following anecdote was recently related by a Baptist minister of Bustol, England, at a meeting for the promotion of Christian Union: "A certain minister had once remarked, in the hearing of John Bunyan, that 'baptism was Christ's livery.' 'Baptism Christ's livery?' said John; 'do you not know that Christ has appointed his own livery? 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.'"—John 13:35.

A BISHOP'S WISH.—A gentleman was complaining to a pious prelate, that a certain clergyman in his neighborhood was gone mad, for that he did nothing but preach and pray. "I wish, then," said the good bishop, "he would bite some of my clergy."

In Christ, and with Christ.—To be in Christ is heaven below, and to be with Christ is heaven above.

POLITENESS AT HOME.—Always speak with the utmost politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere else, except at home; but there they are coarse and rude enough. Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

HYMN FOR A CHILD.

My little eye can never reach
Beyond the distant star,
But God my Father's eye can stretch
A thousand times as far.

And more than that, through endless space
His mighty power is known;
No mortal can, nor angels trace
The wonders of his throne.

But though he is so great and wise, And I but weak and poor, His kind compassion never dies, His promise is secure. And every morning, when the sun Shall bid my slumber cease, I'll bow the knee before his throne, And ask his saving grace.

Never Frighten Children.—A schoolmistress, for some trifling fault, most foolishly put a child in a dark cellar for an hour. The child was terrified, and cried bitterly; and on returning to her parents, burst into tears and begged that she might not be put into the cellar. The parents thought this very singular, and assured her they had no thought of doing it; but it was difficult to pacify her, and when put to bed she passed a restless night. On the following day she had a fever, during which she frequently exclaimed, "Do not put me in the cellar!" The fourth day after, she was taken to a physician in a high fever with delirium, frequently muttering, "Pray don't put me in the cellar." When the physician inquired the reason, he learned the punishment to which she had been subjected, and ordered what was likely to relieve her; but she died in a week after this unfeeling conduct. In another case, a child being frightened by a school-fellow, suffered violently from headache, and afterwards became permanently deaf; and still another, who had been shut up in a dark cellar for some trifling offence, became nervous, and melancholy, and at last an idiot for life.

THE EXCEPTION.—A gentleman boasted that he had drank two, three, or four bottles of wine every day for fifty years, and that he was as hale and hearty as ever. "Pray," remarked a bystander, "where are your boon companions?" "Ah," he quickly replied, "that's another affair. If the truth may be told, I have buried three entire generations of them!"

TRUE BREEDING.—Lord Chatham, who was almost as remarkable for his manners as for his eloquence and public spirit, has defined good-breeding to be, "Benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life."

Sin's Dilemma.—"If I commit this, I must either repent, or not. If I do repent, it will cost me more grief and anguish than the sensual pleasure can be worth. If I never repent, it will be the death and damnation of my soul."

A MAN OF PRAYER.—Dr. Payson was eminently a man of prayer. It was once said of him, "He does not need to go to the throne of grace, for he is always there." He read the Bible, studied, planned, wrote, and pronounced his sermons in prayer.

PUBGATORY.—An Italian noble being at church one day, and finding a priest who begged for the souls in purgatory, gave him a piece of gold. "Ah, my lord," said the good father, "you have now delivered a soul." The count threw upon the plate another piece. "Here is another soul delivered," said the priest. "Are you positive of it?" inquired the count. "Yes, my lord," replied the priest; "I am certain they are now in heaven." "Then," said the count, "I'll take back my money, for it signifies nothing to you now; seeing that the souls have already got to heaven, there can be no danger of their returning to purgatory."

DEATH.

When I shall die, is all unknown, Except to thine omniscient mind; And lest with life my hopes be gone, May I from thee such favor find, That I may always be prepared For death, and for thy great award.

How I shall die, to ask were vain;
Death does his work in varied forms:
To some with agonies of pain,
And some sink peaceful in his arms.
Just as thou wilt, if, when 'tis past,
My soul be found with thee at last.

Where I shall die—I know it not,
Nor where my ashes shall be laid;
Only be it my happy lot
With saints relieved to leave the dead:
Small care to me the place affords—
The earth throughout is all the Lord's.

But when in death I shall recline,
Then let my soul ascend to thee:
Through Christ's redemption I am thine,
By faith his glories now I see.
'Twill all be well! I little prize
Where, how, or when this body dies.

NEVER SATISFIED.—A laundress, who was employed in the family of a gentleman of wealth, said to him with a sigh, "Only think, sir, how little money would make me happy!" "How little, madam?" says the gentleman. "O, dear sir, one hundred dollars would make me perfectly happy." "If that is all, you shall have it," and he immediately gave it to her. She looked at it with joy and thankfulness, but before the giver was out of hearing, exclaimed, "I wish I had taid two hundred."

"Universalism leads to Infiderity," says the editor of a Boston infidel newspaper. He adds, "I am aware that this assertion is often denied by Universalist priests, but still I believe it is perfectly correct, as a general rule. In my own case it has proved so, and likewise in the case of nearly every infidel with whom I am acquainted."

ONE DAY BEFORE DEATH.—Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God one day before death." His disciples said, "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered, "Therefore turn to God to-day; for perhaps you may die to-morrow."

A SCEPTIC'S CREED.—A sceptical young man one day conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed, that he would believe nothing which he could not understand. "Then, young man, your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know."

A SINGULAR BUT FORCIBLE COMPARISON.—Men are frequently like tea—the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out until they have been a short time in hot water.

MIRTH AND WIT.—Mirth should be the embroidery of the conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

SIN AND ITS PUNISHMENT.—If no sin were punished here, no providence would be believed; if every sin were punished here, no judgment would be expected. MEDITATION.—As fire will not warm us unless we tarry at it, and as a becannot suck the honey from a flower unless she abide upon it, no more can any child of God receive support and consolation from the promises, unless he seriously and solemnly ponder and meditate on them.

Calamy.

DEATH TO THE RIGHTEOUS.

It matters little at what hour of day
The righteous falls asleep. Death cannot come
To him untimely, who is fit to die.
The less of this cold world, the more of heaven;
The briefer life, the earlier immortality.

DEPENDENCE ON GOD.
Oft have I seen the day,
When with a single word—
God helping me to say,
My trust is in the Lord—
My soul has quelled a thousand foes,
Fearless of all that could oppose.

Wealth.—It is a beautiful remark of Lord Bacon, "Seek not proud wealth; but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly." And says the late William Wirt—a name that will long be illustrious in American history—"Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch who thinks only of himself—who draws his head within his shell, and never puts it out but for the purpose of lucre and ostentation—who looks upon his fellow-creatures, not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made to be his vassals, and he to be their lord; as if they were made for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandizement—such a man may be rich, but trust me, he never can be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in a fortune a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflow, let its droppings fall upon your fellow-men—let them fall like the droppings of honey in the wilderness, to cheer the faint and weary pilgrim."

SWEARING.—A pious man once being in company where was a gentleman who frequently used the words, devil, deuce, etc., and at last took the name of God in vain, said, "Stop, sir! I said nothing while you only used freedom with the name of your master, but I insist upon it you shall use no such freedom with the name of mine."

PROFANITY REBUKED.—Howard the philanthropist was seen significantly to button up his coat in the neighborhood of a shoe-shep where he heard coarse profanity. "I always do this," he remarked, "when I hear swearing. One who can take God's name in vain, can steal, or do any thing else bad."

Example the loudest Preaching.—A young man stated, that at one period of his life he had been nearly betrayed into the principles of infidelity; "But," he added, "there was one argument in favor of Christianity which I could never refute—the consistent conduct of my own father!"

TRUE POSITION OF SCIENCE.—It was an admirable reply of a converted astronomer, who, when interrogated concerning his comparative estimate of religion and the science he had formerly idolized, answered, "I am now bound for heaven, and I take the stars in MY WAY."

Birth and Death.—Those born once only, die twice—they die a temporal, and they die an eternal death. But those who are born twice, die only once; for over them the second death hath no power.

Jay.

Religion.—If it be the characteristic of a worldly man, says Chalmers, that he descrates what is holy, it should be the part of a Christian man to consecrate what is secular, and to recognize a present and a presiding divinity in all things.

I'M NOT TOO YOUNG.

I'm not too young for God to see,
He knows my name and nature too;
And all day long he looks at me,
And sees my actions through and through.
He listens to the words I say,
He knows the thoughts I have within;
And whether I'm at work or play,
He's sure to see it if I sin.

If some one great and good is near,
It makes us careful what we do;
And how much more we ought to fear
The Lord who sees us through and through.
Thus when inclined to do amiss,
However pleasant it may be,
I'll always try to think of this,
I'm not too young for God to see.

What hath God Wrought?—It is nearly half a century since the commencement of the modern missionary effort. And now there are in the world about two thousand missionaries; seven thousand five hundred assistants; four thousand churches; two hundred and fifty thousand converts; three thousand missionary schools, two hundred and fifty thousand children and adults belonging to them; two hundred dialects into which the Bible is translated; thirty-two millions of Bibles scattered over the earth in languages spoken by six hundred millions.

A CONTRAST.—In the year 1272, the wages of a laboring man were less than four cents per day, while the price of a Bible at the same period was about one hundred and eighty dollars. A common laborer, in those days, must toil on industriously for thirteen long years, if he would possess a copy of the word of God. Now the earnings of half a day will pay the cost of a beautifully printed copy of the Bible. What a contrast!

What might be Expected.—It is stated on good authority, that in the town of B——, in Massachusetts, there have been, since its incorporation, thirty-eight tavern-keepers habitually selling ardent spirits. And of these, three died of delirium tremens, seven became intemperate, one died in the poor-house, eighteen lost all their property, seventeen did not improve in their pecuniary condition by the business, three only acquired property; four were cursed with intemperate wives, and twenty-five sons and four daughters became intemperate.

FEESH AIR.—Every breath we draw, we take into the lungs from 1½ to 2 pints of air; so that it requires about 2, gallons of pure air a minute, or 60 hogsheads every 24 hours, properly to supply the lungs. How important, then, to health, to have houses well ventilated, and not to sleep in small, close rooms!

CONDENSED TRUTH.—Mr. John B. Gough recently made this forcible declaration, that "every moderate drinker could abandon the intoxicating cup, if he would—every inebriate would, if he could."

Tracts.—At the fiftieth anniversary of the London Tract Society, it was stated that it had issued five hundred millions of publications in one hundred and ten different languages.

LAW AND PHYSIC.—Use law and physic only in cases of necessity; they that use them otherwise, abuse themselves into weak bodies and light purses: they are good remedies, bad recreations, and if habitually resorted to, ruinous.

PRESIDENTS (TO THE	HINITED	OTATES

No.	NAME	RESIDENCE.	BORN.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	DIED.	his death
1	George Washington	Virginia	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799 6	38
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826 9	
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1828 8	Š
4	James Madison · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836 8	5
5	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831 7	2
6	John Quincy Adams · · · · · ·	Massachusetts	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848 8	
7	Andrew Jackson · · · · · · · ·	Tennessee	1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845 7	8
8	Martin Van Buren	New York · · · · ·	1782	1837	55	4		
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	68	-	April 4, 1841 6	8
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1841	51	4		••
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1845	49	4	June 15, 1849 5	
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1849	65	1	July 9, 1850 6	6

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.	•	
ZACHARY TAYLOR Louisiana President	Salary	\$25,000
MILLARD FILLMORE New York Vice-President	"	5,000
JOHN M. CLAYTON Delaware Secretary of State	**	6,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH Pennsylvania Secretary of the Treasury	"	6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD Georgia Secretary of War	"	6,000
WILLIAM B. PRESTON Virginia Secretary of the Navy	"	6,000
THOMAS EWING Ohio Secretary of Home Department		6,000
JACOB COLLAMER Vermont Postmaster-General	"	6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON Maryland Attorney-General	"	4,000

Congress.—The Senate is composed of two members elected by the legislature of each state for the term of six years. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-one. The compensation of the members is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

SUPPRME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$5,000. The Associate Justices are, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John McKinley, Kentucky; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania: salary \$4,500. The Supreme Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into forty-three districts, in which District Courts are held by thirty-five judges.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, is \$9,000 per annum as salary, in addition to \$9,000 as outfit. The pay of Charges d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers resident, \$6,000. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, and Chili; and by Charges d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse.

THE MINT.—The Mint is located at Philadelphia, and has branches in Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina. Coinage in 1849, in gold, silver, and copper, \$11,164,695; deposites of gold for coinage from California, \$6,147,519, and from other mines in the United States, \$285,653: total coinage from 1793 to the close of 1849, \$162,182,409.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Imports into the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1849, exclusive of specie-	\$ 147,857, 437
Exports from the United States, for the same period	145,755,820
Of which, were products of the United States	132,666,955
Of which, were agricultural products	111,000,000
Of which, were raw cotton	66,000,000
Of our exports, were sent to England	69,161,992
Exports of bread-stuffs	11,289,582
Acres of Public Lands	1.585,000,000
" sold and located in 1847	2,761,185
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
" first nine months of 1849	
Estimated annual value of products of the United States	
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30	. 1849.
RECEIPTS. EXPENDITURES.	•
From Customs\$28,346,738 Cash	- \$46,798,667
Public Lands 1,688,959 Treasury Notes funded	10,898,342
Miscellaneous sources 1,038,649	
Treasury Notes and Loans28,588,750	
In Treasury, July 1, 1848 153,534	
Total receipts	\$57,697,009
Estimated receipts for year ending June 30, 1850, \$37,823,464; expenditures,	43,651,585.

Cost of our Army.—In the last sixty-five years, it is estimated, on the authority of official documents, that our military establishments have subjected us to an expense of at least \$750,000,000!

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1849, \$64,704,693.

COST OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—The cost of the Mexican War, including the sum paid to Mexico, and the bounty lands due to the soldiers, will not fall short of \$98,000,000!

Post-Office statistics for the Year ending June 30, 1849.—Number of Post-offices, 16,747; extent of 4,943 different mail-routes, 167,703 miles; annual transportation, 42,547,069 miles; gross receipts for the year, \$4,905,176; expenditures, \$4,479,049; number of letters charged with postage, 62,000,000; dead letters returned and opened, 2,100,000; money found therein, \$32,669; number of communications received at the department, 370,000, or more than 1,000 per day.

POST-OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The gross receipts of the British Post-office for the year ending January 5, 1849, was \$10,962,390; expenditures, \$6,934,265; net revenue after deducting charges other than management, \$3,702,145. The number of letters delivered in a single week in January was, 6,641,796; and for a single week in February, 6,849,196; the average of which—not allowing for the steady increase—would give 350,765,792 letters delivered in the year. Besides this, the British Post-office issued within the year, no less than 4,203,727 money orders—or receipts for money paid at one office, and to be repaid at another—covering an amount of \$40,756,475. So much for cheap postage!

MILITIA, ARMY, AND NAVY.—The number of Militia in the United States in 1850, was 1,914,101. Regular Army, commissioned officers, 882; non-commissioned officers and privates, 9,438: total, 10,320. Navy, captains, 68; commanders, 97; lieutenants, 327; surgeons and assistants, 149; midshipmen, 438; ships of the line and frigates, 25; other vessels, 51; total number of guns, 2,048.

OTHER NAVIES.—The British Navy has at present, 1850, flag officers, 151; captains, 648; lieutenants, 2,446; ships of the line and frigates, 57; other vessels, 181. The French Navy, ships of the line and frigates, 52; other vessels, 121. The Russian Navy is next to that of France; that of Austria ranks next; and those of Turkey and Denmark follow. The navy of Spain, once the most formidable on the ocean, is now reduced to 55 vessels, of which only two are ships of the line.

Lighthouses.—In July, 1849, the lighthouse establishment of the United States numbered 288 lighthouses, and 32 floating-lights; of which 61 were on the northern lakes and the river St. Lawrence. The British establishment numbers 44 lighthouse stations, exhibiting 65 lights, and 8 floating-lights. The expense of the British establishment, for the four years ending December 31, 1845, was \$1,903,828; the expense of the American, for the four years ending June 30, 1846, was \$1,656,316.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—On the 1st of January, 1850, there were in the United States, about 12,000 miles of the Magnetic Telegraph, working on Morse's system; and it is estimated about 10,000 miles, working according to the various other patents. In 1838, the American Institute reported as a wonderful thing, that Morse could telegraph the words "steamboat Caroline burnt," in six minutes! Now a thousand such words may be telegraphed in about two minutes!

British Mint.—Coinage for the year ending December 31, 1947, in gold, \$25,792,200; in silver, \$628,650; in copper, \$24,800: total coinage from 1837 to 1847, inclusive, \$191,377,430.

SAVINGS-BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The number of Savings-banks in Great Britain, on the 20th of November, 1848, was 584; number of depositors, 1,054,663; total amount deposited, \$140,230,695.

THE TEA-TEADE.—The tea-plant was known in China as early as A. D. 350; but its general introduction does not date earlier than about A. D. 800. In 1669, the East India Company imported into England 143 lbs.; in 1678, 4,713 lbs.; in 1700, the import was 60,000 lbs.; in 1721, 1,000,000 lbs.; in 1840, 31,717,000 lbs. From July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, there were exported from China, into the United States, in 37 vessels, 18,672,000 lbs.; Great Britain, in 86 vessels, 47,242,700 lbs.; all the rest of Europe, 8 vessels, only 97,000 lbs.

THE COTTON-TRADE.—In 1790, America did not export a single pound of cotton. In 1846, out of 467,856,274 lbs. imported into Great Britain, 401,949,393 came from the United States. The total amount exported from the United States in 1830, was 1,218,183 bales; in 1849, 5,718,209 bales. The amount consumed in domestic manufactures, in 1830, was 182,142 bales, and in 1849, 628,039 bales.

THE SPINDLES OF THE WORLD.—The following is an English estimate of the number of spindles in the world, in 1849.

Spindles.		Spindles.	1	Spindles.
Great Britain17,500,000	Zolle-Verein	815,000	Spain	300,000
France 4,300,000	Russia	706,000	Italy	300,000
United States 2,500,000	Switzerland	650,000	'	
Austria 1,500,000	Belgium	420,000	Giving a total of:	28,985,000

Coal.—The bituminous coal area of the United States, is 133,132 square miles, or 1-17th part; British America, 18,000 sq. miles, or 1-45th part; Great Britain, 8,139 sq. miles, or 1-14th part; Spain, 3,408 sq. miles, or 1-52d part; France, 1,719 sq. miles, or 1-118th part; Belgium, 518 sq. miles, or 1-122d part. The area of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal formations, is put down at 437 sq. miles, from which, in the last 30 years, 25,669,917 tons have been sent to market. In 1849, there were sent 3,232,493 tons, producing to the country the value of nearly \$13,000,000, which is more than twice the amount of all the gold brought from California within the year.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—One hundred and fifty years ago, there was not a single daily newspaper in England; and it is not two hundred years since the first idea of a regular newspaper was conceived in that island to rouse the people to resist the Spanish Armada. Now, in the United Kingdom, there are 547 newspapers. In the year ending January 5, 1849, 90,928,408 newspaper stamps were issued in the kingdom, of which 76,180,832 were in England alone. After full and careful examination, it is estimated that the aggregate yearly issue of newspapers, magazines, and reviews, from the city of New York alone, in the year 1849, vas 72,710,257, of which between nine and ten millions were religious periodicals.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—The British and Foreign Bible Society issued, in 1849, 1,124,067 copies of the Scriptures. The whole number of volumes issued by the Society is 29,989,904, in 138 different languages.

California Fleet.—From January, 1849, to January, 1850, the whole number of clearances from the different ports of the United States for California, were 698.

EMIGRATION.—In 1848, the total number of emigrants from Great Britain, was 248,089, of whom 176,883 were from England, 11,505 from Scotland, and 59,701 from Ireland. The number of foreign emigrants arriving in New York in 1849, was 234,271; and in Boston, 34,873. It is estimated that the whole number arriving in the United States during 1849, was at least 325,000.

PAUPRRISM.—According to official returns, the number of paupers receiving aid, July 1, 18-18, in England and Wales, were, in workhouses, 97,128, and out of doors, 763,266. The number of paupers in Massachusetts in 1849, was 24,892, of whom 10,253 were foreigners. More than nine-tenths of the whole number were made so by intemperance!

Gas-Works.—The number of gas-works in England and Wales, is 775; capital employed, \$52,500,000; average profit, 5 per cent.

Tobacco and Intoxicating Drinks.—In the year ending January 5, 1849, 27,305,134 lbs. of tobacco were imported into England, for home consumption. In the same time 10,798,248 gallons of wines and distilled spirits were imported for the same use, in addition to the vast amount manufactured at home.

WATERWORES.—London is supplied with water for drinking and culinary purposes, by eight different waterworks, which it was estimated in 1845, delivered 45,000,000 of gallons every twenty-four hours. The Croton Waterworks of New York are capable of discharging 60,000,000 of gallons every twenty-four hours.

LIBRARIES.—From a report made to the British House of Commons, printed in 1849, it appears that the principal libraries of the capital cities of Europe, are

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	Founded.	Vols.	·	Founded.	Vols.
Paris, National*	1595	-824,000	Paris, St. Genevieve	1624	-150,000
Munich, Royal*	1550	-600,000	Darmstadt, Grand Ducal	1760	150,000
Petersburgh, Imperial		-446,000	Florence, Magliabecchian, *	1714	150,000
London, British Museum*	1753	-435,000	Naples, Royal *	1765	-150,000
			Brussels, Royal*		
Berlin, Royal*	1650	-410,000	Rome, Casanate	1700	120,000
Vienna, Imperial*	1440	-313,000	Hague, Royal*		-100,000
Dresden, Royal	1556	-300,000	Paris, Mazarine	1661	-100,000
Madrid, National*	1712	-200,000	Rome, Vatican	465	-100,000
Welfenbuttel, Ducal	1604	-200,000	Parma, Ducal*	1760	-100,000
Stuttgard, Royal	1765	-187,000	l '		•
Paris, Arsenal	1781	-180,000			
Milan, Brera*	1797	-170,000	Total		5,130,500

The libraries marked *, are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the states to which they belong.

The chief University libraries are as follows:

Inc onice our courts incide	100 010 00 10110 115 1	
	Founded. Vols.	
Gottingen1736 - 360,000	Bologna 1690 - 150,000	Dublin1601 - 104,000
Breslau1811250,000	Prague 1777 130,000	Upsal 1621 - 100,000
	Vienna1777115,000	
Tubingen1562 200,000	Leipsic1544112,000	Edinburgh 1582 90,854
Munich200,000	Copenhagen1730110,000	
Heidelburg 1703 200,000	Turin 1436 110,000	
Cambridge1484166,724	Louvain1639105,000	Giving a total of2,823,578

The principal public libraries of Great Britain, 35 in number, contain about 1,771,493 volumes. In France, there are 107, in Austria 48, in Prussia 44, in the rest of Europe 51 public libraries that are freely open to all; in Great Britain, only 1. In the capital cities

of Europe, 31 that are open, and in London, none. The number of public libraries in the United States, as reported to the Smithsonian Institute in 1849, was 182; of which 43 had over 10,000 volumes each; 9 over 20,000 each; and only 2 over 50,000. The number of volumes in all, was 1,294,000. The library of Congress, which is select and valuable, has about 45,000 volumes.

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1849.—Number of Colleges, 121; instructors, 931. Theological Seminaries, 43; instructors, 122. Law Schools, 12; instructors, 23. Medical Schools, 35; instructors, 230.

University of Oxford, which has 24 colleges, (each having its head, or rector,) and 35 professors, and the University of Cambridge, which has 17 colleges, (each having its head,) and 24 professors, there are 9 colleges, having in their various departments 160 professors. In Scotland, there are 4 universities, including 7 colleges, and having 110 professors, lecturers, etc. In Ireland, there is Dublin University, having 25 professors; the College of St. Patrick at Maynooth, with 13 professors; and a collegiate institution at Belfast, having 10 academical, and 7 medical professors. The endowments of the University of Oxford are about \$600,000, and those of the University of Cambridge about \$550,000 per annum. And in addition to this, the colleges of Oxford have within their patronage 463 livings, the annual value of which is \$690,000; and the colleges of Cambridge 313 livings, valued at \$469,500 per annum. On the 1st January, 1849, the number of attendants on the books of the various colleges of Cambridge, 6,906; members of the convocation, 3,190. On the books of the colleges of Cambridge, 6,906; members of the convocation, 3,786.

PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1850, according to the latest reports.

latest reports.	• •
	Names. Churches. Minist's. Mem's.
	Congregational, (Evang'l) 1,971 - 1,687197,196
" South*1,578 - 491,786	Reformed Dutch* 282 . 299 . 33,980
" Protestant * 798 771 62,305	German Reformed 261 273 69,750
Baptists, Regular * 8,406 5,142 686,807	Protestant Episcopal1,1921,497 67,550
" Anti-Mission * 2,035 907 67,845	Lutheran1,604 663163,000
" Freewill*1,2521,082 56,452	United Brethren1,800 503 67,000
" Campbellite* 1,898 848 118,618	Evangelical Assoc., (Ger.) - 190 300 17,000
" Minor sects 316 358 27,700	Unitarian* 245
D	Roman-catholic*1,0731,081 1,233,350 Christian Connection1,5001,500325,000
N. S 1,651 - 1,551 - 155,000	Christian Connection 1,500 1,500 325,000
Associate Presbyterian 214 120 18,800	Church of God 125 83 10,000
Associate Reformed 332 - 219 26,340	Mennonites 400 240 60,000
Reformed Presbyterian 47 29 5,300	Universalists*1,042 684
Presbyterian, Cumberland. 480 350 50,000	Friends Evangelical, about100,000
others 490 310 44,000	Friends { Evangelical, about100,000 Hicksites, "59,000
The statistics of the denominations mark	ed *, are from the reports of 1849; the others

The statistics of the denominations marked *, are from the reports of 1849; the other from the latest reports that could be obtained.

A LAMP THAT WILL BURN TWELVE MONTHS.—Take a stick of phosphorus, and put it into a large dry phial, not corked, and it will afford a light sufficient to discern any object in a room when held near it. The phial should be kept in a cool place, where there is no great current of air, and it will continue its luminous appearance for more than twelve months.

DRESSING WOUNDS.—Nine times out of ten, a wound will heal quicker if done up in its own blood, than any other way. As for a burn, whatever will entirely exclude the air the quickest, is best. Cotton will do this; so will oiled silk, if stuck down at the edge by any kind of sticking-salve. Put nothing on a burn to heal it. Nature will soon do that when the air is excluded, and the pain will almost immediately cease.

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST MOTHS.—A small piece of paper or linen just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 2d Tues. in Sept.; Rev. Rafus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, D. D., Sec's; Henry Hill, Esq., Treas., Miss. House, 33 Pemberton-square. American Baptist Miss'ry Union, 3d Thurs. in May; Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., Rev. Edward Bright, Sec's, 33 Somerset-St. Amer. Education Society, in May; Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. American Tract Society at Boston, last Wed. in May; Rev. Seth Bliss, Sec., 28 Cornhill. Prison Discipline Society, Rev. L. Dwight, Sec.; Chas. H. Mills, Treas., 39 Milk-st. Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Rev. J. S. Clark, Sec., 28 Cornhill.

NE W YORK.—AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Sec's; J. Hyde, Esq., Gen. Agent and Assist. Treas., 115 Nassau-st. American and Foreign Bible Society, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Cor. Sec.; James R. Stone, Gen. Ag't, 350 Broome-st. American Tract Society, Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. R. S. Cook, Cor. Sec's.; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassauts. American Home MissionAnty Societry, Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., and Rev. Chas. Hall, D. D., Sec's; H. W. Ripley, Assist. Treas., 150 Nassau-st. American BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, Rev. Benj. M. Hill, Cor. Sec., 354 Broome-st. BOARD OF FOR-EIGN MISSIONS OF PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Cor. Sec.; Chas. D. Drake, Esq., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION, Tues. preced. 26 Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., and Rev. H. Norton, Cor. Sec's; Edward Vernon, Agent, 150 Nassau-st. AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John Spaulding and Rev. Harmon Loomis, Sec's, 82 Wall-st. AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Rev. John Marsh, Cor. Sec., 149 Nassau-st. Prot. Episcopal Church—Domestic Mission Committee, Rev. Chas. J. Halsey, Sec. and Gen. Agent, 2 Park-place; Foreign Mission Committee, Rev. P. P. Irving, Sec., 2 Parkplace. METHODIST-Book Concern, Rev. Geo. Lane and Rev. Levi Scott, Agents, 200 Mulberry and 138 Nassau sts.; Missionary Society, C. Pitman, Cor. Sec., Geo. Lane, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; Sunday-School Union, Rev. D. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Reformed Dutch-Domestic Mission, Thos. C. Doremus, Treas., 39 Nassau-st.; Foreign Mission, Charles L. Little, Treas. CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, Wm. A. Booth, Treas. AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSO-CIATION, Rev. Geo. Whipple, Cor. Sec.; Lewis Tappan, Treas., 61 John-st. American and For-EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, W. E. Whiting, Treas.; Lewis Tappan, Cor. Sec., 61 John-st. N. YORK AND AMER. SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, J. C. Meeks, Agent, 147 Nassau-st., and 38 Park-row.

PHILADELPHIA.—AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Tues. after 3d Thurs. in May; F. W. Porter, Cor. Sec.; F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 146 Chesnut-st. General Assembly's Boards, at the Publication Rooms, 265 Chesnut-st—Domestic Missions, Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Board of Education, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Board of Publication, Rev. Joseph Leyburn, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Joseph P. Engles, Agent. American Baptist Publication Society, 118 Arch-st.; Rev. Thos. S. Malcolm, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Benj. R. Loxley, Dep. Agent. Philadelphia Tract Society, A. Flint, Agent, 18 North-Fith-st. Phila. Education Society, 4th Thurs. in May; Rev. James R. Eckard, Sec. Phila. Home Missionary Society, 4th Wed. in May; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 142 Chesnut-st.

WASHINGTON.—AMER. COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Sec. MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—General Convention in Maine, Tues. before fourth Wed. in June. General Association, New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. General Convention in Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, Massachusetts, 4th Tues. in June. Evangrical Consociation, Rhode Island, 2d Tues. in June. General Association, Connecticut, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, New York, Thurs. before last Sabbath in Aug. General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1st Wed. in October. General Assembly Presenterian Church, 3d Thurs. in May. General Conventice Methodist Episcopal Church, every 4th year from 1840. General Synod Reformed Dutch Church, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING, held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins second day after second sixth day in sixth month. State of New York Verney York City, second day after fourth first day in fifth month. PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, third second day in fourth month. Baltimore Yearly Meeting, that second day in tenth month. Virginia Yearly Meeting, third seventh day in fifth month, at Cedar Creek in 1839; at Somerton in 1840; and so alternately at these places. Carolina Yearly Meeting is held at New Garden, Guilford county, second day after first first day in eleventh month. Ohio Yearly Meeting, Mount Pleasant, second day after first first day in ninth month. Indiana Yearly Meeting, Whitewater, on fifth day preceding first first day in tenth month.

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

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STANDARD VOLUMES.—D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, four volumes; Baxter's Rest, 12mo, in large type, also do. 18mo.; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 12mo, in large type, and 18mo., both editions neatly illustrated; Memoir of James Milnor, D. D.; Twelve volumes of Tracts, new series, 500 pages each, with new engravings; Mason's Spiritual Treasury; Flavel's Fountain of Life, Method of Grace, and Knocking at the Door; Bishop Hall's Scripture History; Bishop Hopkins on the Ten Commandments; President Edwards' Thoughts on Revivals; Venn's Complete Duty of Man; Owen on Forgiveness, or Psalm 130; Baxter's Reformed Pastor; Gregory's Evidences of Christianity; Paley's Natural Theology and Horse Paulins; Dr. Spring's Bible not of Man; Nelson's Cause and Cure of Infidelity; Sacred Songs for Family and Social Worship; Elegant Narratives, Select Tracts illustrated; Willison's Afflicted Man's Companion; Doddridge's Riss and Progress; Edwards' History of Redemption; Volume on Infidelity: Pike's Persuasives to Early Piety, and Guide to Young Disciples; Universalism not of God; Dibble's Thoughts on Missions, etc.

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CHRISTIAN MEMOIRS.—Mrs. Isabella Graham; Mrs. Sarah L. H. Smith; Rev. C. Buchanan, ILI,D.; Rev. John Newton; Rev. Henry Martyn; Rev. David Brainerd; Rev. Edward Payson, D. D.; Harriet L. Winslow; James Brainerd Taylor; Harlan Page; Normand Smith; Richard Baxter; Archbishop Leighton; Matthew Henry; Rev. Samuel Pearce; Rev. Samuel Kilpin, etc.

OTHER SPIRITUAL WORKS.—Edwards on the Affections; Baxter's Call; Alleine's Alarm; Flavel's Touchstone, and Keeping the Heart; Helifenstein's Self-Deception; Sherman's Guide to Acquaintance with God; Pike's Religion and Eternal Life; Baxter's Dying Thoughts; Matthew Henry on Meekness; Andrew Fuller's Backslider; Scudder's Redeemer's Last Command, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—Dr. Edwards' Sabbath Manual, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Temperance Manual; Bogue's Evidences; Keith's Evidence of Prophecy; Morison's Counsels to Young Men; The Reformation in Europe; Nevins' Thoughts on Popery; Spirit of Popery, 12 engravings; The Colporteur and Roman Catholic; Mason on Self-Knowledge; Anecdotes for the Family; Three premium treatises on Systematic Beneficence; Hymns for Social Worship, etc.

POCKET MANUALS.—Bogatzky's Golden Treasury; Clarke's Scripture Promises; Book of Psalms and Proverbs; Commandments Explained; Bean and Venn's Advice to a Married Couple; Cecil and Plavel's Gift for Mourners; Daily Food for Christians; Heavenly Manna; Dew-Drops, etc.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG, MANY OF THEM BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAV-INGS.—Gallaudet's Scripture Biography, and Youth's Book of Natural Theology; Peep of Day; Line upon Line; Precept upon Precept; Anzonetta R. Peters; The Night of Toil; Legh Richmond's Letters and Counsels; Advice to a Young Christian; Charles H. Porter; Missionary's Daughter; Porteus' Evidences; Soudder's Tales about the Heathen; Nathan W. Dickerman; Grace Harriet; Charles L. Winslow; Withered Branch Revived; Peet's Scripture Lessons; Child's Book of Bible Stories; Children of the Bible; Amos Armfield; Child's Hymn-Book; Scripture Animals; Great Truths in Simple Words; Clementine Cuvier; Pictorial Tract Primer; Watts' Divine Songs, etc.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—In German, 40 vols., various sizes, including Barth's Church History; Life of M. Boos; Christ Knocking at the Door; also, volumes and packets of Books for Children, recently published. In French, twelve volumes. In Spanish, D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, Vol. I.; Sabbath Manual, etc. In Italian, D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, Vol. 1, etc. In Welsh, Pilgrim's Progress; Baxter's Saints' Rest, and Call; Anxious Inquirer; History of Redemption, etc. In Danish, Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Baxter's Saints' Rest, and Call.

ALSO, ppwards of 1,000 Tracts and Children's Tracts, separate, bound, or in packets, adapted for convenient sale by merchants and traders, many of them with beautiful engravings—in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Welsh.

It is the design of the Society to issue all its publications in good type, for the poor as well as the rich; and to sell them, as nearly as may be, at cost, that the Society may neither sustain loss nor make a profit by all its sales.

 TE	TERRITORY, POPULATION, DEBTS, SCHOOLS, ETC., OF THE VARIOUS STATES	ATION,	DEB	TS, SCHOOLS, ET	C., OF T	HE VARIOUS	STATES.			
 STATES.	Time of entering the Union.	Square miles.	Date of settle- ment.	First place settled.	Estimated population in 1850.	Total debt in 1849.	Amount of School Fund.	Annual expen- diture for Com- mon Schools.†	Highest num- ber of child'n at any one time in Com. Schools.	Number of schoolable children.‡
Alabama Arkansas Connecticut* Delaware* Florida Georgia* Florida Florida Georgia* Illinois Indiana Ideas Indiana Ideas Indiana Ideas Indiana Ideas Indiana Ideas I	June 1, 1819 June 1, 1819 June 1, 1829 January 9, 1788 January 9, 1844 January 9, 1818 December 1, 1879 March 1, 1899 June 1, 1799 March 15, 1890 April 28, 1788 February 6, 1788 June 20, 1837 June 10, 1831 June 11, 1891 November 20, 1789 June 1790 May 23, 1788 June 4, 1791 June 24, 1788	22.72 22.72 23.72 24.73 25.73	1702 11085 11087 11087 11087 11080 1080 10	Fort near Mobile Artaneas Post Windsor Cape Henlopen St. Angustine Savannah Kaskaskia Vinoennes Windsor Herville Fort Loudon Port Royal Port Loudon Fort Dummner Artestorn Artestorn Fort Dummner Artestorn Fort Dummner Jamestorn Artestorn Fort Dummner	716,000 200,00	\$1.0.365,936 33,213 33,213 33,213 33,213 33,213 30,612,762 16,612,762 16,612,762 16,526,131 16,726,130 16,726,130 16,727,707 16,601,77 17,707 18,60,530 10,173,232 20,173,193 20,173 20,17	\$1,215,381 2,077,641 292,5000 1,404,500 1,404,500 1,404,500 1,304,500 1,304,500 1,304,500 1,304,500 1,304,500 1,304,600 1,304,600 1,304,600 1,306,600	1156,000 1270,000 145,239 1160,430 1160,430 1160,000 1160,000 1170,000 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030 1,316,030	99,007 13,912 51,447 51,496 82,997 70,653 718,123 718,123 718,123 71,188	209,639 209,639 1192,990 53,716 215,928 1125,218 125,218 739,955
The States marked thus (*) are the original thirteen states. † The table of expenditures for Common Schools includes what in paid by the state, together with what is raised by the district. The amounts marked thus (†) are setimated from actual returns. In case of some of the Western states, the school fund consists in lands, the estimated value of which is given. † The number of schoolable children is differently estimated in different states; some counting all between the ages of 4 and 16; others, all from 4 to 18; and others still, all from 4 to 20.	are the original thirt for Common Schools I returns. In case of hildren is differently	teen states includes v some of the	in eli	ginal thirteen states. I Schools includes what is paid by the state, together with what is raised by the district. The amounts mark In case of some of the Western states, the school fund consists in <i>Leads</i> , the estimated value of which is given. Ifferently estimated in different states: some counting all between the ages of 4 and 16; others, all from 4 to 1	gether wit ol fund con ounting all	h what is raise inists in <i>lands</i> , between the a	d by the dist the estimate ges of 4 and	rict. The d value of v	The amounts marked e of which is given. hers, all from 4 to 18;	marked iven.

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and traders.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate is 8 per cent. in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. It is 7 per cent. in New York, South Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all the other states, it is 6 per cent.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

Princip	pal.	Ом	e M	o'th	01	ne Ye	ar.	Princip	pal	One	Mo	nth.	Oı	e Ye	er.	Princi	peł.	One	Mo.	oth.	O=	o Ye	M.
Cents	10 50	0	0	¥. 0	0	o. 0 3	#. 6 0	Dolls.	6	». 0	°.	w. 0 5	9.	6. 36 42	¥.0	Dolls.	40 50	B. 0	20 25	¥. 0	123	40	10
Dolls.	1 2	0	0	5	0	6 12	ŏ	"	8	0	4	. 0	0	48 54	0	"	60 70	ŏ	30 35	ŏ	3	80	į
"	3	Ŏ	1 2	5	0	18 24	ŏ	"	10 21	ŏ	5 10	0	0 1	60 20	0	"	90 90	0	40 45	0	4	89 49	ě
-11	5	0	3	5	0	30	0	"	30	0	15	0	ī	80	0	"	100	0	50	0	6	66	

The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills: viz. of \$100, 100 mills or 10 cents; of \$6,600, 6,600 mills, or \$6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double itsel in 11 years 10 months and 22 days.

A VALUABLE TABLE.

The following valuable table was first published in Mr. Ruffin's Farmer's Register:

A box	24	by	16 inch	es square, and	1 22 deep	o, contains	a barrel, or 10,752 cubic	inche
44	24	44	16	" ,	11	""	half barrel, or 5,376	66
u	16	"	16 8-10	. "	8	66	bushel, or 2,150 4-10	"
u	12	"	11 2-10	14	8	66	half bushel, or 1,075	66
"	8	u	8 4-10	, 4	8	"	peck, or 537 6-10	66
Œ	8	ч	8	u	4 2-10	66	half peck, or 268 8-10	66
"	7	4	4	44	4 8-10	66	half gallon, or 141 4-10) "
4	4	ш	4	u	4 2-10	"	quart, or 67 2-10	ee .

These measures come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate; as near, indeed, as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made for common use. The difficulty of making them with absolute exactness has never yet been overcome.

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FORM OF A BEQUEST.

to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction.

THE VIOLENTED

ALMANAC

JOUZO EN FUE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

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POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY THE CENSUS OF 1850.

The state of the s	1	1754	ALL HOLL	V 1 200 1000 1000	ø	e E
All the second s	Total	Free	Steel 7	Time of entering the	i i	2 4
STATES.		1100	Slaves.	Time of entering the	-	- Ju
SIAIES.	population.	colored.		Union.	are	2 8
			5.0		Square miles	Date of settle- ment.
The second secon	1	5 7 M.		198	on .	A
12 37 5 5		311 30 30	-		300	
Alabama	771,659	2,250	342,894	December 4, 1819	50,722	1702
Arkansas	209,641	587	46,983	June 15, 1836	52,198	1685
California	† 200,000			September 7, 1850		10.00
Connecticut*	370,604	7,415		January 9, 1788	4,750	1633
Delaware*	91,528	17,957	2,289	December 7, 1787	2,120	1627
Florida	87,387	926	39,341	March 7, 1844	59,268	1565
Georgia*	878,635	2,586	362,966	January 2, 1788	58,000	1733
Illinois		5,239	300,000	December 3, 1818	55,405	1683
Indiana		5,100		December 11, 1816	33,809	1690
Iowa	192,122	292		1849	50,914	
Kentucky	1.001,496	9,667	221,768	June 1, 1792	37,690	1775
Louisiana	500,762	15,685	230,807	April 8, 1812	46,431	1699
Maine		1,312	200,000	March 15, 1820	35,000	1630
Maryland*		73,943	89,800	April 28, 1788	11,000	1634
Massachusetts*		8,773	00,000	February 6, 1788	7,250	1620
Michigan	395,703	2,547		June 20, 1837	56,243	1670
Mississippi	592,853	898	300,419	December 10, 1817	47,147	1716
Missouri	684,132	2,667	89,289	August 10, 1821	67.380	1763
New Hampshire*		477	00,200	June 21, 1788	8.030	1623
New Jersey*	488,671	22,269	119	December 18, 1787	6,851	1624
New York*	3,090,022	47,448	110	July 26, 1788	46,000	1614
North Carolina*	868,870	27,271	288,412	November 20, 1789	45,500	1650
Ohio	1,977,031	25,930	200,412	November 29, 1802	39,964	1788
Pennsylvania*	2,311,681	53,201		December 12, 1787	47,000	1682
Rhode Island*	147,555	3,543	1000	May 29, 1790	1,200	1636
South Carolina*	668,469	8,769	384,925		28,000	1670
Tennessee	1.023,118	6,280	249,519		44,000	1756
Texas		926		June 1, 1796		75.7
Vermont	313,466	710	53,346	December 29, 1845	325,520	1725
Virginia*	1,421,081	53,906	422 000	March 4, 1791	8,000	1607
Wisconsin	304,226	626	473,026	June 26, 1788	61,352	1007
District of Columbia			9.00	December 29, 1848	53,924	
		9,973	3,687			
Minnesota, Territory	6,192		*			
New Mexico, Territory	61,632					
Oregon, Territory			***************************************			
Utah, Territory	† 25,000					
70.4.1	22 222 102	410 450	0 485 500	The second second	100	1050
Total,	23,263,498	419,173	3,175,589	-	- 1	1

^{*} The States marked thus (*) are the original thirteen states.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate is 8 per cent. in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. It is 7 per cent. in New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all the other states, it is 6 per cent.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

Princi	pal.	One	M	o'th	O	ne Ye	ar.	Princip	pal.	One	Mo	nth.	Or	ie Ye	ar.	Princ	ipal.	On	e Mo	nth.	Or	e Ye	ar.
Cents	10	р. 0	c. 0	м. 0	D. 0	c. 0	м. 6	Dolls.	6	D. 0	c. 3	м. 0	D. 0	с. 36	м.	Dolls.	40	D. 0	c. 20	м. 0	D. 2	c. 40	M (
	50	0	0	2	0	3	0.	66	7	0	3	5	0		0	44	50	0	25	0	3	00	(
Dolls.	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	66	8	0	4	- 0	0	48	0	"	60	0	30	0	3	60	
"	2	0	1	0	0	12	0	66	9	0	4	5	0	54	0	66	70	0	35	0	4	20	(
"	3	0	1	- 5	0	18	0	1 66	10	0	5	0	0	60	0	"	80	0	40	0	4	80	(
46	4	0	2	0	0	24	0	66	21	0	10	0	1	20	0	44	- 90	0	45	0	5	40	-
"	5	0	3	5	0	30	0		30	0	15	0	1	80	0	66	100	0	50	0	6	00	1

The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills: viz. of \$100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of \$6,600, 6,600 mills, or \$6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

[†] Estimated.

ILLUSTRATED

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1852,

BEING BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 76TH YEAR OF THE INDEPEND-ENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OB CLOCK TIME,

BY DAVID YOUNG,
HANOVER NECK, NEW JERSEY

HANOVER MECK, NEW JEROE.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N.; Long. 71° 4' W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40"; Long. 74° 1'. BALTIMORE, Lat. 39° 17'; Long. 76° 38'. CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47'; Long. 79° 57'.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW YORK: 150 NASSAU-STREET; BOSTON: 28 CORNHILL:
AND BY BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERS.

This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D. D., of New London, Conn., who with great labor and care, has drawn the more important statistical tables from original sources.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1852

There will be six Eclipses, three of the Sun, and three of the Moon, this year.

I. January 6th and 7th, Moon eclipsed; visible and total.

CITIES in the order of Longitude.		Begi	nning.	Be		ng of total kness.		М	idd le.	F		of total kness.	0		nd Eclipse.
	B. 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 10	53 ev. 57 ev. 25 ev. 20 ev. 14 ev. 13 ev. 11 ev. 6 ev. 1 ev. 55 ev. 48 ev. 44 ev.	Be 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6			P. 777777777777777777777777777777777777	M.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	#. 42 mo. 26 mo. 14 mo. 3 mo. 55 mo. 55 mo. 44 mo. 37 mo. 32 mo. 32 mo. 32 mo. 32 mo. 32 mo.	3. 777777777777777777777777777777777777			A77777777777777777	#333222222222222	8. 31 mo. 15 mo. 3 mo. 58 mo. 52 mo. 51 mo. 44 mo. 39 mo. 33 mo. 26 mo. 22 mo. 21 mo. 21 mo.
Cincinnati Nashville Mobile St. Louis New Orleans	6 6	10 10 10 10	34 ev. 28 ev. 23 ev.	6 6 6	11 11 11	34 ev. 28 ev. 23 ev.	77777	0 0 0 0	23 mo. 17 mo. 12 mo.	7 7 7 7	1 1 1 0	12 mo. 6 mo. 1 mo.	77777	2 2 2 1	12 mo. 6 mo. 1 mo
Austin	6 6	9 8 8	21 ev. 50 ev. 13 ev. 7 ev.	6 6	11 10 9	21 ev. 50 ev. 13 ev. 7 ev.	6	11 10 9	10 mo. 39 ev. 2 ev. 56 ev.	6	0 10 10	59 mo. 28 mo. 51 ev. 45 ev.	7 6 6	1 11 11	59 mo. 28 mo 51 ev. 45 ev.

Depth of immersion in the earth's shadow, 20 digits from the southern side.

II. January 21, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the morning, (20th in the evening, west of the Rocky mountains;) invisible. Visible about the South Pole of the earth.

III. June 17, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the morning, (evening in the eastern part of New England;) invisible. Visible in the southern part of South America.

IV. July 1, Moon eclipsed at the time of Full Moon in the morning; invisible.

V. December 10, Sun eclipsed at the time of New Moon in the evening; invisible. It will be visible throughout the greater part of Asia; and will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 127° 18' east from Greenwich, and latitude 37° 28' north.

VI. December 26, Sabbath morning, Moon eclipsed on the southern limb; visible and partly visible in the United States.

CITIES.	Be	gin- ng.	Middle.		oon ets.	Magni- tude.	CITIES.	Be	gin- ng.	Mi	ddle.		oon ets.	Magn
Eastport	7	¥. 5	и. ж.	7	≝. 38	Digits.	Lexington	¥. 5	¥. 56	a .	M .	E. 7	17	Dig'
Boston	6	49		7	294	5.31	Cincinnati	5	55			7	20	8.0
New York ·····	6	37		7	24	5.96	Indianapolis	5	49	7	181	7	23	8.0
Philadelphia · · · ·	6	32		7	22	6.24	Nashville	5	46		<u>-</u>	7	12	8.1
Baltimore	6	26		7	20	6.58	Mobile	5	40			6	5 8	7.9
Washington	6	25		7	19	6.58	St. Louis	5	35	7	44	7	20	7.7
Richmond	6	23		7	15	6.40	New Orleans	5	33			6	56	8.0
Raleigh	6	18		7	10	6.40	Austin	5	2	6	31 }	6	58	7.1
Charleston · · · · ·	6	13		7	2	6.15	1			1	-	E	nd.	
St. Augustine	6	7		6	54	5.96	San Francisco -	3	25	4	541	6	24	ļ
Milledgeville · · · ·	6	0		7	3	7.23	Astoria	3	19	4	484	6	18	

Magnitude at the middle of the eclipse, 8.12 digits.

CHARACTERS.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Υ Aries; & Taurus; Π Gemini; Cancer; & Leo; M Virge; & Toor; M Scorpio; f Sagittarius; V Capricorn; m Aquarius; Υ Pisces.

49.550

MAY 13 /898

RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS AND STARS.

These are not materially affected by the longitude of a place. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston-	Wash- ington.	Charles- ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Cha s- tor
1859		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1852		E. H.	2. H.	E. H.
Jan. 12	Venus sets	6 53	7 0	7 12	July 6	Mars sets	10 31	10 2%	10 23
" 23	" "	7 21	7 26	7 35	" 13	""	10 12	10 10	10 6
" 27	Jupiter rises	1 52	1 45	1 32	Aug. 4	Venus rives	3 3%	3 44	3 54
Feb. 5	Venus sets	7 54	7 56	8 0	" 17	""…	2 41	2 48	2 59
" 17	" "	8 23	8 22	8 22	" 19	Seven Stars rise	10 6	10 16	10 35
Mar. 10	" "	9 15	9 10	9 2	Sert. 1	"	9 15	9 27	9 44
" 23	Mars sets	3 32	3 20	3 2	" 11	. " "	8 36	8 47	9 5
" 27	Venus sets	9 54	9 46	9 32	" 25	Venus rises	1 59	2 6	2 16
April 1	" "	10 6	9 56	9 41	Oct. 2	. "	2 5	2 10	2 19
^{(†} 13	" "	10 31	10 19	10 1	" 14	" "	2 19	2 23	2 30
" 22	" " …	10 47	10 34	10 14	۱۰ 25	" " …	2 36	2 39	2 43
May 4	Mars sets	1 25	1 16	1 1	Nov. 8		3 1	3 2	3 2
" 14	" "	0 57	0 49	0 36	" 19	""…	3 24	3 22	3 19
" 28	Venus sets	10 51	10 40	10 21	" 26	" "	3 39	3 35	3 31
June 2	Jupiter sets	3 14	3 21	3 31	Dec. 4	Sirius rises	8 42	8 35	8 24
" 5	Venus sets	10 37	10 26	10 9	" 15	Venus rises	4 22	4 15	4 5
" 30	" "	9 8	9 0	8 47	" 31	Saturn sets	2 50	2 44	2 35

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1852.

Jan. 2, ⊙ in perigee; 6, inf. d ⊙ ♥; 9, ⅓ stat.; 17, ♥ stat.; 18, □ ⊙ ḥ; 20, ⊙ ent. ﷺ; 21, □ ⊙ ∰; 24, ⊗ ⊙ ♂; 29, ♥'s gr. elong. Feb. 11, □ ⊙ ¼; 19, ⊙ ent. ℋ. March 4, ♂ stat.; 9, ¼ stat.; 15, sup. d ⊙ №; 20, ⊙ enters ♈. April. 9, ऍ s gr. elong.; 19. ⊙ enters ♂; ♥ stat.; 24, d ⊙ ∰; 27, d ⊙ ḥ; 28, □ ⊙ ♂; 29, inf. d ⊙ ♥. May 8, ⊗ ⊙ ¼; 11, ♀'s gr. elong.; 12, ♥ stat.; 20, ⊙ enters □; 27, ऍ s gr. elong. Junz 21, ⊙ enters □; 28, ♀ stat.; sup. d ⊙ ♥. July 2, ⊙ in apogee; 10, ¼ stat.; 21, inf. d ⊙ ♀; 22, ⊙ enters □; 31, □ ⊙ ∰. Aug. 6, □ ⊙ ½ ; 7, ऍ's gr. elong.; 9. □ ⊙ ḥ; 11, ♀ stat.; 13, ⅓ stat.; 21, ऍ s stat.; 22, ⊙ ent. ∭; 30, ∱ stat. Sept. 4, inf. d ⊙ ♥; 12, ♥ stat.; 20, ऍ's gr. elong.; 22, ⊙ enters □; 30, ♀'s gr. elong. Corr. 18, sup. d ⊙ ♥; 23, ⊙ enters ⋒; 29, ⊗ ⊙ ⅓. Nov. 6, ⊗ ⊙ ḥ; 21, ⊙ enters ⅓; 30, ⊙ in perigee; ♥ stat.

ASPECTS AND NODES.

d Conjunction; ★ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; Vc. Quincunx, 150 degrees; ⊗ Opposition, 180 degrees; ⊗ Ascending Node; ⊗ Descending Node.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters, D and C; Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 10; Epact, 9; Solar Cycle, 13; Roman Indiction, 10; Julian Period, 6565.

NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a Calendar for Baltimore is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longituds; that is, en any

line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Lengitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston; 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city; 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore; and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

EQUATION OF TIME.

Almanacs often contain the expressions, "sun fast," and "sun slow." They refer to the difference of time as shown by the sun, and as shown by a good clock or watch. Time as marked by the former is called "apparent," and as marked by the latter, "mean time." A good sundial will always tell the former; a watch or clock, the latter. The calculations of most almanacs are given in mean or clock time.

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean di- ameter in Eng. miles.	Mean distance from the Sun.			rotat eir a		Time of t	evolu he Su		ound	Light and heat, earth being 1.
The Sun	883,246		25	14	¥.	0	D.	R.	M.	٥.	
Mercury		37,000,000	ű	Ť	5	28	87	23	15	43	6.67
Venus		68,000,000	ō	23	21	22	224	16	49	10	1.91
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	0	23	56	4	365	6	9	12	1.
The Moon	2,180	95,000,000	27	7	43	12	365	6	9	12	1.
Mars	4,189	144,000,000	. 1	0	37	22	696	23	30	35	0.43
Vesta	238	224,340,600		cnov	m		1,325	11	38	24	
Iris			1	"			1,327	23	22	41	
Hebe		230,000,000		"			1,375				
Flora	" "	240,000,000		"			1,469	18	37	19	
Astræa		246,000,000		"			1,512				0.16
Juno	1,425	253,598,700		"			1,593	1	36	28	
Ceres		263,236,450		"			1,684	17	38	24	
Pallas	110	265,000,000					1,686	. 7	19	12	
Jupiter		490,000,000	0	.9	55	27	4,332	14	27	10	0.037
Saturn		900,000,000	0	10	29	17	10,759		51	11	0.011
Uranus		1,800,000,000	un	cno∀	n		30,686	19	41	32	0.003
Neptune#	35,000	2,850,000,000					60,128	3	20	02	0.001

* Since the above table was first prepared, five new asteroids have been discovered, making in all thirteen. They have not been added to the table, because their diameters, mean distances, etc., are not as yet accurately known. All the thirteen have been discovered within the last half century. Four of the thirteen were discovered in Great Britain, four in Italy, and five in Germany, by seven observers only; M. Hind of London, and Professor Gasparis of Naples, having discovered three each; Dr. Olbers of Bremen, and Hencke of Drieser, two each; and Piazzi of Palermo, Harding of Lilienthal, and Graham of Markree, Ireland, one each. As a correct list of the names, etc., of all these asteroids cannot as yet be found in any work on astronomy, the following table is subjoined.

ruese arteroids caminor as y	er be found in any wo	ik on astronomy, the following	ig table is subjoined.
Name. Date of	f Discovery. Discov. by.	Name. Date of	Discovery. Discov. by.
1. Ceres January	1, 1801, - Piazzi.	8. FloraOctober	18, 1847, Hind.
2. Pallas · · · · · · March	28, 1802, - Olbers.	9. MetisApril	25, 1848, Graham.
3. Juno · · · · · Septem.	1, 1804, Harding.	10. HygliaApril	12, 1849, Gasparis.
1. VestaMarch	29, 1807, · · Olbers.	11. Parthenope May	13, 1850, "
5. Astræa · · · · · Decem.	8, 1845, Hencke.	12. Clio Septem.	13, 1850, Hind.
6 HebeJuly	1, 1847, "	13. Egeria Novem.	2, 1850, Gasparis.
7. IrisAugust	13, 1847, Hind.	1	

A third ring around the planet Saturn has been discovered from the observatory at Cambridge within the year. Its eighth satellite was discovered there about two years since.

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN. In 1852, the Sun will be in

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year is leap-year the number of which can be divided by 4, and not by 100; or which can be divided by 400.

1st MONT	н.		J	N	U A	R	Y,	1	8 5	2.				3	1 D	AY	8.
MOON'S	PHASES.		BOST	ron.	NEV	v vo	RK.	BAL	TIM'	RE C	HAI	RLES	'N.	SUN	ON I	MER	lD
Full Moon Third Quart New Moon First Quart		7 13 21 29	8 34	mo. ev. mo. mo.	8 2	13 r 22 e 31 r 38 r	v. no.		2 m 11 e 20 m 27 m	r.	7 3	19 m 58 ev 7 m 14 m	o.	1 9 17 25	ev. 0 0 0	3 7 10 12	43 17 18 35
FOR CAROLI- GIA, ALA., HELANA.			600 800 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10									900		88 2:	1 E	0 10	,
DAR FOR OKORGIA. DI LOUISIA MOOD	28.8°	ස 4 ගී රි	11ses.	ం ఉ త్రామం	9	=	e o		8 4 8 4		Set	010	88		morn.	0 13	5
CALENDAR E CHARLESTON: N. NA. TENN GEORG Missis., AND LOUI Sun Sun Moon			170	- 80 c		555	210	0,0	45 16 45 17	S	101	3131		S	05 27	200	8.5 30
			r-r-1			_					_		- 1-	- 1		99	9
CALENDAR FOR ALTHORE; VIR- GINA, KENTUCKY. AND MISSOURI. Sun Sun Moon	* # 68 88 88 88	ယ 4 ထ 8	a u	. 6. 7 28. 4	. ი ∈				24 28				58	9:	ě	0 19	2 18
CALENDAR ALTIMORE, GINIA, KEN AND MISSON IN Sun		34 47	444	444 426	4 4	33.	44.	4 4	55	ດທ	200	יסי	6 5 10 g	(2) (C		355 14 255 16	15 17
CAL BALT GIN AND Sun Bing	14 C C	77	888									110		7 15		7 7 133	7 1
Day of Week	+		HAL.														_
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FOR VIR.	Moon Sets.	3 19 2 19 2 2 19	5 21 6 16	8 41 7 55	8 6	1 30 norn.	848	22 22 20 20 20 20 20	5 36 5 36	6 17 ets.	6 21	919	100	nom.	0-0
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CALENDAR FOR 30STON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHI'M, WISCORBIN, AND IOWA.	Sun Sets.	55 E	55 12	186	822	88	228	88	323	8 8	5 36	88	45	4:	აიი 2 6 4
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CALENDAR FOR CALE	CALKNDAR FOR LESTON: N. CAR(TENM., GEORGIA, A 118., AND LOUISIANA.	Sera Seta Cu'r E. H. H. H. H. H. H. 5 56 2 48 1	5 57 5 58 5 58 5 4 4 5 5 6 4 4	5 59 rises. 6	200	6 3 11 24 10 6 4 morn.	6 5 0 29 11 6 5 1 30 ev.	0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 6 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 10 seta. 8	66 12 6 13 8 13 8 13 9 0 0 8 20 9 0 0	6 14 10 44 10 6 15 11 41 10	6 15 morn. 11 6 16 0 38 mo	6 17 1 33 0 6 17 2 26 1 6 18 3 15 2
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CALKENDAR FOR New York STORIANDAR FOR	l ———													
Name	ALENDAR FOR FORK CITY; PHIL'A, NEW JERREY, PENE., HEIDER, AND ILLI'S.	Sun Moon H. W. Sets. 8-48. N. Your E. H.	5 51 4 5 4 20 5 52 4 56 5 4 30	5 55 rises. 7 52	255 58 9 13 10 3 23 5 59 10 27 10 46	21 6 0 11 39 11 28 20 6 1 morn. ev. 12	186 2 0 48 0 56 166 3 1 52 1 45	136 6 3 39 4 20 116 7 4 99 5 48	106 8 4 59 7 1 86 9 5 30 7 48	56 11 sets. 9 1	26 13 8 4 10 0 06 14 9 2 10 29	57 6 16 11 0 11 26 55 6 17 12 0 11 59	52 6 19 morn. morn. 52 6 19 0 59 0 35	50 6 20 1 55 1 20 48 6 21 2 47 2 21 47 6 22 3 33 3 47
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4th MON	TH.	AP	RIL, 1	852.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE.	CHARLES'N.	SUN OF MERID
Full Moon Third Qua New Moon First Quar	19	4 15 mo.	9 28 mo. 4 3 mo. 6 49 mo. 3 7 mo.	9 17 mo. 3 52 mo. 6 38 mo. 2 56 mo.	9 4 mo. 3 39 mo. 6 25 mo. 2 43 mo.	1 0 3 47 9 0 1 27 17 morning. 25 -11 57 47
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; N. CAROLI. MA, TEHM., GROBELA, ALA MISSIS, AND LOUBLANA.	nen. Sun Mooo H. M. M. M. M. M. M. 49 6 19 4 1 4 48 6 20 4 43 5	2	39 6 24 morn. 10 38 6 25 0 20 11 37 6 26 1 14 ev. 35 6 27 2 2 1 34 6 27 2 43 2	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	2.27 6 31 sets. 7 2.28 6 32 7 44 8 8 22 6 33 8 40 9 9 22 6 34 9 38 9 9 38 9 9 38 9 9 38 9 9 38 9 9 38 9 9 38 9 9 9 38 9 9 9 38 9 9 9 38 9 9 9 9	16.050 F. 15.05 F. 15
CALENDAR FOR BALTIMORE; VIR- 61914. EBWTUCKY, AND MISSOURI.	6 6 # 6 6 6 2 # 22 # 24	288888 8888 2888888 258	8888	00000 88888 84440	00000	66666666666666666666666666666666666666
of Week.	고급 Day	% o ¥ i b i	F & O M L	●記述後の	A및>단F.	# B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
CALENDAE FOR CALENDAE OR CONT., NEW YORK CITT; PHIL'A, OUTO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S.	m. Sun Moon H.W. E. E. H. E. H. E. H. E. H. 45 6 23 4 15 5 16 43 6 24 4 52 6 34	42 6 25 5 27 7 24 40 6 26 rises. 8 13 38 6 28 8 2 8 55 37 6 29 9 18 9 38 35 6 30 10 31 10 21	22 6 32 morn. 11 46 32 6 33 0 43 1 3 56 6 36 3 1 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 36 3 1 3 5 6 6 36 3 1 3 5 6	24 6 37 3 34 5 20 23 6 38 4 3 6 31 21 6 39 4 30 7 19 20 6 40 4 54 7 57 18 6 41 5 18 8 31	17 6 42 sets. 8 58 15 6 43 7 55 9 29 14 6 44 8 55 10 0 12 6 45 9 55 10 29 11 6 47 11 50 11 0	6 48 morn. mor 6 49 0 43 0 6 50 1 30 1 6 51 2 12 2 6 52 2 49 3 6 53 3 23 4
CALENDAE FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK SPATE, MICH!H, WISCOREIN, AND IOWA.	Sun Sun Moon H. Rises. Seta. Seta. Bos R. M. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. H. 5 44 6 24 4 18 8 4 18 8 5 42 6 26 4 54 9 9	5 40 6 27 5 27 1 5 37 1 5 37 1 5 37 6 28 8 4 1 5 35 6 30 9 21 6 3 3 6 3 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 3 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 3 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 3 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 5 6 8 3 1 1 4 5 6 8 3	5 20 6 33 10 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 22 6 39 3 38 8 5 20 8 40 4 6 9 5 19 8 41 4 31 10 5 17 6 42 4 55 10 5 16 6 43 5 18 11	5 14 6 45 eta. 11 5 13 6 46 7 58 mo 5 11 6 47 8 58 0 5 10 6 48 9 59 1 5 7 6 49 10 59 1	5 5 6 5 5 1 1 2 2 2 1 5 5 4 6 5 5 1 2 1 3 4 4 4 4 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6
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5th MONTH.	M	AY, 1	852.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N.	SUN ON MERID.
Full Moon	5 39 ev. 6 39 ev. 10 31 ev. 10 54 mo.	5 27 ev. 6 27 ev. 10 19 ev. 10 42 mo.	5 16 ev. 6 16 ev. 10 8 ev. 10 31 mo.	5 3 ev. 6 3 ev. 9 55 ev. 10 18 mo.	9 11 56 54 9 11 56 9 25 11 56 41
CALENDAR FOR ALLESTON; N. CARC ALSTON; N. CARC ALSTON; A. TENT., GEORGIA, A MISSIN, AND LOUISIAN SEL. SELL. SELL. SELL. S. H.	100000 1000000000000000000000000000000	66 47 0 42 ev. 56 48 1 55 1 2 4 6 49 2 26 3 3 6 49 2 55 4	26 50 3 23 5 26 51 3 52 6 16 51 4 21 6 16 52 sets. 7 0 6 53 7 31 8	259 8 110 9 9 8 111 110 9 9 8	6 57 0 36 6 58 1 15 6 59 2 27 7 0 3 3
5 7 1 1 2 8 1 0 4 1 E	884888 00000	527 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			0000
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OME CITY PHILA, 1, NEW JREET, PHILA, 1, NEW JREET, PHILA, 1, NEW JREET, PHILA, 1, NEW JREET, AND LITE. Sets. Sets. N. YON. 1. H. R. R. R. R. 1. H. R.	9 20 9 15 10 28 10 0 11 28 10 43 mom. 11 27 0 19 64: 12	7 3 1 1 5 7 4 1 37 2 5 7 5 2 7 3 21 7 6 2 34 4 38 7 2 59 5 4 8	7 8 3 23 6 39 7 9 3 47 7 16 7 10 4 13 7 54 7 11 sets. 8 27 7 12 7 48 9 0	10 9 31 10 39 11 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 18 0 50 0 52 7 19 124 1 51 7 20 1 25 3 6 7 20 2 26 4 22 7 21 2 57 5 27 7 22 3 30 6 28
CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAN NAW YORK START, MICH. WILLIAM SHALL SHALL SHALL E. H.	4 50 7 1 8 4 4 9 7 4 4 9 7 4 1 1 8 4 4 9 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 457 7 1 6 4 4 447 8 1 40 5 4 4 437 10 2 10 6 4 4 27 11 2 36 7 4 4 17 12 3 0 8	4 40 7 13 3 23 9 4 39 7 14 3 46 10 4 38 7 15 4 10 10 4 37 7 16 sets. 11 4 36 7 17 7 53 12	4 35 7 18 8 54 mo 4 35 7 18 9 52 0 4 33 7 20 11 34 1 4 33 7 20 11 34 1 4 35 7 20 10 46 1 7 37 7 20 11 34 1	111111
N Gool Wash Sun's deol. N. Sun's deol. N.	Tu 16 26 Th 16 42 Fr 16 59 Sa 17 15	M 17 47 18 2 W 18 17 Th 18 32 Fr 18 46	Sa 19 14 19 14 19 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1 K C % 7 L 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	

6th MON	TH.	JU	NE, 1	852.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIN'RE.	CHARLES'N.	SUN on MERID
Full Moon Third Quar New Moon First Quar	ter · · · · 1	2 1 42 mo. 9 10 31 mo. 7 0 3 ev.	1 30 mo. 10 19 mo. 11 51 mo. 3 51 ev.	1 19 mo. 10 8 mo. 11 40 mo. 3 40 ev.	1 6 mo. 9 55 mo. 11 27 mo. 3 27 ev.	1 11 57 34 9 11 58 58 17 ev. 0 38 25 0 2 21
R FOR ; N. CAROLI- torgia, Ala., "OUISIANA.	8 2 = 2 8 E E E E	8 49 7 57 9 46 8 43 9 27 11 18 10 12 11 55 10 58	P. → 0, 00 4	22 53 5 33 5 33 5 34 5 6 18 5 6 56 5 6 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 5	54 8 37 10 16 10 53 11	·
CALEND LLESTOR Tenn., C	Sun Sun Sun Rines. Sets Sets 4 54 7 1 4 54 7 2 2 2	444444 44444 44444 44444 44444 44444 4444	4 4 53 7 4 6 53 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0000011	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 557 10 4 567 10 4 567 10 4 567 10 4 567 10 7 7 10
ENDAR MORE; A. KEN Missou	Sun Sun Moon Riven. Sets. Sets. n. n. n. n. n. n. 4 37 7 19 4 11 4 36 7 19 risen.		88888	288828 888228 888228	888888 44444 88888 88888 1111 888888	888888
of Month.			SSTP SSTP SSTP			SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
4	H. W. Your 7 7 19	12 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25.23.33.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03	687788 8034 1138	22 13 10 29 20 20 20 21 11 10 24 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	28.4.4.8.8.8.9.1.9.9.1.9.9.1.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9
CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHIL'A CONM, NEW JERRY, PHIN OMIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S.	Sun Sun Rises. Sets. Sets. 4 33 7 23 7 23 7 23 7 23 7 23 7 23 7 23	488888	88888 44444 888888		22222	
1 6 C F 5 1	Moon H. W. Seta. Boar's. m. m. m. m. 4 310 19 ises. 11 10	9 17 11 57 10 14 ev. 43 11 1 1 27 11 39 2 12 morn. 2 58 0 12 3 45	84284	881 188 81 188 8 11 188	10 17 0 50 11 29 11 29 2 10 12 0 2 54 12 29 2 10 2 54 12 29 2 10 2 54 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CALEND BOSTON; NEV NEW YORE S WISCOMEIN, A		44444 88888 88888 777777 8883888	 888888	888888 14444 144888	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3888888
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7th MONTH.						· JULY, 1852.													31 DAYS.				
MOON'S PHASES.			P	OST	N.	NE	w	YOR	K.	BAI	TII	r'R	E	НА	RLI	S'N	. s	UN	0 N	ME	RID.		
Full Moon			3 11 8		mo. ev. ev.	11	32 3 10 1 19	m) m ev	0.	10 2 11 7 9	59 8 55	mo	·	10 7	46 55	ev. ev.	. : 1	1 9 17 25	1. 0 0 0 0	3 4 5 6	54		
CALENDAR FOR RLESTON; N. CAR(TENN., GROBELA, A SIS., AND LOUISIANA		. 60 	7 10 8 25 7	587 10 9 11 8	597 9 10 26 9		07 9 11 55 11	17 8 0 23 1	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	37.89.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.	37 7 2 40 5	57 6 sets. 7	57 6 7 50 7	47 5 8 35 8	77 4 9 54 9	87 4 10 30 10	87 311 411 97 311 40 mg	10 7 2 morn. 0	107 2 0 17 1	127 0 1 44 3	12 6 59 2 35 4	13 6 59 3 31 5	14 6 57 7 47 7
ENDAR FOR IMORE; VIR. IA, KENTUCKY.	Rises.	- E	307 28 8	407 28 9 27	10 10 10 10 10	41 7 27 11 42 7 27 11	42 7 27 11 54	44 7 26 0 19	0 46	467 25 1 47	46 7 24 2 26	48 7 23 sets.	49 7 23 8 6	497 22 8 49	517 21 10 0	52 7 20 10 32	53 7 19 11 3	54 7 17 morn.	55 7 17 0 7	57 7 15 1 97	58 7 14 2 16	59 7 13 3 11	07 11 8 1
of Meek.	Day					9 t.														_			
CALENDAR FOR YORK YORK CITY; PHIL'A, H., NEW JESSEY. PENN., D, INDIANA, AND ILL'S.	Rises. N. Your	riser. 7 54	8 47 8 44	90 93	10 38 10 56	30 11 38	11 54 0 59	7 30 0 18 2 35	30 0 44 3 37	7 29 1 44 5 39	7 28 2 22 6 37	7 27 sets. 8 12	45 7 26 8 9 8 54	467 26 8 52 9 36	24 10 28 10 17	48 7 23 10 32 11 43	50 7 23 11 2 morn.	7 21 morn. 1 19	7 20 0 5 2 15	93 4 20	7 17 2 11 5 42	9 20	=
EW ENGLA! STATE, MICH, AND LOWA.	ees. Setts. Rises. Ros	: 으 : ;	29 7 38 8 52 11	30 7 38 9 35 ev.		4 32 7 37 11 6 2 38 4 32 7 37 11 30 3 19	53	17. 17.	4 35 7 35 0 41 6 37	7 34 1 39 8	37 7 33 2 16 9	7 32 sets. 11	7 31 8 14 11	7 31 8 55 mo	4 427 29 10 3 1 17	7 28 10 32 1	11130	4 46,7 26 morn, 4 19	200	120	4 50 7 22 2 5 8 42	4 51 7 21 3 0 9 50	4 53 7 18 8 8 11 38
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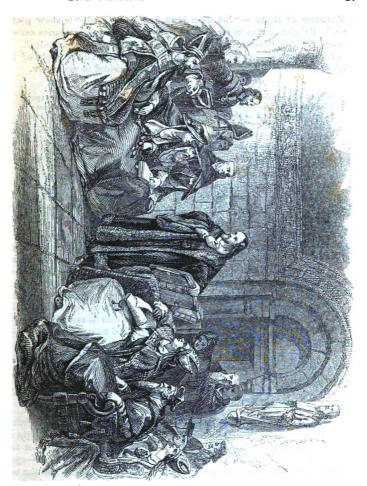
8th MO	NTE	ι.			A	U (ď	S	T,	1	8 5	2.					31	D.	Α¥	8
MOON	'S PH	IASES.		В	OST	ON.	NE	w y	ork	ВА	LTI	M'RE	СН	ARLI	es'n.	su	IN o	w M	ER	111
Third Qu New Mo First Qu Full Moo	on · · arter	• • • •	7 15 22 29	9	M. 43 14 18 22	mo. mo.	9	6	ev. mo. mo. mo.	8	51 55	ev. mo. mo. mo.	8 8 0 9	38 42	mo.	17 25		0 0 0 0	5 3	56 4. 4. 4.
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Mh MONTH.		SEPTI	EMBE!	R, 185	2.	30 DAYS.
MOON'S PHA	LSES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE.	CHARLES'N.	SUN ON MERID.
Last Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	6 13 20 28	1 50 ev. 5 54 ev. 8 33 mo. 1 41 mo.	1 38 ev. 5 42 ev. 8 21 mo. 1 29 mo.	1 27 ev. 5 31 ev. 8 10 mo. 1 18 mo.	1 14 ev. 5 18 ev. 7 57 mo. 1 5 mo.	9 11 57 2 17 11 59 40 9 11 57 2 17 11 54 14 25 11 51 27
CLIENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; N. CAROLI- NA, TRIN, GROBEL, ALL, MISSER, AND DUTELANA. Sun Noon R. W. Risse, Seta Risse, Curvor.	36 6 22 8 24 9 17 8 20 9 9 17 9 9 9 17 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	386 19 9 5510 386 1810 31111 396 17111 11111 406 15 11 58 ev.	5 416 13 0 51 3 5 4 5 5 42 6 11 1 50 4 2 5 43 6 9 4 2 6 5 44 6 7 sets.	5 446 6 7 1 7 6 456 5 7 37 8 5 456 5 3 8 55 10 5 6 456 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	5 48 5 58 11 20 mo 5 49 5 56 morn. 0 5 49 5 55 0 16 1 5 50 5 5 4 15 2 5 51 5 50 5 11 5 2	5 515 51 3 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
CALENDAR FOR BALTIMORE, VIR. SHIA. KENTORY, AND MISSONAR. Sun Sun Moon Rises. Seta. Rises.	30 6 29 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	37 6 16 0 38 6 15 1 39 6 13 2 40 6 12 3 6 10 8 8 8	43344	44848888888888888888888888888888888888	5 52 5 51 3 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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CALENDAR FOR OME, NEW JORK CITT; PHIL'A, CORE, NEW JERRY, AND LIL'S, OMIO, INDIANA, AND LIL'S, Sun Sun Moon H.W. Riees, Sea. Riese, N. YORK	286 30 8 22 10 296 29 8 46 10 306 29 8 46 10	336 28 9 42 11 34 1 0 134 1 0	366 17 0 26 4 37 6 16 1 27 5 38 6 14 2 34 6 7 40 6 11 864s.	4416 9 426 4 426 4 426 6 4 426 6 4 426 6 4 426 6 4 426 6 4 426 6 4	40 0 1 10 4 m 47 5 59 10 55 0 48 5 57 11 51 1 49 5 56 morn. 2 50 5 59 1 55 3	တလလလလလ
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RE; VIR- KENTUCKY,	Moon Rises.	и. м.	-			9 31		11, 16	_	0 18		2 36	3 49	sets.	2 50	0 37	07 /	00	000	10 40	11 51		0 54	1 55	2 55	3 53	4 50	rises.	5 47	6 16	6 50
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NEW YO CONN., OMIO, I	Sun Rises.		5 58		0 9		6 2	6 3		9		9					0 13		6 16	6 17		6 20				6 24	02.0	120	98	62.0	6 30
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CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHI'N, WISCONSIN, AND IOWA.	Moon Rises.		7 39		8 41	9 21	10 9	11 4	morn.	0	1 16		3 45		0000		200			10 37		morn.	0 45	1 48	200	3 50	4 50	rises.	0 41	0 7	0 41
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11th MONT	rH.	NOVE	MBER	, 1859	· ·	30 DAYS.
MOON'S P	HASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N.	SUN . MERID.
Third Quarte New Moon First Quarte Full Moon	11	7 57 ev. 11 57 mo. 9 43 mo. 1 57 ev.	7 45 ev. 11 45 mo. 9 31 mo. 1 45 ev.	7 34 ev. 11 34 mo. 9 20 mo. 1 34 ev.	7 21 ev. 11 21 mo. 9 7 mo. 1 21 ev.	9 11 44 2 17 11 45 17 25 11 47 23
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; N. CAR(NA, TENN., GEORGIA, A Missis, AND LOTISIAN, Sun Sun Moon H.	Rises. Sets. Rises. Car's in m.	6 22 5 5 11 25 11 6 22 5 6 22 6 24 6 24 6 24 6 24 6 24 6	6 28 5 0 5 1 6 6 29 5 0 8 ets. 7 6 6 29 4 59 6 4 7 8 6 57 8	6 314 58 7 54 9 6 324 57 8 55 10 6 334 57 9 57 10 6 34 4 56 10 59 11 6 354 56 11 58 m	6 37 4 55 0 55 1 6 38 4 54 4 4 6 6 40 4 55 4 38 5 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 4 4 4 4 6 4 1 4 5 5 6 6 4 1 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 411 6 422 6 434 6 454 6 454 4 46 4 46 4 46 4 46 4 46 4
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YORK (804. Riese, N.7 324 54 8 10 10 34 55 9 1111	364 51 11 4 ev. 374 50 morn. 1 4 ev. 384 49 morn. 1 4 4 48 1 23 4 4 4 4 4 7 2 36 5 5	424 46 3 50 6 434 45 5 7 7 444 44 8ets. 8 464 43 5 44 8 474 42 6 32 9	484 41 7 28 10 494 40 8 29 11 524 38 9 8 29 11 53 4 38 10 38 11 43 11 43 0 54 4 38 10 38 11	254 57 morn. 1 554 36 0 45 2 574 36 1 45 4 574 35 2 43 5 04 35 3 41 7	14 34 5 38 7 41 24 33 rise. 8 15 44 32 6 74 8 16 54 32 6 77 9 50 64 32 7 53 10 25
CALENDAR FOR N; NEW ENGLAND, N SORK SATH, MICHIER, CONSIN, AND IOWA. Sun Moon H. W.	Rises. Sets. Rises. Boer's R. B.	6 39 4 48 10 59 3 38 6 41 4 46 morn. 4 38 6 42 4 45 0 8 5 57 6 43 4 44 1 20 7 25 6 45 4 43 2 34 8 40	6 46 4 42 3 50 6 47 4 41 5 8 6 48 4 40 sets. 6 50 4 39 5 39 6 51 4 38 6 26	6 524 37 7 21 0 34 6 55 4 8 55 1 18 6 55 4 35 9 28 2 4 6 55 4 35 10 34 2 55 6 55 6 55 6 55 6 55 6 5 6 5 6 5 6	7 04 35 morn, 4 40 7 04 32 0 42 5 50 7 14 31 1 43 7 17 7 24 30 2 43 8 28 7 4 4 90 4 4 9 10 5	7 64 29 5 42 10 41 7 74 28 rises. 11 15 7 84 28 5 18 11 46 7 94 27 6 0 6 0 50 7 104 27 6 50 0 50
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12th MONT	H.	DECE	MBER	2, 185	2.	31 DAYS
MOON'S P	HASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE.	CHARLES'N.	SUN ON MERI
Third Quarte New Moon First Quarte Full Moon	10	7 38 mo. 10 48 ev. 3 55 mo. 8 26 mo.	7 26 mo. 10 36 ev. 3 43 mo. 8 14 mo.	7 15 mo. 10 25 ev. 3 32 mo. 8 3 mo.	7 2 mo. 10 12 ev. 3 19 mo. 7 50 mo.	9 11 52 5 17 11 56 4 25 ev. 0 4
ROLI. ALA., NA. H. W.	н. ж. 10 11 10 41 11 26		9 8 3 3 3 3 4 2 5 4		26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	52433
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CALENDAR TLESTON; N TENN GEOR US., AND LOU Sun Moo Sets. Rise	5252×			22888	2821288	2000
CALENDAR CHARLESTON; NA. TENN GEO MISSIS., AND LA Sun Sun Risen. Sets. Ris	* 4 4 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	55555	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	011000	000444
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CAL BALTI GINI AND Sun Rises.	111111			44444	111111	11111
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CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHIL'A CONN, NEW JERSET, PENN, OUIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S. Sun Sun Moon H. W. Rises, Seta, Rises, N. Yona		morn. 0 18 1 29 2 42 3 56	sets. 5 9 6 9 7 14 8 22	888 458	8688888	nises. 5 47 6 48 6 48 9 1 53
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TRIAL OF JOHN HUSS.—This celebrated reformer was born near Prague, in Bohemia, about the year 1376. He was early distinguished for his piety and talents; in 1400, was chosen confessor to the queen; and in 1408, rector of the university. Becoming acquainted with the writings of Wickliffe, he adopted their views, and took a decided stand against the errors and abuses of the Romish church. His boldness and zeal as a reformer roused the malice and rage of the Romanists, by whom he was brought to trial before the council of Constance, and at last burnt at the stake, on the 6th of July, 1415.

THE JUDGMENT.—Never forget the judgment-day. Keep it always in view. Frame every action in reference to its unchanging decisions.

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Religion at Home.—"Let them learn first," says Paul, "to show piety at home." Religion begins in the family. One of the holiest sanctuaries on earth is home. The family altar is more venerable than any altar in the cathedral. The education of the soul for eternity begins by the fireside. The principle of love, which is to be carried through the universe, is first unfolded in the family.

A WEEK'S WORK.

SUNDAY—church doors enter in,
Rest from toil, repent of sin;
Strive a heavenly rest to win.
Monday—to your calling go;
Serve the Lord; love friend and foe;
To the tempter, answer, No.
TURSDAY—do what good you can;
Live in peace with God and man;
Remember, life is but a span.
WEDNESDAY—give away and earn;
Teach some truth, some good thing learn,
Joyfully good for ill return.

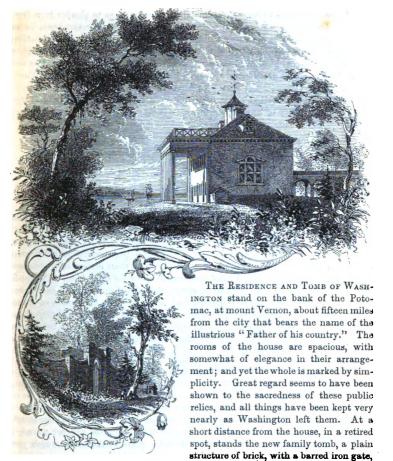
THURSDAY—build your house upon Christ, the mighty Corner-stone: Whom God helps, his work is done. FRIDAY—for the truth be strong; Own your fault, if in the wrong; Put a bridle on your tongue. SATURDAY—thank God and sing; Tribute to his treasury bring; Be prepared for Terror's king. Thus—your hopes on Jesus cast—Thus let all your weeks be past; And you shall be saved at last.

CHRIST'S TEACHING ON UNIVERSAL SALVATION .- On one occasion during our Saviour's ministry the question was put to him, "Lord, are there few that be saved?" If Christ had been preaching the final salvation of all men, it is strange that such a question should have been proposed to him. Yet he manifested no surprise at it. He did not reprove or correct the inquirer for having dishonored the goodness of God by the supposition that any would be finally lost. He did not refer him to his past teachings to learn that all would be saved. Nor did Christ then advance the doctrine of universal salvation. Never had he a better opportunity. The question was directly to that point, Are there few that be saved? What did he answer? Did he say, all men shall be saved? Did he even say, many—the great majority of mankind-shall be saved? Did he say, a just and benevolent God will never punish any after this life? His answer was, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate"—that is, agonize to enter heaven by an incessant warfare with sin-"for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able." Whoever may preach universal salvation, and upon whatever authority, certain it is that Christ preached no such doctrine.

PROTESTANTISM NOT DECLINING.—Do any tell you that evangelical Protestantism is on the decline? How strange their error! Every school that tells the story of Luther and the Reformation—every unmuzzled press—every tract that speaks of Christ's blood as the only atonement for and cancelment of sin—every sermon that proclaims him God and man, the one and the sufficient, and the only Mediator—every Protestant Bible sent on its glad errand, is a new triumph of that gospel, the seed and seal and warrant of yet other and future triumphs—is a new protest of a living Protestantism against the presumptuous edict that calls her dead, in the murderous hope of burying her alive!

Rev. Dr. Williams.

Geace and Glory.—Grace and glory differ not so much in kind, as in degree. The more grace here, the more glory hereafter; the higher in grace, the higher in glory. Grace differs nothing from glory but in name: grace is glory in the bud, and glory is grace at the full; glory is nothing but the perfection of holiness; grace is glory in the seed, and glory is grace in the flower; grace is glory militant, and glory is grace triumphant.



through which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, containing the remains of Washington and his wife. Every American should visit this place; and at the tomb of Washington resolve to cherish the hallowed spirit of him whose ashes rest within it.

A MAXIM OF WASHINGTON.—"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of a series of maxims which Washington framed or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his care, attest the vigilance with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illumined his whole life. No

occasion was so momentous, no circumstances so minute, as to absolve him from following its guiding ray. The marginal explanation in his account-book, in regard to the expenses of his wife's annual visit to the camp during the revolutionary war, with his passing allusion to the "self-denial" which the exigencies of his country had cost him, furnishes a charming illustration of his habitual exactness. The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was exempted from the otherwise uniform ispection in the West India ports—that name being regarded as an ample guaranty of the quality and quantity of any article to which it was affixed—supplies a not less striking proof that his exactness was everywhere understood.

PRAYER.

Ere the morning's busy ray
Call you to your work away,
Ere the silent evening close
Your wearied eye in sweet repose,
To lift your heart and voice in prayer
Be your first and latest care.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Live while you live, the epicure would say, And seize the pleasures of the present day: Live while you live, the Christian preacher cries, And give to God each moment as it flies: Lord, in my view, let both united be; I live to pleasure, while I live to thee.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? None were blessed by them; none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished: their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue, that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of the evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth, as the stars of heaven.

Dr. Chalmers.

PARENTAL ADVICE.—The following advice was imparted to the late ex-President Adams, by his mother, in 1778, in a letter to him while he was in Europe: "Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and of small estimation, unless virtue, honor, integrity, and truth, are cherished by you. Adhere to the rules and principles early instilled into your mind, and remember that you are responsible to your God. Dear as you are to me, I would much rather prefer that you would find a grave in the ocean which you have crossed, than to see you an immoral, graceless child."

THE REWARD OF DILIGENCE.—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business?" says Solomon; "he shall stand before kings." We have a striking illustration of this aphorism in the life of Dr. Franklin, who, quoting the sentence himself, adds, "This is true: I have stood in the presence of five kings, and once had the honor of dining with one." All in consequence of his having been "diligent in business" from his earliest years. What a lesson is this for our youth, and for us all!

Bad Thoughts.—Bad thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your hearts full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.



"READING THE BIBLE TO THE PEOPLE.—In the early part of the Reformation in England, the Bible was placed in churches, commonly chained to the desk, for the use of the common people; and many frequently assembled in the churches to hear it from those who could read. The cut represents a group of listeners gathered about one who is reading to them from the BOOK OF GOD."

THE BIBLE.—It is the light of my understanding, the joy of my heart, the fulness of my hope, the clarifier of my affections, the mirror of my thoughts, the consoler of my sorrows, the guide of my soul through this gloomy labyrinth of time, the telescope sent from heaven to reveal to the eye of man the amazing glories of the far distant world. Every promise in it invites me to heaven—every precept commands, every exhortation urges thither—every warning alarms against the danger of its eternal loss.

MIETH AND CHEEFULNESS.—"Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment. Cheerfulness keeps up a daylight in the mind, filling it with a steady and perpetual serenity." Addison.

THE FAMILY ALTAR.—"Family prayer," says Cecil, "may be made a vast engine of power to the whole domestic circle. It says there is a God, and inspires a reverence for his character. It proclaims a life to come, and points to the spirit land. It fixes the idea of responsibility in the mind, while it diffuses sympathy through the soul. It furnishes a judicious parent with an opportunity of glancing at faults, where direct admonition might be inexpedient. It greatly conduces to the maintenance of family government and order, while its spiritual advantages are invaluable."

A SWARM OF BEES WORTH HIVING.

B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild, B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child; B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind, B sure you make matter subservient to mind. B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true, B courteous to all men, B friendly with few. B temperate in argument, pleasure, and wine, B careful of conduct, of money, of time.

B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm,
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B courageous, B gentle, B liberal, B just,
B aspiring, B humble, BECAURE thou art dust;
B penitent, circumspect, sound in the faith,
B active, devoted, B faithful till death;
B honest, B holy, transparent, and pure,
B dependent, B Christlike, and you'll B secure.

DID HE DIE FOR ME?-A little child sat quietly upon its mother's lap. Its soft blue eyes were looking earnestly into the face which was beaming with love and tenderness for the cherished darling. The mother's lips were busy with a story. The tones of the voice were low and serious, for the tale was one of mingled sadness and joy. Sometimes they scarcely rose above a whisper, but the listening babe caught every sound. The crimson deepened on its little cheek, as the story went on increasing in interest. Tears gathered in its earnest eyes, and a low sob broke the stillness as its mother concluded. A moment and the ruby lips parted, and in tones made tremulous by eagerness, the child inquired, "Did he die for me, mamma?" "Yes, my child, for you." "May I love him always, mamma, and dearly too?" "Yes, my darling; it was to win your love that he left his bright and beautiful home." "And he will love me, mamma, I know he will. He died for me. When may I see him in his other home?" "When your spirit leaves this world, my darling." "My spirit," murmured the child. "Yes, your spirit, that part of you which thinks and knows and loves. If you love him here, you will go to live with him in heaven." "And I may love him here. How glad you have made me, dear mamma." And the mother bowed her head and prayed silently and earnestly that her babe might love the Saviour.

INDULGENCE OF CHILDREN.—Those are mistaken who imagine that indulgence is the way to make children happy, and that restraint will only tend to damp the volatile spirits of childhood, or destroy the natural energy of character incidental to the youthful mind. No family, perhaps, is so truly and substantially happy, no home so peaceful and delightful, as that in which the children are under mild and gentle discipline, accustomed to submit themselves to those who have the rule over them, to be kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, and to live under the habitual recollection that God knows and observes every action.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.—Small acts of kindness, how pleasant and desirable do they make life. Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant.



pelled to go to church armed, that they might be ready, if need be, to defend themselves in case of an attack by the Indians. During the days of the Indian warfare against the early colonists, such scenes were not uncommon.

SUFFERING.—"There is a great want about all Christians who have not suffered. Some flowers must be broken or bruised before they emit any fragrance. All the wounds of Christ sent out sweetness—all the sorrows of Christians do the same. Commend to me an afflicted brother, a bruised reed—one like the Son of man. To me there is something sacred and sweet in all suffering; it is so much akin to the Man of sorrows."

BE KIND TO YOUR MOTHER.—"What would I give," said Charles Lamb, "to call my mother back to earth for one day, to ask her pardon upon my knees, for all those acts by which I gave her gentle spirit pain."

A God-A Moment—An Eternity.—How sad it is that an eternity, solemn and ever near us, should impress us so slightly as it does, and be so much forgotten! A Christian traveller tells us that he saw the following religious admonition on the subject of eternity printed on a folio sheet, and hanging in a public room of an inn in Savoy; and it was placed, he understood, in every house in the parish: "Understand well the force of the words—a God, a moment, an eternity: a God who sees thee, a moment which flies from thee, an eternity which awaits thee; a God whom you serve so ill, a moment of which you so little profit, an eternity which you hazard so rashly."

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
But may I have grace to say,
That when a good deed 's to be done,
I will do that deed to-day.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
There's enough to do to-day,
That will never be accomplished
If we throw the hours away.

Don't tell me of to-morrow—
If we look upon the past,
O, how much we have left to do
That cannot be done at last!

'Tis time to go to bed,
And close my weary eyes;
But first l'll thank, for daily bread,
My Father in the skies.

I fear that I this day
Have not obeyed my God;
Blest Saviour, pardon me, I pray,
And wash me in thy blood.

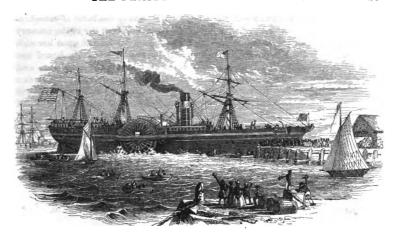
I now am very young;
But as I older grow,
I hope to praise thee with my tongue,
And more of thee to know.

CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.—The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature; and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation, and the insufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent in conversing on this subject. The friends of both were present; and it is said that Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was convinced by his reasonings, or not, we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his convictions. Hume was very much of a gentleman; and as he was about to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way. Hume was still facing the door: "O, sir," said he to Robertson, "I find the light of nature always sufficient;" and he continued, "Pray don't trouble yourself, sir," and so he bowed on. The street door was open; and presently, as he bowed along in the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a light; and as he held it over him, whispered, "You had better have a little light from above, friend Hume." And raising him up, he bade him goodnight, and returned to his friends.

A Brahmin's Compession.—A wealthy Brahmin in Benares, India, not long since committed his son to the care of a missionary, remarking, "I feel convinced, sir, after reading your holy shasters, that they contain the true religion. I have not the power to come up to the purity of their precepts. But here is my son; take him as your child; feed him at your table; and bring him up as a Christian." At the same time he made over to the missionary the sum of five thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of his son's education.

PRESUMPTION.—A religious professor of Antinomian sentiments boasting to Rowland Hill that he had not felt a doubt of his safety for many years, was answered by Mr. Hill, "Then, sir, give me leave to doubt for you."



OCEAN STEAMERS.—The four splendid vessels of the New York and Liverpool United States Mail line of steamers are of the same size, 3,000 tons each; length 290 feet, breadth of beam 46 feet, depth of hold 32 feet. They are the largest steam-vessels, except the iron steamer Great Britain, and perform their trips of 3,000 miles in about 11½ days, or 260 miles per day. The cost of each is about \$650,000, of which about \$275,000 is for the engine alone. The engines are of great power, having 95-inch cylinders, and wrought iron wheels 35 feet in diameter. Their spacious cabins are fitted up in a style of elegance not surpassed.

The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic sailed from Savannah for Liverpool, on the 26th of May, 1819, and made the voyage in twenty-two days. She was telegraphed at Liverpool as "a ship on fire," and a revenue cutter was despatched to her relief, when the officers and crew of the latter were struck with astonishment at not being able to overtake a vessel under bare poles. At Liverpool, and afterwards at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, whither she went, she was visited by crowds of wondering people; and at the latter place a service of plate was presented to her officers.

ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words are lightly spoken In a rash and thoughtless hour; Brightest links of life are broken By their deep insidious power; Hearts inspired by warmest feeling, Ne'er before by anger stirred, Oft are rent past human feeling, By a single angry word.

TRUE KNOWLEDGE.—The excellent John Newton, on being asked his opinion on some topic, replied, "When I was young, I was sure of many things; there are only two things of which I am sure now: one is, that I am a miserable sinner, and the other, that Jesus Christ is an all-sufficient Saviour." He is well taught who gets these two lessons by heart.

Domestic Economy.—"Men talk in raptures," says Witherspoon, "of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness; but after seven years' union, not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse."

THE INFIDEL CONFUTED.—A pious mother who was in the habit of catechizing her children on Sabbath evening, had gathered them about her in the nursery for that purpose, when an infidel physician who was in attendance upon her sick husband, entered the room and seated himself by the bedside. He heard her little children repeat answer after answer to the questions in the catechism, and at length interrupted her with the inquiry, "Madam, why do you teach your children such stuff?" Fixing her tearful eyes on him, she said, "Sir, that it may preserve them from scepticism, save them, and nourish their souls when I am dead." He left the room trembling before the power of her faith.

PLEASURE.

With caution taste the sweet Circean cup; He that dips oft, at last will drink it up. Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive To strip them off, 'tis being flayed alive. Called to the temple of impure delight, He that abstains, and he alone, does right. If a wish wander that way, call it home; He cannot long be safe whose wishes roam.

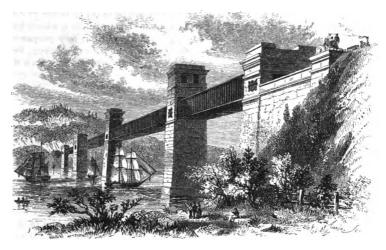
PHILANTHROPY.

Are we the subjects of the great First Cause? Then let us act obedient to his laws:
Ours is the task to dry the falling tear,
And whisper sounds of mercy to the ear;
To comfort the distressed, relieve the poor,
Nor turn the fainting beggar from the door.
So shall we fill the circle Heaven assigned,
And act as fellow-men to all mankind.

REPENTANCE PAYS NO DEBTS .- A lady being visited with a violent disorder, was under the necessity of calling medical assistance. Her physician was very latitudinarian in his notions, and endeavored to persuade his patient to adopt his creed as well as take his medicine. He insisted with much dogmatism that repentance and reformation were all that either God or man could justly demand, and denied the fact or necessity of an atonement by the sufferings of the Son of God. The lady had not so learned Christ; she adopted his prescriptions, but rejected his creed. On her recovery she invited the doctor to tea, and requested him to make out his bill. The tea-table being removed, she observed, "My long illness has occasioned you many journeys, and I suppose you have procured my medicines at considerable expense." The doctor replied that "good drugs were expensive." Upon this she observed, "I am extremely sorry that I have put you to so much trouble and expense, and also promise that on any future illness I will never trouble you again. So you see I both repent and reform, and that is all you require." The doctor shrugged his shoulders, and remarked, "That will not do for me!" "The words of the wise are as goads."

The best Recommendation.—A youth seeking employment went to one of our large cities, and on inquiring at a certain counting-room if they wished a clerk, was told that they did not. On mentioning the recommendations he had, one of which was from a highly respectable citizen, the merchant desired to see them. In turning over his carpet bag to find his letters, a book rolled out on the floor. "What book is that?" said the merchant. "It is the Bible, sir," was the reply. "And what are you going to do with that book in New York?" The lad looked seriously into the merchant's face, and replied, "I promised my mother I would read it every day, and I shall do it," and burst into tears. The merchant immediately engaged his services, and in due time he became a partner in the firm, one of the most respectable in the city.

OUR ENEMIES WITHIN.—Beyond all doubt, the worst of our enemies are those we carry about with us, in our own hearts. Adam fell in Paradise, Lucifer in heaven, while Lot continued righteous among the inhabitants of Sodom.



The Britannia Tubular Bridge.—This wonder of modern engineering, forming a part of the railroad from Chester to Holyhead, is thrown over the Menai straits, which separate Caernarvon from the island of Anglesey. It is 100 feet above high-water level, and formed of long, hollow, rectangular tubes—one for up, and the other for down trains—composed of wrought iron boiler-plates riveted together, and resting on huge and massive towers of masonry. Of these tubes or galleries—eight in number, four for each line—the four shortest are each 230 feet, and the four longest each 472 feet in length. The middle and largest pier or tower, is 62 feet by 52 at the base, and rises majestically to a height of 230 feet. The workmen engaged upon this bridge, with their wives and families, were equal in number to the population of a moderately sized town, and had the usual provisions for large communities, of a clergyman, schoolmaster, surgeon, etc. The entire cost of the stupendous structure, was about \$3,500,000.

WORK IF You would Rise.—Richard Burke being found in reverie shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in Parliament by his brother Edmund Burke, and questioned by a friend as to the cause, replied, "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family; but then again, I remember, when we were at play he was always at work." The force of this anecdote is increased by the fact, that Richard Burke was considered not inferior, in natural talents, to his brother. Yet the one rose to greatness, while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, young men, if you would rise, but work! work!

THE GOSPEL AS AN ELEMENT OF PROGRESS.—The sons of Chinese peasants could read and write when the princes of England were ignorant of both. China has since made no advance; while England has reached a height of civilization that no one at that time could have formed any idea of. England has had the gospel, China has been without it. This accounts for their relative change of position.

THE TRUE IDEA OF STEWARDSHIP.—A lady, in writing to the treasurer of one of our benevolent societies, says, "I have set apart one hundred dollars, which has fallen to me by the death of a much-loved brother, as sacred to holy purposes. It could readily have been used in purchasing articles for myself and children, but I and they can better do with an inferior wardrobe, than perishing souls can do without the Bible, and without teachers."

FAITH.

Faith has an eye no tears can dim,
A heart no griefs can stir;
She bears the cross, and looks to Him
Who bore it first for her.

HOPE.

Standing on the rock of faith, Trusting what the Saviour saith, Looking on the things above, Hope is filled with joy and love.

LOVE.

Mortals, if ye would display Charity sincere and true, While his due to man ye pay, Keep your love to God in view.

The Sense of Sin Impressing the Need of Christ.—An Indian, having experienced a change of heart, was asked by a white man to describe how it was done. He replied he could not tell, but if the inquirer would go with him to the spot where the work was effected, he would show him. They went. The Indian, after going some distance into the woods, stopped, gathered a quantity of leaves, and made a circle of them. He then put a worm in the middle of it, and set it on fire. The worm feeling the heat, ran to one side, and then to another—it was on fire. After thus going from side to side in unavailing efforts to escape, he returned to the centre of the circle, and stretched himself out, apparently in despair, to die. At that moment the Indian caught the reptile in his hand. "There," said he, "that was the way God did to me. I found myself a sinner; I felt my self in danger; I saw the angry eye of God flashing upon me. I tried to escape on one side—but I met fire! I ran to the other—it was on fire! At last, in hopelessness, I gave up to die. Then Jesus Christ took my soul right up."

FAITH.—"Faith," says Jeremy Taylor, "is a certain image of eternity. All things are present to it. Things past and things to come are all so before the eyes of faith, that he in whose eye that candle is enkindled, beholds heaven as present, and sees how blessed a thing it is to die in God's favor, and to be chimed to the grave with the music of a good conscience. Faith converses with the angels, and antedates the hymns of glory: every man that hath this grace, is as certain that there are glories for him, if he perseveres in duty, as if he had heard and sung the blessed thanksgiving song for the blessed sentence of doomsday."

EDUCATE! EDUCATE!—The whole number of persons convicted of crimes in the state of New York, from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was 27,949. Of these, 1,182 were returned as having received a common education; 441 as having a tolerably good education, and 128 only as well educated. Of the remaining 26,225, about half were able merely to read and write; the residue were destitute of any education whatever.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.—Although the Jesuits have been engaged in the work of missions among the heathen more than two hundred years, not an instance is on record where they have sought to accomplish their work by translating the Scriptures into the language of the people. Popery has no greater enemy than the Bible.



THE "CRYSTAL, OR GLASS PALACE," prepared for the "World's Fair," or great industrial exhibition of 1851, is 1,848 feet long, by 456 in width. The height of the three roofs is 64, 44, and 24 feet; and that of the transept, 108 feet. The ground floor occupies 752,832 superficial or square feet; and the galleries, 102,528 feet, making, in all, an exhibiting surface of some 21 acres, with a length of tables of about eight miles. There are 3,500 cast and wrought iron columns, varying from 141 to 20 feet in length; 2,224 cast-iron girders, and 1,128 supporters for the galleries. The glass necessary to cover this immense building, is 900,000 square feet; the length of sashbars is 205 miles; and there are 34 miles of gutters to carry off rain-water to the hollow columns, through which it passes into drains or sewers under ground. The total cost of the building is estimated at about \$800,000.

Contributions of Missions to Science .- An intelligent and able writer, speaking of the scientific discoveries of Protestant missionaries, says, "The researches of men whose primary object was the proclamation of the gospel to the benighted nations, have proved that the Niger, like all other sensible rivers, flows into the ocean; that the Chinese language, though unique, is extremely simple in its construction, and can be mastered by Europeans; that religious toleration is a possibility even in Turkey; that the supposed omnipotence of Hindoo caste can be displaced by social parity; and that the walls of bigotry and prejudice which have been reared to heaven against the entrance of Occidental commerce and civilization, will fall to the ground like those of Jericho, before the advancing hosts sent out to the East by British and American philanthropists."

UNIVERSAL EQUALITY.—"There is but one way of securing universal equality to man—and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfil with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor."

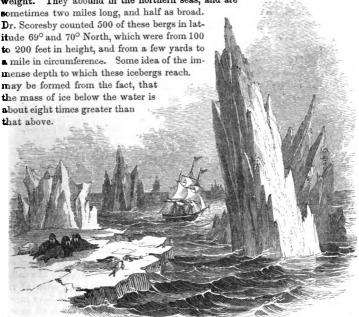
BE A MAN IN YOUR PRINCIPLES.—Cherish a love for justice, truth, self-control, benevolence. Swerve not from the right for any present advantage. In all circumstances show thyself a man in unflinching rectitude.



Hoe's Eight-Cylinder Power-Press.—This immense printing machine is 33 feet long, 14 feet 8 inches high, and 6 feet wide. It has one large central cylinder on which the type is secured, and eight smaller cylinders arranged around it, at convenient distances. Eight persons supply the eight small cylinders with the sheets, and at each revolution of the large cylinder eight impressions are given off, the sheets being delivered in neat order by the machine itself. The limit to the speed is in the ability of the eight persons to supply the sheets. At the rate of 2,500 sheets to each, the press would give off the unparalleled number of 20,000 printed impressions per hour. The press is used exclusively for newspapers, or similar printing.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allan Park once said at a public meeting in London, "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible to their greatness, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy, healthful parts, to the gospel."

ICEBERGS, OR ICE MOUNTAINS, as the word signifies, are formed at sea by the accumulation of ice and snow, and sometimes seem to be vast glaciers, which have been piled up on shore, till they have broken and fallen into the ocean by their own weight. They abound in the northern seas, and are



What is God?—In an early meeting of one of the committees of the Westminster Assembly, the subject of deliberation was to frame an answer to the question, "What is God?" Each man felt the unapproachable sublimity of the divine idea suggested by these words; but who could venture to give it expression in human language! All shrunk from the too sacred task in awe-struck, reverential fear. At length it was resolved, as an expression of the committee's deep humility, that the youngest member should first make the attempt. He consented; but begged that the brethren first unite with him in prayer for divine enlightenment. Then in slow, solemn accents he thus began his prayer: "O God, thou art a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in thy being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth." When he ceased, the first sentence of his prayer was immediately written down and adopted, as the most perfect answer that could be conceived; as, indeed, in a very sacred sense, God's own answer, descriptive of himself. This individual, it is supposed, was George Gillespie.

CHRISTIANITY.—If ever Christianity, says Robert Hall, appears in its power, it is when it erects its trophies upon the tomb; when it takes up its votaries where the world leaves them, and fills the breast with immortal hope in dying moments.

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German. Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda—"dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it." The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child; take it." Eulalia did so, and behold, her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also. "We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation. "Yes, truly," said the father, "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

MORAL COSMETICS.

Ye who would have your features florid, Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead, From age's devastation horrid,

Adopt this plan—
'Twill make, in climate cold or torrid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxurious diet, Restrain the passions' lawless riot; Devoted to domestic quiet, Be wisely gay;

So shall ye, spite of age's fiat, Resist decay. Seek not in Mammon's worship pleasure, But find your richest, dearest treasure, In God, his word, his work, not leisure: The mind, not sense,

Is the sole scale by which to measure Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science, Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance, That disappoints not man's reliance, Whate'er his state;

But challenges, with calm defiance, Time, fortune, fate.

A Mother's Prayers.—Forty years ago, on the mountains of western Massachusetts, a mother with eight children, five of them under the age of fourteen, was left to trust in the widow's God and the Father of the fatherless. She called them around her regularly, and led them in family worship; and often at the dead of night her low voice was calling on her heavenly Father to have mercy upon them. Before the youngest had reached the age of twenty-one, all except one son had hope in Christ. That son early in life left the family to learn a trade; but on becoming of age, he found himself amid the outpouring of the Spirit; the sound of his mother's voice at midnight, when he slept in the chamber with her, reached his heart. He, too, found peace in Christ, and has long been a pillar in the church, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school in a new settlement. The mother still lives in peace and quiet, waiting till her change come; her children are supposed to be all yet living, handing down her influence to the third generation, and willing to aid their mother; but she has a competence of this world's goods. Such is the history of a praying widow and her children for forty years.

PROPERTY.—Property left to a child may soon be lost; but the inheritance of virtue—a good name, an unblemished reputation—will abide for ever. If those who are toiling for wealth to leave their children, would but take half the pains to secure for them virtuous habits, how much more serviceable would they be. The largest property may be wrested from a child, but virtue will stand by him to the last.

COMFORTABLE.—"It is comfortable," says Philip Henry, "to reflect upon an affliction borne patiently, an enemy forgiven heartily, and a Sabbath sanctified uprightly."



MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.—The sugar-maple is a beautiful tree, reaching the height of seventy or eighty feet, the body straight, for a long distance free from limbs, and three or four feet in diameter at the base. It grows in colder climates, between latitude 42 and 48, and on the Alleghanies to their southern termination, extending westward beyond lake Superior. The wood is nearly equal to hickory for fuel, and is used for building, for ships, and various manufactures. When tapped as the winter gives place to spring, a tree, in a few weeks, will produce five or six pailfuls of sap, which is sweet and pleasant as a drink, and when boiled down will make about half as many pounds of sugar. The manufacturer, selecting a spot central among his trees, erects a temporary shelter, suspends his kettles over a smart fire, and at the close of a day or two will have fifty or a hundred pounds of sugar, which is equal to the common West India sugar, and when refined equals the finest in flavor and in beauty. When the sap has been boiled to a syrup and is turning to molasses, then to candy, and then graining into sugar, its flavor is delightful, especially when the candy is cooled on the snow. On this occasion the manufacturer expects his wife, children, and friends, if near, to enjoy the scene. The person in the engraving is represented as blowing the candy or wax, to ascertain how far the boiling has advanced.

PRAYER.—"I acknowledge no master of requests in heaven," says Bishop Hall, "but one, and that is Christ, the only Mediator. I cannot be so happy as not to need him; nor so miserable that he will contemn me. Good prayers never came weeping home. I am sure I shall either receive what I ask, or what I should ask."

Not what we wish, but what we went, Let mercy still supply; The good we ask not, Father, grant— The ill we ask, deny.

A SENTENTIOUS SAYING OF DR. WITHERSPOON.—Not to hit a mark, is to miss it: almost to be persuaded to be a Christian, is to remain an impenitent sinner; almost to enter the gate of heaven, is to sink down to hell.

Punctuality.—A committee of eight gentlemen had been appointed to meet at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it. I had no idea of it being so late." A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not sure that we should admit thy apology. It were a matter of regret that thou should'st have wasted thine own quarter of an hour, but there are seven besides thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was thine own property."

THE COURSE OF LIFE-Translated from the Spanish.

Oh, let the soul its slumber break, Arouse its senses and awake, 'To see how soon Life with its glories glides away, And the stern footstep of decay Comes stealing on:

How pleasure, like the passing wind, Blows by, and leaves us naught behind But grief at last; How still our present happiness Seems, to the wayward fancy, less

Than what is past.
Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one enguling sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of Death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide, Alike the humble streamlets glide To that sad wave; Death levels poverty and pride, And rich and poor sleep side by side Within the grave.

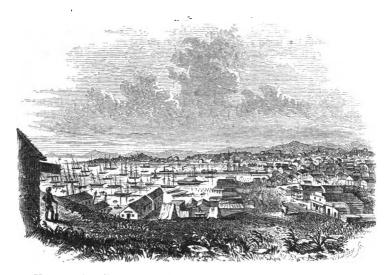
Our birth is but the starting-place, Life is the running of the race, And death the goal; There all our steps at last are brought, That path alone, of all unsought, Is found of all.

To thee, O God, my thoughts arise; Thou great, eternal, good, and wise, To thee I cry: Gird me the race of life to run; And give me then the victor's crown, With thee on high.

A ROYAL LESSON ON HUMANITY .- Queen Caroline, wife of George II., being informed that her eldest daughter, afterwards Princess of Orange, was accustomed, at going to rest, to employ one of the ladies of the court in reading aloud to her till she should drop asleep, and that on one occasion the princess suffered the lady, who was indisposed, to continue the fatiguing duty until she fell down in a swoon, determined to inculcate on her daughter a lesson of humanity. The next night, the queen, when in bed, sent for the princess, and commanded her to read aloud. After some time her royal highness began to be tired of standing, and paused, in hopes of receiving an order to be seated. "Proceed," said her majesty. In a short time a second pause seemed to plead for rest. "Read on," said the queen again. The princess again stopped, and again received an order to proceed, till at length, faint and breathless, she was forced to complain. Then said this excellent parent, "If you thus feel the pain of this exercise for one evening only, what must your attendants feel who do it every night? Hence, learn, my daughter, never to indulge your own ease, while you suffer your attendants to endure unnecessary fatigue."

How to Know a Fool.—A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things: anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes.

PROMPTNESS AND ENERGY.—" Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot by striking."



VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.—All are familiar with the unparalleled rapidity with which this city has sprung into being on the Pacific coast. The bay on which it is situated furnishes one of the most safe and commodious harbors in the world; the Sacramento river connects it with the interior; and the gold region has attracted to it adventurers from every quarter of the globe. Its population is probably 30,000 or 40,000, comprising men of all nations, languages, and religions; yet already churches are organized, a healthful moral influence exerted, and we hope the providence of God will make the sudden settlement of the Pacific coast the means of more rapidly spreading the gospel throughout the world. The engraving is copied by permission from a fine print, published by N. Currier, 150 Nassau-street, New York.

SLEEP.—"Sleep," says Sir Thomas Brown, "is so like death, that I dare not commit myself to it, without first committing myself to God in prayer." In a hymn that he composed on the subject, are the following lines:

"Sleep is a death: O make me try, By sleeping, what it is to die; And as at last I lay my head Upon my grave, as now my bed, Where'er I rest, great God, let me Awake again, at last, with thee. And thus assured, behold I lie Securely, or to wake or die. These are my drowsy days; in vain I now do wake to sleep again. O come that hour, when I shall never Know sleep again, but wake for ever."

A WORD TO MOTHERS.—In the evening, when your children have prayed for pardon and peace, endeavor to infuse the spirit of that beautiful expression of the Psalmist, "I will both lay me down in peace and sleep; for thou, Lord, only makest me to dwell in safety." At no time is the influence of a mother more valuable, than when her children are retiring to rest.

VOLCANOES.—There are now about 303 burning volcanoes in the world, of which 194 are on islands, and 109 on continents.

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat—to be clean. How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety. How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance. Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the apartments of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode: it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lighted by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life, may be wanting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outvying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

"DON'T FRET." Has a neighbor injured you? Are your enemies at work? Don't fret-Don't fret-They can't injure you a whit; You will yet come off the best; He's the most to answer for, If they find you heed them not, Never mind it, let it rest : They will soon be glad to quit: Don't fret. Don't fret. Has a horrid lie been told? Is adversity your lot? Don't fret: Don't fret-Fortune's wheel keeps turning round, It will run itself to death; If you let it quite alone, Every spoke will reach the top, It will die for want of breath: Which, like you, is going down: Don't fret. Don't fret.

EDUCATION.—"He that has found a way," says Locke, "to keep a child's spirit easy, active, and free, and yet at the same time to restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him—he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has, in my opinion, got the true secret of education."

WORTH HERDING.—If men gave three times as much attention as they now do to ventilation, ablution, and exercise in the open air, and only one third as much to eating, furnishing, and late hours, the number of doctors, dentists, and apothecaries, and the amount of neuralgia, dyspepsy, gout, fever, and consumption, would be changed in a corresponding ratio. Mankind would rapidly present the aspect, not only of a far healthier and thriftier, but a far more beautiful and more virtuous race.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF LAW.—A learned judge being once asked how he would act if a man owed him ten pounds and refused to pay him, replied, "Rather than bring an action, with its costs and uncertainty, I would give him a receipt in full of all demands—yea, and I would send him, moreover, five pounds to cover all possible costs."

An Old Saying Amended.—"You are rather late this morning, William," said good Mr. Risewiththesun to a laggard apprentice who came at a late hour. "Yes, sir; but 'better late than never' is an old saying," replied William. "Better never late," said the master, "is an axiom of far more worth, though it may not be so old."

A HAPPY THOUGHT.—It is difficult to conceive any thing more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well. "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

PEACE IN BELIEVING.—"I am now most thoroughly of the opinion," says Dr. Chalmers, "and it is an opinion founded on experience, that on the system of 'Do this and live,' no peace, and even no true and worthy obedience, can ever be attained. It is 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' When this belief enters the heart, joy and confidence enter along with it. The righteousness which we try to work out for ourselves eludes our impotent grasp, and never can a soul arrive at true or permanent rest in pursuit of this object. The righteousness which, by faith, we put on, secures our acceptance with God and our interest in his promises, and gives us a part in those sanctifying influences, by which we are enabled to do, with aid from on high, what we never can do without it. We look to God in a new light; we see him as a reconciled Father; that love to him which terror scares away, reënters the heart, and with a new principle, and a new power, we become new creatures in Jesus Christ."

THE TEST OF DEATH.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things:
There is no armor against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field, And plant fresh laurels where they kill; But their strong nerves at last must yield, They tame but one another still. Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow;
Then boast no more your mighty deeds:
Upon death's purple altar now
See where the victor-victim bleeds;
All heads must come
To the cold tomb:
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

THE UNIVERSALIST SILENCED.—A few years since, a Universalist in one of the western states, who did not pretend to be a moral man, met a minister of the gospel, and commenced addressing him, in the presence of a large number of people, on his favorite doctrine, saying a great deal about what Christ had done for all mankind. The minister heard him through, and then said, "Friend, if you are a reasonable man, I will convince you from your own words that Jesus Christ never did any thing for you. Now, what do you say Christ came into the world for?" "To save us from our sins." "Well, he certainly has not done that for you, since you are committing sin every day." "He saves us from the punishment of sin." "But you have just told me that you receive the punishment of your sins every day, as you go along; and he certainly has not saved you from hell, for you said, but a moment ago, that there is no such thing as hell!" The Universalist was glad to retreat in silence.

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.—Sir James Mackintosh says in his journal, "The Calvinistic people of Scotland, of Switzerland, of Holland, and of New England, have been more moral than the same classes among other nations. Those who preached faith, or in other words, a pure mind, have always produced more popular virtue than those who preached good works, or the mere regulation of outward acts."

THE BIBLE, THE CHURCH, THE SCHOOL, AND THE NEWSPAPER.—A Bible and a good newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, and an evangelical church in every neighborhood, and all appreciated as they should be, are the sure support of virtue, morality, civil liberty, and pure religion.

MALAY'S TEST OF HONESTY—WORTH TRYING.—A New England sea-captain who visited "India beyond the Ganges," was boarded by a Malay merchant, a man of considerable propesty, and asked if he had any tracts he could part with. The American, at a loss how to account for such a singular request from such a man, inquired, "What do you want of tracts? you cannot read a word of them." "True, but I have a use for them, nevertheless. Whenever one of your countrymen, or an Englishman, calls on me to trade, I put a tract in his way and watch him. If he reads it soberly and with interest, I infer that he will not cheat me: if he throws it aside with contempt, or a profane oath, I have no more to do with him: I cannot trust him."

THE CARRIER-BIRD.

The bird let loose in eastern skies,
When hast'ning fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wings, nor flies
Where idle warblers roam.
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all low delay,
Where nothing earthly bounds her flight,
Nor shadow dims her way.

So grant me, God, from every care
And stain of passion free,
Aloft, through virtue's purer air,
To hold my course to thee.
No sin to cloud, no lure to stay
My soul, as home she springs—
Thy sunshine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom on her wings.

EJACULATORY PRAYER requires not the sanctuary, the more retired circles, nor the closet, although in either, it may, and ought to be offered; but by the way-side, in the thronged streets, amid the cares of commerce and of trade, or in the social enjoyments of life, it is not only appropriate, but seems the only resort for keeping up close communion between the soul and heaven. A single wish of the immost spirit, a groan uttered, an unspoken sentence, a yearning of the heart directed to the throne above, may reach the ear of Him who never fails to guard his tried and tempted one; and bring the blessing down just at the moment when it is most needed. Under the sudden invasion of anger, envy, pride, lust, covetousness, revenge, despondency, let the heart go right up in an instant to your great Leader, and there shall come the needed help.

THANK GOD FOR YOUR REASON.—An individual, as he was passing along the streets of London, was accosted by a stranger with the question, "Did you ever thank God for the use of your reason?" "No," was the reply, "I never thought of doing it." "Well, do it quickly," rejoined the stranger, "for I have lost mine." For years after reading the account of the above occurrence, we have no recollection of ever kneeling in prayer without rendering distinct and express thanks to the Father of mercies for the continued possession of this inestimable blessing.

MORAL EVIL.—I remember once being in company with the excellent Mr. Newton, when a forward young man asked him, "Pray, sir, what do you think of the entrance of moral evil?" "Sir, I never think about it," he said; "I know nothing about it. I know there is a remedy for it; and there, sir, all my knowledge begins, and all my knowledge ends."

ADVERSITY.—Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and industrious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious.

POLITENESS.—Somebody says that politeness is like an air-cushion: there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

Which is the Happiest Season?—At a festal party of old and young, the question was asked, "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said, "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, How beautiful is Spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think, How beautiful is Summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, How beautiful is Autumn! And when it is sere winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, and see the stars shine."

THE LITTLE CHILD'S MORNING HYMN.
The morning bright, All throu

With rosy light,

Has waked me from my sleep;
Father, I own
Thy love alone
Thy little one doth keep.

All through the day,
I humbly pray,
Be thou my guard and guide;
My sins forgive,
And let me live,
Blest Jesus, near thy side.

TAKE NO THOUGHT FOR THE MORROW .- "If the most anxious and unhappy men of the world," says Dr. Chalmers, "were examined as to the ground of their disquietude, it would be found, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of the one thousand, that the provision of this day was not the ground of it. They carry forward their imaginations to a distant futurity, and fill it up with the spectres of melancholy and despair. What a world of unhappiness would be saved, if 'the things' of the day, its duties, employments, and services, were to occupy all our hearts; and as to to-morrow, how delightful to think that we have the sure warrant of God for believing, that by committing its issue in quietness to him, when the future day comes the provision of that day will come along with What I would like to press upon all who are beset with anxieties about the future days they are to live in this world is, that daily bread is one of the objects it is agreeable to the will of God that we should ask, for it is the very petition which the Son of God taught his disciples. We have a full warrant, then, for believing that we shall get it, and according to the faith of our prayer so will it be done unto us."

THE WAY TO DISPOSE OF ANGER.—It is said of the Rev. Mr. Clarke of Chesham, when one observed to him that "there was a good deal in a person's natural disposition," he made this answer: "I am naturally as irritable as any; but when I find anger, or passion, or any other evil temper arise in my mind, immediately I go to my Redeemer, and, confessing my sins, I give myself up to be managed by him. This is the way I have taken to get the mastery of my passions."

Self-reliance.—Were we to ask a hundred men, who from small beginnings have attained a condition of respectability and affluence, to what, under God, they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be, "It was from being early compelled to think for and depend on ourselves."

THE ENTEANCE OF SIN.—Most sins begin at the eyes; by them, commonly, Satan creeps into the heart: that man can never be in safety that hath not covenanted with his eyes.

Habit.—"I trust every thing, under God," says Lord Brougham, "to habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit which makes every thing easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth—of carefully respecting the property of others—of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into the element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing."

RESOLUTION.

The wise and active conquer difficulties By daring to attempt them. Sloth and folly Shiver and sink at sights of toil and hazard, And make the impossibility they fear.

PLEASURE.

Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and coy; We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill; Still it eludes us, and it glitters still: If seized at last, compute your mighty gains; What is it but rank poison in your veins?

ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—Two wealthy gentlemen were lately conversing in regard to the period when they had best enjoyed themselves. "I will tell you," says one, "when I most enjoyed life. Soon after I was twenty-one, I worked for Mr. —, laying stone wall, at twenty cents per day." "Well," replied the other, "that does not differ much from my experience. When I was twenty, I hired myself out at seven dollars per month. I have never enjoyed myself better since." The experience of these two individuals teaches, first, that one's happiness does not depend on the amount of his gains or the station he occupies; second, that very small beginnings with industry and prudence may secure wealth.

Insanity from Novel-Reading.—A physician in Massachusetts says, "I have seen a young lady with her table loaded with volumes of fictitious trash, poring, day after day and night after night, over highly wrought seenes and skilfully portrayed pictures of romance, until her cheeks grew pale, her eyes became wild and restless, and her mind wandered and was lost—the light of intelligence passed behind a cloud and her soul was for ever benighted. She was insane, incurably insane, from reading novels."

SIMPLICITY.—"How admirable," says Racine, "is the simplicity of the Evangelists. They never speak injuriously of the enemies of Jesus Christ, of his judges, nor of his executioners. They report the facts without a single reflection. They comment neither on their Master's mildness when he was smitten, nor on his constancy in the hour of ignominious death, which they thus describe, 'And they crucified Jesus.'"

DEATH OF CHILDREN.—Those who have lost an infant are never, as it were, without an infant child. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an immortal child; for death has arrested it with kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence.

Doing Good with Property.—By doing good with his money, a man as it were stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.

ORIGIN OF POPISH ERRORS.—Roman-catholics often talk of the antiquity of their religion, but the following dates of the origin of their peculiar doctrines and practices will show them to be too modern for a scriptural Christian to receive:

practices will show them to be t	too r	nod	ern for a scriptural Christian to re	ceive:
Holy Water A				
Penance	"	157	Baptism of Bells	4 1000
Monkery ·····		328	Transubstantiation	1000
Latin Mass	"	394	Clerical Celibacy	1015
Extreme Unction	"	558	Indulgences	1190
Purgatory	"	593	Dispensations	1200
Invocation of Vir. Mary and of Saints		594	The Inquisition	4 1204
Papal Usurpation		607	Confession	1215
Kissing the Pope's toe		709	Elevation of the Host	1222
Image Worship	64	715	•	

Jehovah and Baal—A Historical Curiosity.—In 1788, a clergyman, who was vicar of a parish in Shrewsbury, England, ordered the removal of a picture of the crucifixion which had long been suspended in his church, and which he believed was regarded by some as an object of worship. On the day following its removal, the Roman-catholic priest issued the following lampoon, which was circulated over the whole town:

"The parson's the man, Let him say what he can, Will for gain leave his God in the lurch: Could Iscariot de more, Had it been in his power, Than to turn his Lord out of the church?"

It may easily be supposed, that on one part of the community this would have its effect; but the worthy vicar soon gave evidence that he possessed wit as well as his neighbor, for he immediately replied,

"The Lord I adore
Is mighty in power,
The only one living and true;
But that Lord of yours,
That! turned out of doors,
Had about as much knowledge as you.

But since you bemoan
This God of your own,
ue; Cheer up, my disconsolate brother;
s, Though it seems very odd,
sors, Still, if this be your god,
edge as you. Mr. Burley* can make you another."

THE GAYETY OF THE WICKED.—The affected gayety of a wicked man is like the flowery surface of mount Ætna, beneath which materials are gathering for an eruption that will one day reduce all its beauties to ruin and desolation.

Dr. Franklin, in summing up the domestic evils of drunkenness, says, "Houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners."

Sabbath-Breakers cannot be Trusted.—A distinguished merchant, a great judge of character, once said, "When I see one of my apprentices or clerks riding out on the Sabbath, on Monday I dismiss him. Such a one cannot be trusted."

JEFFERSON'S TEN PRACTICAL RULES OF LIFE.

- Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
 Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.
- 3. Never spend your money before you have it.
- 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
- 5. Pride costs as much as hunger, thirst, and cold.
- 6. We never repent of eating too little.
- 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
- 8. How much pain those evils cost us that never happen.
- 9. Take things by their smooth handle.
- 10. When angry always count ten before you speak.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BORN.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	DIED.	he death.
1	George Washington	Virginia	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1901	58	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831	72
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson · · · · · · · ·	Tennessee	1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren · · · · ·	New York	1782	1837	55	4		
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	68	-	April 4, 1841	6 8
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1841	51	4		
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1845	49	4	June 15, 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1849	65	1	July 9, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	1800	1850	50			

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES .- The sixteenth Presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1849, and will expire on the 3d of March, 1853. MILLARD FILLMORE New York President Salary \$25,000 ------Vice-President -----5,000 6,000 DANIEL WEBSTER ----- Massachusetts -- Secretary of State -----" 6,000 THOMAS CORWIN Ohio Secretary of the Treasury 6,000 CHARLES M. CONRAD Louisiana..... Secretary of War " WILLIAM A. GRAHAM North Carolina - Secretary of the Navy 6,000 6,000 " A. H. H. STEWART ----- Virginia ----- Secretary of Home Department -NATHAN K. HALL New York Postmaster-General " 6,000

CONGRES.—The SENATE is composed of two members elected by the legislature of each state for the term of six years. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty-two. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. In his absence, a President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN ····· Kentucky ···· Attorney-General ····

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-two. And there are two delegates, one from Oregon, and one from Minesota, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. The compensation of the members is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$5,000. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John McKinley, Kentucky; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania: salary \$4,500. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one assion annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into forty-three districts, in which District Courts are held by thirty-five judges.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, is \$9,000 per annum as salary, in addition to \$9,000 as outfit. The pay of Charges d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, and Chili; and by Chargés d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse.

4,000

THE MINT.—The Mint is located at Philadelphia, and has branches in Louisiana, Georgias, and North Carolina. Coinage in 1850, at Philadelphia, of gold, \$27,756,445; of silver, \$409,600, and of copper, \$40,425; total gold deposites \$33,150,000, of which \$31,500,000 was from California. Coinage at New Orleans, of gold, \$3,619,000, and of silver, \$1,456,500; deposits of gold, \$4,647,314, and of silver, \$1,305,413.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1850.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.					
From Customs\$39,668,686	Cash\$39,355,269					
Public Lands 6,859,894	Treasury Notes funded 3,646,900					
Miscellaneous sources 1,847,218						
Treasury Notes and Loans 4,045,950						
In Treasury, July 1, 1849 2,184,964	•					

Estimated receipts for year ending June 30, 1851, \$54,312,594; expenditures, \$53,853,597. On the 30th November, 1850, the public debt was \$64,228,228. The average annual expenses of the government, exclusive of trust funds, the Post-office department, and the public debt, including the collection of the revenue, has been as follows: the average expenses of the three years ending June 30, 1845, was \$25,410,180; the average of the three years ending June 30, 1848, was \$45,729,888, and the average of the three years ending June 30, 1851, (taking the estimates of appropriations for the year 1851,) \$41,207,251.

British Revenue and Expenditure, for the year ending January 5, 1850.—Receipts, \$264,758,740; Expenditures, \$254,268,110.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1850.—Number of Post-offices, 18,417; extent of 5,590 mail-routes, 178,672 miles; annual transportation, 46,541,423 miles; gross receipts, \$5,552,971; expenditures, \$5,212,953; new Post-offices opened, 1,979.

Post-Office in Great Britain.—The gross receipts of the British Post-office for the year ending January 5, 1850, were \$11,065,745; cost of management, \$6,536,440; net revenue, deducting charges other than management, \$4,203,935. The number of letters sent was between 3 and 4,000,000! and the number of money orders issued, was 4,248,891; thus transmitting for the convenience of the people, \$40,763,215. When will the people of the United States require their representatives in Congress to give them postage as cheap as in Great Britain?

MACNETIC TELEGRAPH.—On the 1st of March, 1851, it is estimated that there were in the United States about 15,000 miles of the Magnetic Telegraph, worked according to Morse's system; and about 11,000 miles, worked chiefly on the systems of House and Bain.

RAILROADS.—According to a careful estimate, it is supposed that there will be in the United States, on the 1st of January, 1852, about 10,618 miles of railroads in actual operation, having cost some \$350,000,000. And according to an estimate of Dr. Lardner's, the length of railways throughout the world must have been, in January, 1851, about 26,000 miles; costing, in all, the enormous sum of \$2,000,000,000!

LIGHTHOUSES.—In July, 1850, the lighthouse establishment of the United States numbered 315 lights in lighthouses, and 40 floating-lights, attended in all by 346 keepers, exhibiting over 3,000 lamps, and supported at an annual expense of \$141,153.

Census of the United States.—In 1790, the Union consisted of seventeen states, with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or nine persons to a square mile. In 1820, there were twenty states, with a population of 5,305,040, and an area of 572,024 square miles, or eight persons to a square mile. In 1810, there were twenty-four states, with a population of 7,239,414, and an area of 782,544 square miles, or nine persons to a square mile. In 1829, there were twenty-seven states, with a population of 8,738,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or ten persons to a square mile. In 1830, there were twenty-seven states, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 949,314 square miles, or thirteen persons to a square mile. In 1840, there were twenty-nine states, with a population

of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,173,344 square miles, or fourteen persons to a square mile. We have now thirty-one states, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,687,000, and an area of 1,913,125 square miles, or twelve persons to the square mile.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1850 .- Of Imports: Cottons ----- \$19,896,164 | Teas-----\$4,588,373 Silks 17,079,619 Guano 91,948 Woollens 15,966,784 Coal 378,817 Iron and Steel 23,100,607 Spirits 3,166,841 Total------ \$173,308,010 10,857,962 2,852,136 Coffee ----- 11,215,076 Total-----\$187,018,108

Domestic Exports: Agricultural, \$115,902,263; of all other kinds, \$21,044,649. Total \$136,946,912; leaving against the United States the enormous balance of \$50,169,196!

MILITIA, ARMY, AND NAVY.—The enrolled Militia of the United States, numbers 2,006,068 men, or an average of over 60,000 to each state. Pennsylvania has the largest number, 276,070, and Delaware the smallest, 9,229. The Regular Army, as at present established by law, should be 12,326, officers and privates, though from desertions, sickness, etc., the effective force is supposed to be less than 9,000 men in all. The Navy consists of 7 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 27 sloops, brigs, and schooners, 14 steam frigates and steamers, and 5 store-ships. The total number of officers and men of all descriptions, 8,415.

British Army and Navy.—On the 1st January, 1851, the Army of Great Britain consisted of 114,451 men, of whom 52,402 are stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, 27,030 in the East Indies, and 35,019 in the colonies. Her Navy consists of 339 sailing, and 161 steam vessels, besides 47 steam-packets, which may be used for warlike purposes.

COST OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, estimates the total cost of the Mexican war, direct and indirect, at the enormous sum of nearly \$300,000,000! What a sum to be swallowed up in blood!

COAL-TRADE.—The amount of coal sent to market from the Pennsylvania anthracite regions in 1850, was 3,127,083 tons.

THE FIRST COMMERCIAL NATION.—The London Correspondent of the New York Herald, states that the commercial tonnage of England is 3,130,000 tons. If so, the United States will stand as the first commercial nation in the world, as her tonnage on the 30th of June, 1850, was as follows: registered tonnage in foreign trade, 1,585,711 tons; vessels in coasting trade, 1,797,824 tons; fishing vessels, 151,918; in whale fishery, 146,016 tons. Total 3,681,469 tons.

CALIFORNIA FLEET.—The whole number of clearances from the United States for California, in the year 1850, was 565, of which 181 were from New York, and 170 from Boston.

OUR INLAND WATERS.—The aggregate valuation of the lake trade of the United States, for the year 1848, (imports and exports,) amounted to the large sum of \$186,484,905, or more by \$40,000,000, than the whole foreign export trade of the country. The aggregate tonnage employed on the lakes of the United States, is equal to 203,041 tons, of which 167,137 tons are American, and 35,904 tons British.

EMIGRATION.—According to official statements, the emigration to the United States in 1850, was 315,333, which is an increase of 15,723 over that of the preceding year.

COMPARATIVE DEMOCRACY OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES											
Country.	Population.	No. Votes.	Votes to Popula'n,	Country.	Population.	No. Votes.					
England Wales	-17,000,000 -	630,721 -	1 in 26	Great Britain	000 000 000	000 071	1:- 40				
Wales	850,000	37,924	1 in 23	and Ireland	j 25,000,000.	008/211	-1 in 42				
Scotland	2,800,000	72,720-	1 in 38	France	34,000,000 -	250,000	-1 in 137				
Ireland	- 8,000,000-	98,006-	1 in 81	United States	20,000,000-	- 2,750,000	-1 in 7				

'rom	1824	to	1829	 	194	From	1839	to	1844		522
**	1829	to	1834	 . .	304	"	1844	to	1849		960
"	1834	to	1839	 	504					Total2	492
						-					,

Two-thirds of these were built in the west, one-sixth of them in Ohio.

Factories in Great Britain.—According to official returns, there were in Great Britain in 1850, of all kinds of factories, 4,330, containing 26,638,716 spindles, and 298,916 power-looms. The moving power employed was 107,113 in steam, and 26,104 in water. The total number of children under 13 years of age employed in factories, who attend school, was 19,400 boys, and 15,722 girls. The total number of males employed, between 13 and 18, was 67,894; that of females above 13, was 329,577; and that of males above 18, was 157,866. The total number of persons of both sexes employed in factories, was 596,082.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States, is 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton at 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac and in the Western states. The value of this amount of cotton when manufactured, is supposed to be upwards of sixty-seven millions.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.—The increase of manufacturing industry in Great Britain in sixty years, is shown by the following table of the raw materials used in that kingdom:

	In 1790.	1n 1849.	1n 1790.	In 1849.
Wool	-3,245,352 lbs.	76,756,183 lbs.	Flax 257,222 lbs.	1,806,786 lbs.
Silk	-1,253,445 "	6,881,861 "	Cotton 30,574,374 "	758,841,650 "
Hemp	- 592,306 "	1,061,273 "	·	

BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—The declared value of British Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1849, according to parliamentary returns, was £7,342,723, or over \$36,000,000. The quantity of wool, foreign and colonial, imported in the same period, was 75,113,347 lbs., of which 12,234,415 lbs. were reëxported. There were also imported 1,655,300 lbs. of Alpacca and Lama wool, of which 126,082 lbs. were reëxported; and 2,530,039 lbs. of goat's wool or Mohair, of which 130,145 lbs. were reëxported.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Official returns made to the Foreign office in London, show that from the year 1840, to the year 1848, inclusive, 594 vessels containing 37,824 slaves, were captured by the British squadron, and 556 of them condemned. It has been estimated by the English statician McQueen, that the loss sustained by slave-traders in consequence of the captures or presence of African cruisers, from the year 1800 to 1847, was £30,240,000.

IMPORTATION OF WINES.—According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that of Madeira wine there were imported in 1850, 303,125 gallons; and in 1849, 193,971 gallons; while in no previous year since 1843, did the quantity exceed 117,000 gallons, and in 1844, it was only 16,000 gallons. The quantity of Sherry wine imported in 1850, was 212,092 gallons; in 1849, it was 215,935; and in no previous year since 1843, did it exceed 77,000 gallons.

BANES IN THE UNITED STATES .- The following table is compiled from the Boston Bankers' Magazine, showing the condition of and total number of Banks in the United States: N. H. ----22---1,700,000--- 150,000---2,205,000 | Miss. --1--------100,000 Mass. ...102...9,600,000... 645,000...16,405,000 | Vir....35....7,000,000....2,300,000....9,913,100 Boston --- 30 --- 6,000,000 -- 2,100,000 -- 21,760,000 N. C. -19 --- 3,500,000 --- 1,600,000 --- 3,650,000 Vermont -27...2,300,000...120,000...2,195,000 S. C.-14...6,090,000---2,200,000--11,431,183 R. Island 38---1,100,000--- 130,000---3,037,865 Geo. --17----1,000,000---1,600,000----5,329,213 Ohio - 57 - - 10,366,000 - - - 2,750,000 - - - 7,425,171 Providence23---1,400,000--- 130,000--- 8,159,037 Conn. --- 41 --- 5,200,000 --- 880,000 -- 20,949,732 | Ind. --- 14 ---- 3,300,800 --- 1,280,000 --- 2,082,910 N. York 152 -18,000,000 --- 880,000 -- 20,949,732 | Ken. -- 23 --- -- 6,680,000 --- 2,680,000 --- 9,180,000 N.Y. city 28 - . . 6,400,000 - 10,740,000 - . 27,300,330 | Tenn. - 21 - . . - 4,000,000 - . . 1,500,000 - . - 7,165,197 N. Jersey -25---2,900,000--- 690,000---3,646,720 D. C. --4----- 900,000---- 300,000----1,182,300 Del. ...9..... 900,600---- 250,000----1,440,000 Pennsyl's 58 - - 7,000,000 - 2,500,000 - 8,009,781 Philadel'a 15 - - 4,130,000 - 4,000,000 - 10,518,700 | Misso. - 6 - - - 2,600,000 - - 1,900,000 - - - 1,258,751 Maryland 12---1,210,000--- 400,000---1,997,079 Ala. --2------------------------200,000 Baltim'e -12 - - 2,068,000 - -2,127,000 - - 1,997,079 Total 363 \$120,505,400 \$51,446,000 \$230,897,500

SAVINGS-BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The number of Savings-banks in Great Britain, on the 20th of November, 1849, was 588; number of depositors, 1,065,031; total amount deposited, \$148,037,615.

Insane Persons in England and Wales.—The total number of insane persons in England and Wales, on the 1st January, 1849, was 14,560, of which 6,852 were males, and 7,708 females; and of the whole number, 10,801 were paupers.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS .- United States .- It is estimated that in the United States there are about 250 daily papers published, and about 2,500 tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, and weeklies; and that the aggregate number of copies of newspapers annually distributed through the United States, is the enormous figure of 412,880,000. Great Britain.—In Great Britain there are about 600 papers published. In London, 160; in the provincial towns of England, 232; in Scotland and Ireland, 211. Russia.—The number of newspapers and periodicals now published in Russia, is 154; of which 64 are published in St. Petersburg, 12 at Moscow, 5 at Odessa, 22 in the province of the Baltic, and 50 in the rest of the empire. Of those 154 publications, 108 are in the Russian language, 29 in the German, 8 in the French, 5 in the Polish, 3 in the Latin, and 1 in the Italian. Belgium.—The number of periodicals-daily, weekly, and monthly-now published in the kingdom of Belgium, is 180. Prussia .- From a statistical report of the periodical press in Prussia, it appears that, up to June of last year, there existed within the Prussian monarchy, 809 periodical publications of different kinds, political and non-political. Of newspapers, there were 159 conservative and governmental, 201 oppositional, and 167 neutral, undecided, and wavering. There were 282 scientific, technical, and literary periodicals. Of the above number, 93 were published in Prussia, 21 in Posen, 82 in Brandenburgh, 77 in Berlin, 55 in Pomerania, 131 in Silesia, 114 in the province of Saxony, 67 in Westphalia, 159 in the Rhine provinces. From the above we obtain the following results: United States, 2,750; Great Britain, 603; Russia, 154; Belgium, 180; Prussia, 809; total, 4,496. In the United States, supposing the present population to be 25,000,000, our estimate gives 161 newspapers a year for every man, woman, or child. In the British empire proper, a newspaper is published for every 12,000 of the inhabitants. In Belgium, one to every 25,000 inhabitants. In Russia, about three newspapers to each 1,000,000. In Prussia, one to every 20,186.

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Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 142 Chesnut-st.

WASHINGTON.—AMER. COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Sec. MINISTERS' MEETINGS .- GENERAL CONVENTION IN MAINE, Tues. before fourth Wed. in June. General Association, New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. General Convention in VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, Massachusetts, 4th Tues. in June. Evan-GELICAL CONSOCIATION, RHODE ISLAND, 2d Tues. in June. GENERAL ASSOCIATION, CONNECTICUT, 3d Tues. in June. GENERAL ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Thurs. before last Sabbath in Aug. GEN-ERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1st Wed. in October. GENERAL AS-SEMBLY PRESENTERIAN CH., 3d Thurs. in May. General Conference Methodist Epis. Ch., every 4th year from 1840. GENERAL SYNOD REFORMED DUTCH CH., on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS .- NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MEETING, held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins second day after second sixth day iff sixth month. STATE OF NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING, New York City, second day after fourth first day in fifth month. PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING, third second day in fourth month. BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING, last second day in tenth month. VIRGINIA YEARLY MEETING, third seventh day in fifth month, at Cedar Creek in 1839; at Somerton in 1840; and so alternately at these places. Carolina Yearly Meeting is held at New Garden, Guilford county, second day after first first day in eleventh month. Ohio YEARLY MEETING, Mount Pleasant, second day after first first day in ninth month. Indiana YEARLY MEETING, Whitewater, on fifth day preceding first first day in tenth month.

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EQUINOXES AND SQLSTICES FOR 1852.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.	1	Lon	don.		Во	ston.	v	Vasl	ington.	(inci	in ga ti.	Sar	Fn	ncieco.
Vernal Equinox - March - Summer Solstice - June - Autumnal Equinox Sept Winter Solstice - Dec	21 22	7	29 m. 41 e.	21 22	2	45 mo.	21 22	2	21 mo. 33 ev.	21 22	1	51 mo.	20	11	94 e. 23 e.

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

THE NEW STYLE

Was adopted in Catholic countries by order of Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582—the 5th of October was called the 15th, omitting ten days. Protestant Britain adopted this rule 1752, calling he 3d of September the 14th, omitting eleven nominal days. Russia adheres to the old style, the difference from the new being now twelve days. Up to 1752, the year was held to begin in England with the 25th of March; 1751 did so, but 1752 began January 1, by act of Parliament, agreeably to the Gregorian or Roman-catholic Calendar, which is the true time, with only an error of one day in about 3,000 years.

MEMORANDA FOR 1852.

Jan. 1, Circumcision; 4, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 11, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 18, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, 3d S. aft. Epiph; Conv. of St. Paul. FEB. 1, 4th S. aft. Epiph.; 8, Septuagesima; 15, Sexagesima; 22, Quinquagesima; 24, St. Matthias; 25, Ash-Wednesday; 29, 1st S. in Lent. MARCH 7, 2d S. in Lent; 14, 3d S. in Lent; 21, 4th S. in Lent; 28, 5th S. in Lent. APRIL 4, 6th S. in Lent; 9, Good-Friday; 11, Easter-Sunday; 18, 1st S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 2d S. aft. Easter. May 1, Sts. Philip and James; 2, 3d S. aft. Easter; 9, 4th S. aft. Easter; 16, 5th S. aft. Easter; 20, Ascension-day; 23, S. aft. Ascension; 30, Whit-Sunday. JUNE 6, Trinity-Sunday; 11, St. Barnabas; 13, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 20, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. John the Baptist; 27, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. July 4, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 25, 7th S. aft. Trin. Avc. 1, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 29, 12th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 5, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 26, 16th S. aft. Trin. Oct. 3, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 24, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 31, 21st S. aft. Trin. Nov. 1, All-Saints; 7, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 14, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 21, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Advent-Sunday; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 5, 2d S. in Advent; 12, 3d S. in Advent; 19, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, 1st S. aft. Christmas, St. Stephen; 27, St. John; 28, Innocents.

TIDE-TABLE.

CHIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at New York, Elizabethtown Point, and New London.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows: (A signifies that the annexed quantity of time is to be added, S subtracted)—For

	w. w.		H. M.	1 IL M.
	Amelia Harbor 8 0 24	Georgetown BarS	15	Passamaquoddy RiverA 2 36
١	Ann, Cape A 2 36	GouldsboroughA	2 (6 Penobscot River A 1 51
į	AnnapolisA 2 6	B GuilfordA	13	O Philadelphia A 5 0
	Anticosti Island, west) a s of	Halifax, N. SS	12	4 Plymouth A 2 36 0 Portland A 1 51
	end	Hartford8	5 4	0 Portland A 1 51
I	St. Augustine 8 1 24	Hatteras, CapeA	0 (6 Port Royal Island 8 0 39
				9 Portsmouth A 2 21
				Quebec, Canada S 0 5
i	Canso, Cape 8 0 24	KennebecA	1 5	Rhode Island S 2 9
İ	Charles, Cape 8 1 9	Lookout, CapeA	0 (8 Roman, Cane 8 9 54
	Charleston Bar S 1 39	Machias A	2	8 Sable, Cape 8 0 54
	Cod. Cape A 2 36	Marblehead A	23	0 Salem A 2 36
i				9 Sandy Hook, N. J 8 2 17
i	Fairfield A 2	Mount DesertA	2	6 Saybrook A 0 15
ļ	Fear. Cape 8 0 54	New Bedford 8	ĩ 1'	7 St. John's, N. F \$ 2 54
				1 St. Simon's Bar S 1 24
ı	Gav Head 8 1 17	New Haven A	1 2	2 Sunbury A 0 36
	George's River A 1 51	Norwich Landing A	0 4	5 Townsend A 1 51

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS, not exceeding half an ounce, and within 3,000 miles, 3 cents prepaid, 5 cents not prepaid; and the same for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Over 3,000 miles, double these rates. Foreign letters, from any post-office in the United States, wholly or in part by sea, under 2,500 miles, 10 cents; over 2,500 m les, 20 cents; but no change is made in existing postal arrangements with foreign countries. Drop-letters one cent; advertising one cent.

Weekly Newspapers not over 3 ounces, sent from the office of publication to subscribers within the county, free; out of the county, and within 50 miles, 5 cents a quarter; over 50, and less than 300 miles, 10 cents a quarter; over 300, and less than 1,000 miles, 15 cents; over 1,000, and less than 2,000, 20 cents; over 2,000, and less than 4,000, 25 cents; over 4,000 miles, 30 cents. Monthly Newspapers, one-fourth those rates; semi-monthly, one-half those rates; semi-weekly, double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. Newspapers less than 300 square inches, one-fourth the above rates.

ALL OTHER NEWSPAPERS, CIRCULARS NOT SEALED, HANDBILLS, ENGRAVINGS, PAMPHLETS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, and other printed matter, (except periodicals as below,) including books and parcels not exceeding 32 ounces, for every ounce or fraction of an ounce under 500 miles, one cent; over 500, and less than 1,500, two cents; over 1,500, and less than 2,500, three cents; over 2,500, and less than 3,500, four cents; over 3,600, five cents—to be paid in advance. If by over-

sight unpaid, double those rates to be charged.

On Princoncals, published quarterly or oftener, subscribers to pay half the above rates quarterly in advance. The publishers of newspapers, and of periodicals not over 16 ounces, may inter-

change one copy free, and enclose bills to subscribers.

POSTAGE TO CANADA AND THE OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES. Letters through to any effice in
Canada, ten cents per half ounce, prepaid or not at option. Newspapers and all printed matter the

usual rates, prepaid to the line. Editors of newspapers exchange free.

Other foreign Postage, yrom any point in the United States. To England, Sootland, and Ireland, by British or American steamers, 24 cents a single rate, or half ounce, prepaid or not: newspapers (wrapped in a narrow slip, with both ends open,) 2 cents prepaid. To Bremen, by the Bremen line, our inland and the sea postage is 20 cents, to which from 2 to 12 cents is added for other points in Germany, and the whole may be prepaid or not. To Havre by Havre line 20 cents prepaid. Newspapers to Bremen or Havre, 2 cents prepaid. To other points on the continent of Europe, etc., if sent through England, by British steamer 5 cents must be prepaid at any office in the United States, varying from 20 to 37 cents a rate of half ounce, there being a deduction for countries where the rate is one fourth of an ounce, if less than that weight. Newspapers prepaid may be sent to most foreign countries, postage generally 4 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAO,

AND

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

May be had at 150 Nassau-street, New York, or Rev. N. P. Kemp, 28 Cornhill, Boston; William Coggebrall, Providence; Charles Hosmer, Hartford J. B. Peck, New Haven; E. H. Peare, 82 State-street, Albany; R. Wasson, 9 and 10 Cannon-place, Troy; L. Danforth & Co., 230 Main-street, Buffalo; W. C. Chambers, South-Sixth-street, near Market-street, Philadelphis; Rev. S. Guiteau, 2 Franklin Buildings, Baltimore; D. W. Harrison, Chalmers-street, Charleston; H. Packard, 114 St. Charles-street, New Orleans; W. H. Bulkley, Fourth-street, Louisville; Seely Wood, Agent, Walnut-street, near Fourth, Cincinnati; Rev. C. Pearddy, Agent, 73 Marketstreet, St. Louis; A. McFarren, 137 Jefferson-avenue, Detroit; and of other booksellers and traders.

127 The Almanac is furnished at a low price to those who order it by the 100 or 1,000.

The Board of the American Tract Society embraces members of fourteen evangelical denominations, united to diffuse the knowledge of Christ and him crucified by its publications, associated with personal Christian effort, at home and abroad. About 400 colporteurs are now laboring in the most destitute parts of the country. A donation of \$20 constitutes a Life Member; \$50 a Life Director. The usual salary of a colporteur is \$150, besides other expenses and books granted. WILIIAM A. HALLOCK, O. EASTMAN, and R. S. COOK, Corresponding Secretaries, O. R. KINGSBURY, Assistant Tressurer, 150 Nassau-street, New York. Seth Bliss, Secretary, 22 Combill, Boston.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.



WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES. COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

2024 \$753,300 1,023,020 1,023,020 1,023,020 1,023,020 1,033	1,579,161 2,830,12,770,566 2,865,216 6,408,770,600,604 7,924,1164,446 771,5321,606 10,099,285,140 373,841,013 2,037,841,013 2,03	2,381,523 8,612 6,465,216 9,408 7,030,604 7,791 1,164,446 771 5,321,866,10,099 225,140 152,285,140 841,013 2,037,	6,465,216 9,408, 7,030,604 7,924, 1,164,446 771, 5,331,806 10,099, 251,010 152, 285,140 373, 841,013 2,037, 23,750 34,	251,000,004 5,321,866 10,099 251,010 255,140 841,013 2,037 841,013 2,037 841,013 2,037 841,013 2,037 841,013 841,013 841,013 841,013 841,013 841,013 841,013	5,321,866 10,099, 251,010 152, 295,140 373, 841,013 2,037, 23,750 34,	251,010 152, 295,140 373, 841,013 2,037, 23,750 34,	233,750 34, 23,750 34,	23,750 34,	00,100		78 88.750 340.660				000 47	8 15,000 14,000	17 6 910	318,810	1.111,027	90,245	202,803	178 206,572 306,995	20,000	13,000	266,10	2 2.400 10.000	39,252 \$43,207,555 82,206,652
\$495,940 1,267,329 830,684 1, 8,671,671,11, 1,463,900 1, 3,325,709 5, 3,838,292 6,	8,671,671,11, 1,463,900,1, 3,325,709,5, 3,838,292,6,	1,463,900 1, 3,325,709 5, 3,838,292 6,	3,838,292 6,	0,000,000	548.367	3,282,718 5,	204,172	103,303	13,050	20060	30,392				10.000	10,000	:		H			16,000			1	1,630	\$25,755,988 39,2
	3,604,		4,103	19,414,100	1,510,	7,560	393,000	1 554	1		153,816				30 000	000,00	6.200		-			80,904			:	2,000	70.862,829
Capit	\$ 467,600	9,089,342	1,013,000	4 459 370	494,274	3,005,064	944,000	392,640	18,000		000'89				8 000	0,000	10.900	249,820	870,220	94,000	171,545	90,000	10,000	31,225		200	\$28,118,650 70.862,829
Y da. sl ing, e		298,751,392				45,746,790	97,883,993	15,640,107	2,470,110	6,563,737	7,209,292	624,000	0,001,000				363,250	1,003,000	280,000							1,400,000	
Value of tire pr	\$2,596,356 8,830,619	19,712,461	6,447,120	3.591,989	1,109,524	5,322,262	2.120,504	1,486,384	831,342	748,338	2,135,044	909,920	30,500	20060		16.637	510,624	273,439	394,700	44 500	44,200	142,900				100,000	\$61,869,184 763,678,407
Number hands e ployed.	3,739 12,122	28,730	6,186		1,712					_	24	715		:		31	891	405	401	0.50	25	155		*****		144	95,286
Value of Walue of Value of Value	\$1,573,110 4,839,429	11,289,309	3,484,579	1,985,973	666,645	3,152,530	1.165,579	828,375	531,903	295,971	900,419	937,081	21,500			8,975	297,500	180,907	237,060	000 00		86,446				62,000	\$34,835,056 92,286
	31,531 83,026 9 943	223,607	39,483	37,778	14,437	44,162	23,325	17,785	13,617	9,959	20,230	5 908	430			170	6,411	3,760	4,270	675	210	2,160				096	641.240 8
Capital vesteo	\$3,329,700 10,950,500	-	6,675,000	4,176,920	1,483,500	4,528,925	2,236,000	1,908,900	1,058,800	857,200	1,736,136	651,900	38,000			16,500	009,699	239,000	291,000	43 000	20,000	102,000				85,000	\$74,501,031 6
STATE.	New Hampshire	Massachusetts	Khode Island	New York	New Jersey	Dela ware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Florida	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Texas	Arkansas	Tennessee	Rentucky	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Iowa	Wisconsin	California	olumbia	Total

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES .- The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850—not including any establishment producing less than the annual value of \$500—amounted, in round numbers, to \$530,000,000; value of raw material, \$550,000,000; amount paid for labor, \$240,000,000; value of manufactured articles, \$1,020,300,000; number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

IRON MANUFACTURES.—In the various manufactures of wrought and pig iron, and casting in the United States, according to the census returns of 1850, the total capital invested was \$49,258,206; tons of ore used, 1,589,159; tons of iron, 608,460; value of raw material, fuel, etc., \$27,049,743; number of hands employed, 57,284; total value of products, \$54,604,006.

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ILLUSTRATED

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES.

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1853.

BEING THE FIRST APTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 77TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND CHARLESTON,

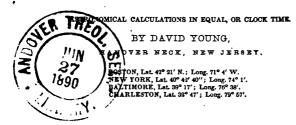
AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES



PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW YORK: 150 NASSAU-STREET; BOSTON: 28 CORNHILL;
AND BY BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERS.

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F. This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D. D., of New London, Conn., who with great labor and care, has drawn many of the statistical tables from original sources.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1853.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and one Eclipse of the Moon, this year.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Monday, June 6th, at the time of New Moon in the afternoon; invisible in all the northern portion of the United States. It will be visible on the Sun's southern limb at the following cities:

SOUTH-WEST- ERN CITIES.	Begin ning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.	SOUTH-WEST- ERN CITIES.	Begin- ning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.
Link D. A	и. и. 2 45	и. м. 3 9	#. #. 3 32	0 47	Digits.	Mobile	н. м. 2 49	и. м. 3 33	н. н. 4 14	п. м. 1 25	Dig's.
Little Rock Tuscaloosa	3 8	3 34	4 0	0 52		Tallahassee	3 12	3 52	4 29	1 17	1.17
Milledgeville	3 43	3 57	4 11	0 28	0.15	Austin	1 44	2 42	3 36	1 52	2.14
Vicksburgh Jackson	2 40	3 17	3 53	1 13	0.97	New Orleans St. Augustine	2 33 3 29	3 23	4 10	1 37	1.82
Port Gibson	2 33	3 16	3 57	1 24	1.16	Havana	3 3	4 6	5 4	2 1	3.34
Natchez	2 32	3 16	3 57	1 25	1.26	Mexico	1 1	2 38	4 2	3 1	5.96

The northern limit of visibility in this Eclipse, is a line leaving the Pacific coast about 150 miles south-east from San Francisco, and passing near Santa Fé, and thence east, bending south to the Atlantic Ocean; leaving Little Rock and Milledgeville on the right hand in the region of visibility, and Huntsville, Augusta, and Charleston on the left, where the Eclipse will not be seen. The Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 119° 54' west from Greenwich and latitude 0° 38' north.

II. There will be an Eclipse on the Moon's northern limb on the 20th and 21st of June; visible. Duration, 1 h. 36 m. Magnitude, 2.45 digits.

CITIES.	В	egir	ning.		Mid	dle.	1	End.	· į	CITIES.	В	egin	ning.		Mid	dle.	<u> _</u> ;	End.	
	D.	x .	¥.	ъ.	# .	×.	D.	×.	¥.		D.	Ħ.	x.	D.		M.	D.	■.	M .
Boston	21	0	29 m.	21	1	17 m.	21	2	5	Cincinnati	20	11	35 e.	21	0	23 m.	21	1	11
Concord	21	0	27 m.	21	1	15 m.	21	2	3	Frankfort	20	11	34 e.	21	0	22 m.	21	1	10
New Haven	21	0	21 m.	21	1	9 m.	21	1	57	Indinapolis	20	11	29 e.	21	0	17 m.	21	1	5
New York	21	0	17 m.	21	1	5 m.	21				20	11	26 e.	21	0	14 m.	21	1	2
Philadelphia -			12 m.		1	Om.	21				20	11	22 e.	21		10 m.		0	58
	21	ő	6 m.		ō	54 m.				St. Louis					Õ	3 m.			51
	21	Õ	5 m.			53 m.				New Orleans				21	ŏ	1 m.		Ō	49
	21	ŏ	3 m.			51 m.								20	12				48
	21	ĕ	2 m.			50 m.					20					55 e.			43
	20		58 e.			46 m.				Little Rock									40
			53 e.			41 m.		•								30 e.			18
								•											13
			45 e.			33 m.										25 e.			
			41 e.			29 m.				San Francisco						53 e			
Milledgeville	20	11	40 e.	21	U	28 m.	21	- 1	16	Astoria	20	8	59 e.	20	9	47 e.	20	10	35

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 30th of November, at the time of New Moon; invisible in North America, excepting that a small Eclipse may be seen on the Sun's southern limb, along the peninsula and gulf of California and the isthmus of Darien. It will be more or less visible in all parts of South America as far as about 46° of south latitude. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 110° 18′ west from Greenwich, and latitude 11° 20′ south.

CHARACTERS.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Υ Aries; Χ Taurus; Π Gemini; Σ Cancer; Ω Leo; Ϣ Virgo; Δ Libra; Μ Scorpio; f Sagittarius; γ Capricorn; Σ Aquarius; γ Pisces.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, B; Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 11; Epact, 20; Solar Cycle, 14; Roman Indiction, 11; Julian Period, 6566.

43, 574 Digitized by Google

RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS AND STARS.

It should be observed that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Charles- ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Cha's- ton.
1853		H. M.	H. M.	н. ж.	1853		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 14	Regulus rises	7 32	7 38	7 47	July 13	Venus sets	8 36	8 27	8 12
" 27	Jupiter rises	4 2	3 52	3 36	" 29	" "	8 27	8 20	8 10
Feb. 8	" " …	3 24	3 14	2 58	Aug. 9	" "	8 14	8 10	8 4
" 17	" "	2 55	2 45	2 29	" 19	Seven Stars rise	10 8	10 19	10 37
" 28	" " •	2 19	28	1 52	" 20	Venus sets	7 59	7 58	7 55
Mar. 8	Saturn sets	10 37	10 30	10 20	Sept. 1	Seven Stars rise	9 17	9 23	9 45
" 11	Jupiter rises	1 41	1 30	1 14	" 16	" "	8 18	8 29	8 46
" 21	Saturn sets	9 52	9 46	9 35	" 28	" "	7 30	7 42	7 59
April Q	Antares rises	10 54	10 41	10 22	Oct. 1	Jupiter sets	9 1	9 11	9 27
18	" "	10 14	10 2	9 42	" 15	" " …	8 14	8 25	8 41
" 29	" "	9 31	9 19	8 59	" 26	" "	7 39	7 49	86
May 4	Jupiter rises	10 7	9 56	9 40	Nov. 12	Venus sets	7 11	7 23	7 43
" 9	" " …	9 45	9 35	9 19	" 21	" "	7 25	7 36	7 55
" 14	" "	9 23	9 13	8 57	" 28	" "	7 37	7 48	8 6
June 14	Regulus sets	11 18	11 12	11 3	Dec. 7	Mars rises	10 57	11 1	11 9
" 30	£	10 15	10 9	10 0	" 13	" "	10 44	10 48	10 55
July 8	Venus sets · · · ·	8 36	8 26	8 11	" 20	" " …	10 27	10 31	10 37

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The Sun 883,246								
The Sun	names.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revo- lut'n round the sun in days.		1 -	Where discovered.
Mercury 3,224 37,000,000 0.337098 67	The Sun	883,246	••••					
Venus 7,687 68,000,000 0,723331 224		3,224	37,000,000	0.387098	87			
Mars 4,189 142,000,000 1,523692 6-66 6-66 1,193 Oct. 1,817 Hind London. Flora 200,160,265 2,201637 1,193 Oct. 18, 1847 Hind London. Vesta 224,302,695 2,361031 1,325 March 29, 1807 Olbers Bremen Iris 226,159,280 2,380624 1,341 Aug. 13, 1847 Hind London. Metis 226,632,665 2,835007 1,345 April 25, 1848 Graham Markree New Planet 227,946,800 2,399440 1,357 July 29, 1851 Gasparis Naples. Hebe 230,448,670 2,425786 1,379 July 1, 1847 Hencke Driesser Parthenope 232,829,135 2,450833 1,401 May 13, 1830 Gasparis Naples. Egeria 243,206,650 2,560070 1,492 Nov. 2, 1850 Gasparis Naples. Juno 253,728,615 2,670837 1,594 Sept. 1, 1904 Harding Litienth Ceres 282,994,845 2,782681 1,686 March 29, 1802 Olber	Venus	7,687	38,000,000	0.723331				
Flora	The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000				
Clio 221,813,220 2,334876 1,303 Sept. 13, 1850 " " Vesta 224,302,695 2,361031 1,325 March 29, 1807 Olbers Bremen Iris 226,159,280 2,380624 1,341 Aug. 13, 1847 Hind London. Metis 226,632,665 2,385007 1,345 April 25, 1848 Graham Markree New Planet 230,449,670 2,425786 1,370 July 2, 1851 Graham Markree Driesser Parthenope 232,929,135 2,450833 1,401 May 13, 1850 Gasparis Naples. Irene 242,468,785 2.552033 1,518 May 20, 1850 Gasparis Naples. Egeria 243,206,650 2,560070 1,492 Nov. 2, 1850 Gasparis Naples. Juno 253,728,615 2,670837 1,594 Sept. 1, 1904 Harding Lilienth Ceres 282,994,845 2,7890.15 1,689		4,189 14	12,000,000	1.523692				
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Ceres	Astræa	24			1,511	Dec. 8, 184	Hencke	Driessen.
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Neptune 35,000 3,600,000,000 30.036800 60,128 Sept. 23, 1846 Galle Berlin.	Neptune	35,000 3,60	00,000,000	30.036800	60,128	Sept. 23, 184	6 Galle	Berlin.

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1853.

Jan. 10, ♀'s gr. elong.; 12, ♭ stat., ₭ stat.; 19, ⊙ enters ﷺ; 24, □ ○ ₭; 26, ♂ ♂ ₹; 31, □ ⊙ ♭. Feb. 18, ⊙ enters ※; 26, sup. ♂ ♡ ₺. March 13, □ ○ ᠘; 20, ⊙ enters ♀; 23, Է's gr. elong.; 31, Է stat. April. 10, inf. ♂ ○ Է; ¼ stat.; 19, ⊙ enters ≿; 23, Է stat.; 28, ♂ ○ ₭. Mar 8, Է's gr. elong.; 11, ♂ ○ ♭; 13, sup. ♂ ○ ♀; 20, ⊙ enters ☐. June 6, ⊙ eclipsed; 10, 8 ○ ᠘; 13, sup. ♂ ○ Է; 21, ⊙ enters ⑤; ▶ eclipsed. Juny 3, ⊙ in apogee; 21, Է's gr. elong.; 22, ⊙ enters Ⅺ. Avo. 3, Է stat.; 4, □ ○ ₭; 11, ¼ stat.; 17, inf. ♂ ○ Է; 18, ₭ stat.; 23, ⊙ enters Ⅷ; 24, □ ⊙ ♭; 26, Է stat. Sept. 3, Է's gr. elong.; 8, □ ○ ¼; 13, ♭ stat.; 22, ⊙ enters ☎; 29, sup. ♂ ○ ₹. ⊙ ♥. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ enters Æ; 24, Է's gr. elong.; 20, ♂ ○ ♭; 22, ⊙ enters ƒ; 24, Է's gr. elong.; 20, ♂ ○ ♭; 22, ⊙ enters ƒ; 24, Է's gr. elong.; 27, ♂ ○ ¼.

ASPECTS AND NODES.

d Conjunction; ★ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; Vc. Quincunx, 150 degrees; Ø Opposition, 180 degrees; Ø Ascending Node; § Descending Node.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1853.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.		Lon	don.		Во	ston.	v	Vasl	ingto	on.	•	Cinc	innati.	Sar	Fr	ncisco.
Vernal Equinox March Summer Solstice June Autumnal Equinox -Sept Winter Solstice Dec	21	1	23 e.	21	8	39 mo.	21	8	15 :	mo.	21	7	45 mo.	21	5	15 m.
	23	3	36 m.	22	10	52 ev.	22	10	28 :	ev.	22	9	58 ev.	22	7	28 e.

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.

Perigee December 30 Apogee July 3	1852 1853	distant from the Earth	(93,573,000) (96,773,000)	English
Apogee July 3 Perigee January 1	1854	distant from the Earth	(93,577,000)	miles.

Venus (Q) will be morning star until May 13, then evening star until Feb. 28, 1854.

NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and veest, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a Calendar for Baltimore is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston, 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city, 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore, and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

EQUATION OF TIME.

Almanacs often contain the expressions, "sun fast," and "sun slow." They refer to the difference of time as shown by the sun, and as shown by a good clock or watch. Time as marked by the former is called "apparent," and as marked by the latter, "mean time." A good sundial will always tell the former; a watch or clock, the latter. The calculations of most almanacs are given in mean or clock time.

PREDICTIONS OF THE WEATHER.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—The late Dr. Olbers, the distinguished astronomer of Germany who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta, says, as the result of careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries, "I believe I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of it due to illusion and prejudice."

Third Quarter 2 5 10 ev. 4 58 ev. 4 47 ev. 4 34 ev. 1 ev. 4 7 cv. 4 34 ev. 1 ev. 4 4 6 ev. 4	1st MON	TH.	JAN	UARY,	- 1853.		31 DAYS.
Column C	MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK	BAI.TIM'RE	CHARLES'N	SUN ON MERID.
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THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

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CALENDAR FOR Boston; New England, New York State, Michi'n, Wisconsin, and Iowa.	Sun Sun Moon H. W. Rises. Sets. Rises. Bosr'n.		36 5 50 1 4 4	34 5 51 2 15	33 5 52 3 20	29 5 54 5 4	6 28 5 56 5 43 10 21 6 26 5 57 6 16 11 11	24 5 58 sets.	23 5 59 6 53 n	196 1 8 56	17 6 3 9 57	16 6 4 10 57 2	146 5 11 58 2	12 0 0 morn. 3	96 8 154 4	76 10 2 48 5	36 12 4 19	26 13 4 56 9	00 14 5 29 10	58 6 16 6 50 11	5561	53 6 19 9 33 0	51 6 20 10 51 1	5 50 6 21 morn. 2 18 5 48 6 22 0 6 3 0
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THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

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THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC.

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Charleston; North Caro- LINA, TENN., GEORGIA, ALA., MISSIS., AND LOUISIANA.	Sun Sun Moon H.W. Rises. Sets Rises. Cu'ron.		7 10 2 8 4	4 58 7 10 2 43 5	4 58 7 10 3 22 6	4 59 7 9 sets	5 07 9 8 27 8	5 17 9 9 46 9	5 17 9 10 20 10	5 27 8 10 52 10	5 37 811 56	5 37 7 morn.	5 47 7 0 30	5 57 6 1 53	5 67 6 2 45	5 67 5 3 44	5 77 5	5 87 4 9 7	5 97 3 9 41	5 10 7 2 10 12	5 117 1 11 9	5 12 7 0 11 38	5 12 7 0 morn.	5 14 6 58 0 49
CALENDAR FOR Baltimore; Vir- GINIA, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI.	Sun Sun Moon Rises. Sets. Rises.	4 38 7 28 1 28	7 28 1			4 41 7 27 sets.	000	4 43 7 26 9 57	7 26 10	7 26 10	11	7 24	7 24		38	7 21	4 51 7 21 rises.	7 19 9	7 18 9	7 18 10	7 16	7 15 11	7 14	4 59 7 13 morn.
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CALENDAR FOR New York City; Phil's, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S.	Sun Sun Moon H.W. Rises Sets. Rises. N. Yonk	4 34 7 33 1 25 4 49	35 7 32 1 52 5	7 32 2 23 6	7 32 2 59 7	37 7 32 set	38 7 31 8 48 9	39 7 31 10 0 10	39 7 30 10 29 11	40 7 30 10 56	43 7 29 11 49	42 7 28 morn.	43 7 28 0 18	44 1 21 0 01	45 7 26 2 19	7 25 3 17	4 47 7 24 rises. 7 54 29 4 48 7 24 8 46 8 47 9	7 23 9 21	7 22 9 50	7 21 10 16	11 3	7 19 11 27	53	4 56 7 16 0 93 3 49
CALENDAR FOR Boston; New England, New York State, Michi'n, Wisconsin, and lowa.	Sun Sun Moon H.W. Rises. Sets. Rises. Bost'n.	4 29 7 38 1 22 7 49	7 38 1 48 8	18 9		S. S	53	4 33 7 36 10 3 1 5 4	7 35 10 31	7 35 10 57	4 36 7 34 11 48 3 43	37 7 33 morn.	387 33 0 15	39 7 32 0 47 40 7 31 1 96	7 31 2 13	41 7.30 3 11 9	4 42 7 29 rises. 10 54 4 43 7 98 8 50 11 47	44 7 28 9 24 ev.	7 27 9 52 1	46 7 26 10 16 2	7 24 11 2	7 23 11 24 4	7 22 11	4 51 7 21 morn. 5 45 4 55 7 50 0 18 6 49
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8th Monti	H.	AU	BUST,	1853.		31 DAYS.
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New Moon First Quarter Full Moon Third Quarter	18	7 22 ev. 10 55 ev. 6 11 ev. 10 54 mo.	7 10 ev. 10 43 ev. 5 59 ev. 10 42 mo.	6 59 ev. 10 32 ev. 5 48 ev. 10 31 mo.	6 46 ev. 10 19 ev. 5 35 ev. 10 18 mo.	1 0 5 59 9 0 5 12 17 0 3 46 25 0 1 48
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ALENDAR FOR altimore; Vir-	2.7 9 2.29 3.7 8 3.23 4.7 7 8 3.23	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	32220	14 6 54 1 10 15 6 53 2 11 16 6 51 3 20 17 6 50 rises.	221 6 44 221 6 44 221 6 43 22 6 41 25 6 41	888 දිනිසුල
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CALENDAR FOR SWY Y OPE CITY; PMI CONN., NEW JESSY, PE MIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI ON SWA MOON H.	58 7 13 1 37 6 59 7 12 2 24 7 0 7 11 3 18 7 17 10 sets.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	77 310 21 77 210 52 87 011 28 96 59 morn. 10 6 58 0 11	11 6 56 1 4 4 12 6 55 2 6 5 51 13 6 54 13 15 6 11 6 52 rises. 7 15 6 51 7 48 8	10 0 49 8 10 9 17 6 48 8 40 10 18 6 46 9 4 10 20 6 45 9 28 11 21 6 45 9 28 11 21 6 45 9 28 11	10 54 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
CALENDAR FOR Englas Var York Sarars, Mich. With York Stars, Mich. With Sarars, And Iowa. Un Sun Moon H. See. See. Rises. Bos	25.7.7.18 25.7.7.18 27.7.15 21.5.25	28 7 13 8 5 more 59 7 12 8 34 0 0 7 10 9 1 0 0 1 0 2 7 2 7 8 9 26 1 0 0 7 8 9 9 26 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	37 6 10 57 4 5 10 67 2 4 11 77 1 0	8 6 59 0 58 7 9 6 58 1 59 8 10 6 57 3 9 9 11 6 55 rises. 10 12 6 54 7 51 11	136 55 8 17 ev. 156 50 8 40 1 17 6 49 9 3 1 17 6 47 9 26 2 18 6 46 10 17	24.00 € 24.40 − ∞ 0
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CALENDAR FO Charleston; North Lina, Tenu., Georgia Missia, and Louisia	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	388 €	8888	9444	4444	444 666	446 474 6 6 6		
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EVERY one is familiar with the Daguerreotype, in which not only likenesses of persons, but images of all kinds of objects are transferred from the lens of the camera obscura, and permanently fixed on metallic plates. Though it is said to have been the joint invention of M. Daguerre and M. Niepce, yet common consent seems to have given it the name of the former. The engraving gives the appearance of the man whose name is thus associated with one of the most interesting discoveries of the age. It was copied from a daguerreotype of M. Daguerre, taken in France by Messrs. Meade.

Wonders of the Heavens.—Sir John Herschel, in an "Essay on the Power of the Telescope to penetrate into Space"—a quality distinct from the magnifying power—says, there are stars so infinitely remote as to be situated at the distance of twelve millions of millions of milles from our earth; so that light, which travels with a velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute, would require two millions of years for its transit from those distant orbs to our own; while the astronomer who should record the aspect or mutations of such a star, would be relating, not its history at the present day, but that which took place two millions of years gone by.

INFIDELITY CONFOUNDED.—When Thomas Paine resided in New Jersey, he was one day passing the residence of Dr. S—, who was sitting at his door. Paine stopped, and after some general observations, said, "Mr. S—, what a pity it is that a man has not some comprehensive and perfect rule for the government of his life." The doctor replied, "Mr. Paine, there is such a rule." "What is it?" the infidel inquired. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself," was the prompt reply. "Oh," said Paine, abashed and confounded, "that's in your Bible," and immediately turned away.

CHRISTIAN JOY.—Let me remember, that the highest joy to the Christian almost always comes through suffering. No flower can bloom in paradise, which is not transplanted from Gethsemane. No one can taste of the fruit of the tree of life, that has not tasted of the fruits of the tree of Calvary. The crown is after the cross.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

Searcher of hearts, from mine erase All thoughts that should not be; And in its deep recesses trace My gratitude to thee! Hearer of prayer, O guide aright Each word and deed of mine; Life's battle teach me how to fight, And be the victory thine. Giver of all—for every good
Through the Redeemer came—
For shelter, raiment, and for food,
I thank thee in his name.
Father, and Son, and Holy Ghost,
Thou glorious Three in One,
Thou knowest best what I need most,
And let thy will be done.

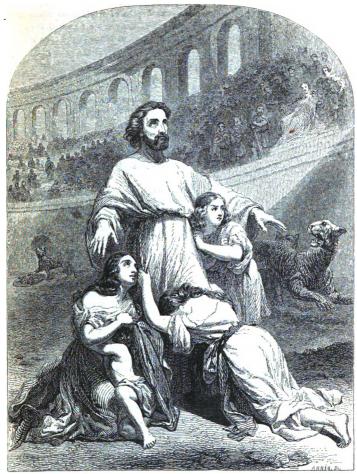
CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE.—How convincing, how animating is our Saviour's example! How loudly, how persuasively, does his conduct preach! Would you learn submission to parental authority? See him, notwithstanding his exalted character, cheerfully subjecting himself to the will of his parents, and laboring with them as a mechanic for almost thirty years. Would you learn contentment with a poor and low condition? See him destitute of a place where to lay his head. Would you learn active beneficence? See him going about doing good. Would you learn to be fervent and constant in devotional exercises? See him rising for prayer before the dawn of day. Would you learn in what manner to treat your brethren? See him washing his disciples' feet. Would you learn filial piety? See him forgetting his sufferings, while in the agonies of death, to provide another son for his desolate mother. Would you learn in what manner to pray for relief under afflictions? See him in the garden. Would you learn how to bear insults and injuries? See him on the cross. In short, there is no Christian grace or virtue, which it was proper for a perfectly innocent being to possess, which is not beautifully exemplified in his life; and there is scarce any situation, however perplexing, in which the Christian who is at a loss to know how he ought to act, may not derive sufficient instruction from the example of his divine Master. Payson.

TRUST IN GOD.—There is a beautiful butterfly. Look at it, and let them of little faith look at it. Some mothers grow grey with thinking what will become of their children in this hard and wicked world. One might wonder how the butterfly could live in tempestuous nights, in whirlwinds and in storms; but I have noticed it secure and dry under a broad leaf, while rivers have been flooded and tall trees uprooted.

FITNESS FOR HEAVEN.—Let us not delude ourselves. They who are not made saints in the state of grace, shall never be saints in glory. The stones which are appointed for that glorious temple above are hewn and polished, and prepared for it here, as the stones were wrought and prepared in the mountains for building the temple at Jerusalem.

Leighton.

ETERNAL PEACE AND PRESENT DUTY.—Neglect nothing, says McCheyne, to secure your eternal peace, more than if you had been certified that you should die within the day; nor mind any thing that your secular obligations and duties demand of you, less than if you had been insured to live fifty years more.



A Christian Family exposed to Wild Beasts in the Arena.—Historians usually recken ten general persecutions of the early Christians, by the Roman emperors; extending from the first, under Nero, A. D. 31, to the tenth, under Diocletian, A. D. 303. In the last, it is said that 17,000 Christians were slain in a single month, and that during the ten years of its continuance 144,000 were put to death by violence in Egypt alone, while 700,000 died through the sufferings of banishment and the fatigues of the public works, to which they were condemned. The engraving represents a Christian family in the amphitheatre, where they have been thrown to be devoured by hungry wild beasts, for the amusement of the heathen populace.

WORLDLY PROFESSORS.—Too many persons seem to use their religion as a diver does his bell, to venture down into the depths of worldliness with safety, and there grope for pearls, with just so much of heaven's air as will keep them from suffocating, and no more; and some, alas, as at times is the case with the diver, are suffocated in the experiment.

MAN BY NATURE, BY GRACE, AND IN GLORY.

BY NATURE. "Dead in trespasses and sin," "Vile," "polluted," and "unclean;" "Naked," "miserable," "blind," "Darkened" in his "heart" and "mind," "Satan's slave," a "child of wrath," Wandering, "helpless," from the path, "Without hope," and "without God," "Without strength" to seek the road; "Knowing nothing," "hating life,"
"Speaking evil," "sowing strife;" "In the way that leads to death," His best hope "a puff of breath;" "Of the world," he hath no rest, Peace a stranger to his breast; "Hating God," who "knows him not," "God is not in all his thought;" A "despiser" of the word; One who "will not" seek the Lord; But "stout-hearted," void of faith, And "condemned" to endless death.

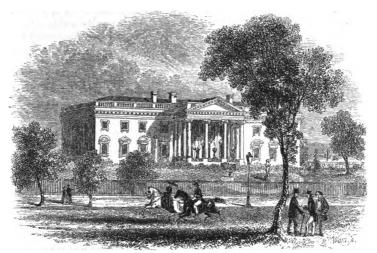
"Quickened" by the voice of God;
"Cleansed" by his atoning blood,
"Clothed," and "blessed;" light is given;
Darkness from his spirit driven:
See, "the Son has made him free,"
And he "walks at liberty."
He is an "adopted son,"
Dwelt in by the Holy One!
He has found the pathway "strait,"
"Leading to the heavenly gate."

He is "strong in Christ the Lord,"
And he loves his holy word.
Now he knows the "better part,"
God has given a fisshly heart.
He will "follow after peace,"
Own the "Lord is righteousness."
He is "holy," "true," and "just;"
"In the Lord he puts his trust;"
Living, lives a life of faith;
Dying, triumphs over death!

IN GLORY. "Life eternal" shall be his; He shall "see Him as he is;" He shall "know as he is known;" He shall love the Lord alone; All his sorrows shall be o'er; Sin shall never grieve him more. "Faith shall then be lost in sight;" God shall be his glorious light; He shall see Him "face to face," Who has saved him by his grace. "Like " his Saviour, he shall be Sharer in his majesty. He shall "enter into rest;" He shall mingle with the blest; He shall cast his purchased crown At the Saviour's footstool down. "Filled and satisfied" with joy, Naught shall burden, fade, or cloy; Death shall ne'er his bliss dissever; He shall be "with Christ" for ever.

Do WE KNOW HOW TO PRAY?—The Rev. Dr. Hamilton of Leeds, while solemnly enforcing on the church its duty in reference to the conversion of the world, asks the following significant questions: "And has not the church almost to learn what is the power of prayer? What conception have we of believing prayer, which opens heaven? What of persevering prayer, which causes us to stand continually upon the watchtower in the daytime, and which sets us in our ward whole nights? What of importunate prayer, which storms heaven with its 'violence and force?' What of united prayer, 'gathering us together to ask help of the Lord?' What of consistent prayer, which regards no iniquity in our hearts? What of practical prayer, which fulfils itself? Let but such prayer be understood, let our spirit but 'break with such longing,' and the expectations of our bosoms shall not be delayed. 'And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.'"

FAITHFUL IN EVERY THING.—A Christian, says John Newton, should never plead spirituality for being an idler or a sloven. If he be but a shoeblack, he should be the best in the parish.



PRESIDENT'S-HOUSE.—The President's House at Washington is an elegant edifice of freestone, painted white, so as to have at a little distance the appearance of white marble. It stands near the centre of a park of 20 acres, and at an elevation of 44 feet above the Potomac, of which there is a fine view from its southern front. The building is 170 feet long and 86 feet deep. The northern front is ornamented with a fine Ionic portico with lofty columns, while the southern front opens upon the extensive garden attached to the building. The interior is well constructed; but has been said to be furnished in a style more becoming a public hotel, than the mansion occupied by the President of the United States.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?—Every thinking man will look round him, when he reflects on his situation in this world, and will ask, What will meet my case? What is it that I want? What will satisfy me? I look at the RICH, and I see Ahab, in the midst of all his riches, sick at heart for a garden of herbs. I see Dives, after all his wealth, lifting up his eyes in hell, and begging for a drop of water to cool the rage of his sufferings. I see the rich fool summoned away at the very moment when he was exulting in his hoards. If I look at the WISE, I see Solomon with all his wisdom, acting like a fool; and I know, that if I possessed all his wisdom, were I left to myself I should act as he did. I see Ahithophel, with all his policy, hanging himself for vexation. If I turn to men of PLEASURE, I see that the very sum of all pleasure is, that it is Satan's bed, into which he casts his slaves. I see Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. If I think of HONOR, take a walk in Westminster Abbey-there is an end of all inquiry. There I walk among the mighty dead! There is the winding up of human glory! And what remains of the greatest men of my country? A boasting epitaph! None of these things can satisfy me. I must meet death-I must meet judgment—I must meet God—I must meet eternity!

FIRST AND LAST THOUGHTS.—In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

RAIN FROM HEAVEN.—A little girl in Yorkshire, England, living in a neighborhood where water was scarce, saved as much rain-water as she could, and sold it to the washerwomen at a cent a bucket; and by this means obtained nearly five dollars for the Church Missionary Society. When she brought her contribution to the secretary, she did not wish her name attached to it; but he told her that it must be recorded as coming from some one. "Call it, then," said she, "RAIN FROM HEAVEN."

GOD PROVIDETH FOR THE MORROW .--- By Bishop Heber.

Lo, the lilies of the field,
How their leaves instruction yield!
Hark to nature's lesson given
By the blessed birds of heaven!
Every bush and tufted tree
Warbles sweet philosophy.
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow;
God provideth for the morrow.

Say, with richer crimson glows
The kingly mantle than the rose?
Say, have kings more wholesome fare
Than we poor citizens of air?

Barns nor hoarded grain have we, Yet we carol merrily. Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow; God provideth for the morrow.

One there lives, whose guardian eye Guides our humble destiny; One there lives, who, Lord of all, Keeps our feathers lest they fall: Pass we blithely, then, the time, Fearless of the snare and lime, Free from doubt and faithless sorrow; God provideth for the morrow.

That one Word.—"I never can forget that word which was once whispered to me in an inquiry-meeting. A young Christian friend who was yearning for my salvation, came up to me as I sat in my pew, and simply whispered 'Eternity' in my ear, with great solemnity and tenderness, and then left me. That word made me think, and I found no peace till I came to the cross."

The sainted McCheyne was once riding by a quarry, and stopped to look in at the engine-house. The fireman had just opened the door to feed the furnace with fresh fuel, when McCheyne, pointing to the bright, hot flame, said mildly to the man, "Does that fire remind you of any thing?" The man could not get rid of the solemn question. To him it was an effectual arrow of conviction. It led him to the house of God, and will lead him, we trust, to heaven.

A single remark of the Rev. Charles Simeon, on the blessings which had resulted from the labors of Dr. Carey in India, first arrested the attention of Henry Martyn to the cause of missions. His mind began to stir under the new thought, and a perusal of the life of Brainerd fixed him in his resolution to give himself to the missionary work among the heathen.

Harlan Page once went through his Sabbath-school to get the spiritual census of the school. Coming to one of the teachers he said, "Shall I put you down as having a hope in Christ?" The teacher replied, "No." "Then," said he very tenderly, "I will put you down as having no hope." He closed his little book and left him. That was enough. God gave that young man's soul no rest till he found hope through the cross.

Fellow-disciple, have you never yet spoken one word to an impenitent friend about the most momentous of all questions? Then I fear you will find no one in heaven whom you were the means, under God, of sending there. Though you may reach the "many mansions," I fear your crown will glitter with no splendors. It will be a starless crown.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE.—A tender conscience is an inestimable blessing: that is, a conscience not only quick to discern what is evil, but instantly to shun it, as the eyelid closes its: If against a mote.

T. Adams.



greatly scattered and reduced. At this critical period, Washington, far from being discouraged, resolved upon a bold stroke which should encourage his own troops, and strike terror into the forces of the enemy. From his camp on the west side of the Delaware, he crossed the river at midnight, December 25, 1776, with some 5,000 or 6,000 men, attacked the British army on the Jersey side, took about 1,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and returned in safety to his own camp again. The engraving is designed to represent him in the act of crossing the river to lead his troops to the attack.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.—A Christian in the world, says John Newton, is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his business because it rains, but the moment that business is done, he is off: as is said in the Acts of the Apostles, "Being let go, they went to their own company."

LIBERTY.—Liberty is the bliss of heaven and the freedom of earth, and it will yet be the destiny of man.

THE BIBLE.—The American colonists brought with them, from the old world, a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion, and literature. The Bible came with them. And it is not to be doubted, that to the free and universal use of the Bible in that age, men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith and a book of doctrine; but it is also a book which teaches man his individual responsibility, his own dignity and equality with his fellow-men.

Bunker-Hill Address.

THE BIBLE.

Millions of pilgrims throng earth's roads, Bearing their baubles or their loads Down to eternal night; One humble path that never bends, Nartow, and rough, and steep, ascends From darkness into light. Is there a guide to show that path?
The Bible. He alone, who hath
The Bible, need not stray;
Yet he who hath, and will not give
That heavenly guide to all who live,
Himself shall lose the way.

IMAGERY OF SCRIPTURE.—How majestic is the imagery of Scripture, when it presents to us our Maker and God as feeding all the orders of his animate creation, and ministering continually what they as constantly need, for the sustentation of the life which he has bestowed upon them. "The eves of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season; thou openest thy hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry." The sea-gull, winnowing the salt and wintry air along our coasts; the petrel, twittering in the storm over the far blue waves of mid-ocean; and all the tribes that cleave the air, or traverse the deep paths of the seas, or rove our earth, look up to his daily vigilance and bounty, under the pressure of their daily necessities. To him the roaring of the beast, and the chirping of the bird, and the buzzing of the insect, are but one vast symphony of supplication from the host which he feeds. To his capacious garners their successive generations have resorted, and yet those stores are not spent; neither has the heavenly Provider failed in his resources, nor have the expectant pensioners been left to famish.

PIETY.—When we speak of piety, says Dr. Spring, we mean something more than a name. By piety, we mean the religion of principle, in distinction from the religion of impulse; a spiritual religion, in distinction from a religion of forms; a religion of which the Spirit of God, and not the wisdom, or the will of man, is the author; a self-denying, and not a self-indulgent religion; a religion that has a heavenward, and not an earthly tendency; a practical religion in opposition to the abstractions of theory; and a religion that is so full of Christ, that he is at the basis of all its duties and hopes, its centre, its living head, and its glory.

Not Plainer.—When Rev. Thomas Scott, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, had published an edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress with expository notes, he benevolently presented a copy to one of his poor parishioners. Meeting him soon after, Mr. Scott inquired whether he had read it. The reply was, "Yes, sir." "Do you think you understand it?" "O yes, sir," was the answer; "and I hope before long that I shall be able to understand the notes."

CURIOSITY IN CHILDREN.—Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know and desire to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children as other appetites suppressed.



TRAVELLING IN THE EAST.—Some of the modes of travelling in the East may here be seen. The palanquin is usually borne, as in the picture, by four men, while others follow, as seen on the left, to exchange places with them every six or seven miles. And if travelling is continued in the night, a torch-bearer has to be taken to frighten the wild beasts by the glare of the flame. In the march of an army, the leaders generally travel on horseback, while elephants are used chiefly to carry the burdens.

How Often shall I Pray?—As often as the language of prayer is in my heart; as often as I see my need of help; as often as I feel the power of temptation; as often as I am made sensible of any spiritual declension, or feel the aggression of a worldly, earthly spirit.

Self-interest.—He who makes an idol of his interest, will often make a martyr of his integrity.

CHRISTIANITY.—There is no true domestic happiness where Christianity is not the law of the family; there is no security against perfidy and the breach of the social compact, where the gospel, in its restraining power, is not felt; there is no political freedom, that is worthy of the name, where the law of the land is not coincident with the law of the Bible, the law of Christ.

THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Soldier, go—but not to claim
Mouldering spoils of earthborn treasure;
Not to build a vaunting name,
Not to dwell in tents of pleasure.
Dream not that the way is smooth,
Hope not that the thorns are roses;
Turn no wistful eye of youth
Where the sunny beam reposes:
Thou hast sterner work to do,
Hosts to cut thy passage through;
Close behind thee gulfa are burning—
Forward! there is no returning.

Soldier, rest—but not for thee
Spreads the world her downy pillow:
On the rock thy couch must be,
While around thee chafes the billow:
Thine must be a watchful sleep,
Wearier than another's waking;

Such a charge as thou dost keep, Brooks no moment of forsaking. Sleep as on the battle-field, Girded—grasping sword and shield: Foes thou canst not name or number, Steal upon thy broken slumber.

Soldier, rise-the war is done;

Lo, the hosts of hell are flying:
"T was thy Lord the battle won;
Jesus vanquished them by dying.
Pass the stream, before thee lies
All the conquered land of glory:
Hark! what songs of rapture rise,
These proclaim the victor's story.
Soldier, lay thy weapons down,
Quit the sword, and take the crown:
Triumph! all thy foes are banished;
Death is slain, and earth is vanished!

THE PEAYERS OF CHILDREN.—The practice, I believe, is universal, among all parents who feel it to be their duty to bring up their children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," to begin as early as possible to lead them to unite in the prayers which are made with them, and also to pray for themselves. This is regarded as an essential element of their religious training; while an abundant experience shows what a mighty influence it has upon their future religious development and character. The recollection of the times and circumstances when the pious mother prayed with her little one, and taught him how to offer up his own prayer, and of the morning and evening devotions of the family circle where he heard the voice of a venerated father supplicating the throne of grace, clings to his memory through all the changing scenes of life, and often, in the waywardness or recklessness of youth, and the irreligious worldly-mindedness of manhood, rouses his conscience to give its faithful admonitions, and produces the most salutary and hopeful impressions upon his heart. How many it has rescued from ruin! How many it has been the means, under divine grace, of turning from the broad way of destruction into the path of life! Rev. T. H. Gallaudet.

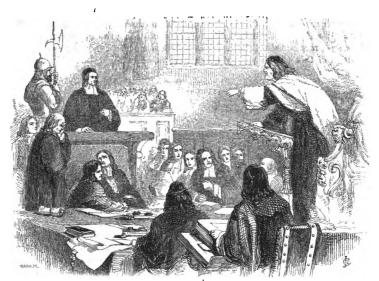
GOD EVER NEAR.—Remember, that God is as near to our mouth when we speak, as that man is who leans his ear to our whispers; he is as near to our actions when we act in secret, as they are whom we admit into our confederacy; he is as near to our thoughts when we purpose, will, or design any thing, as is our own soul that conceives them.

Dean Young.

GROW IN GRACE.—Get a step towards heaven—a little further from sin, and a little nearer to God—day by day. Endeavor to master some evil temper, and break loose from some worldly tie, every day.

T. Adams.

Reading and Thinking.—You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.



BAXTER SENTENCED BY JEFFRIES .- The celebrated Richard Baxter was brought to trial merely for publishing a paraphrase of the New Testament, before the infamous Judge Jeffries, May 30, 1685. An eye-witness of the scene says, "When I saw the meek man stand before the flaming eyes and fierce looks of this bigot, I thought of Paul before Nero. The barbarous usage he received drew plenty of tears from mine eyes, as well as from others of the auditors and spectators." "He," Jeffries, "drove on furiously, like Hannibal over the Alps, . with fire and vinegar, pouring all contempt and scorn upon Baxter, as if he had been a link-boy or a knave." He called Baxter an "old blockhead," an "unthankful villain," "a conceited, stubborn, fanatical dog," etc. And when Baxter attempted to speak, Jeffries reviled him, saying, "Richard, Richard, dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart, every one as full of sedition, I might say treason, as an egg is full of meat." "Come, what do you say for yourself, you old knave? Come, speak up! What doth he say? I'm not afraid of you, for all the snivelling calves you have got about you," alluding to some friends of Baxter who stood by him in tears. And after much more similar abuse, mingled with gross profaneness, this monster in human shape, of whom history declares, that "his track was marked with blood and murder," sentenced the man of God to a fine of 500 marks, and to lie in prison till it was paid; and would have had him whipped through the city, but that the other judges would not consent. Jeffries himself died a miserable death in 1689.

THE REAL CHRISTIAN.—No man is so happy as a real Christian; none so rational, so virtuous, so amiable. How little vanity does he feel, though he believes himself united to God. How far is he from abjectness, though he ranks himself with the worms of the earth!

IMPRESSIONS ON THE YOUNG.—Impressions are made on children, as on rocks, by the constant dropping of little influences. What can one drop do? You scarcely see it fall; and presently it rolls away or is evaporated: you cannot, even with a microscope, measure the little indentation it has made. Yet it is the constant repetition of this trifling agency which furrows, and at length hollows out the very granite.

SELF-EXAMINATION .- [FOR THE YOUNG.]

Did I this morn devoutly pray
For God's assistance through the day?
And did I read his sacred word
To make my life therewith accord?
Did I for any purpose try
To hide the truth or tell a lie?
Was I obedient, humble, mild—
To prove myself a Christian child?
Did I my thoughts with prudence guide,
Checking ill-humor, anger, pride?,
Did I my lips from aught refrain

That might my fellow-creatures pain ?
Did I with cheerful patience bear
The little ills we all must share?
To all my duties through this day
Did I a due attention pay?
And did I, when the day was o'er,
God's watchful care again implore?
Saviour, thy grace divine impart,
To feed my soul and cleanse my heart,
And make me meet for heaven above,
To join thy saints in praise and love.

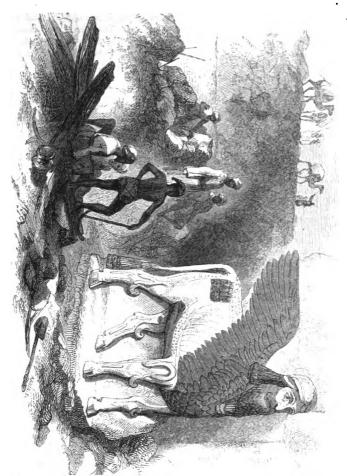
Guarding against Vulgar Language.—There is as much connection between the words and thoughts, as there is between the thoughts and words; the latter are not only the expressions of the former, but they have the power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one profane or vulgar word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words, as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongué, that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind and save that from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts bursting out in language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man.

EVIL COMPANY.—"I have often wondered," says Jeremy Taylor, "how the fishes can retain their fresh state, and yet live in salt waters, since every thing partakes the nature of the place where it abides, and of that which is around it. So it is with evil company; for, besides that it blemishes our reputation, and makes us thought evil though we be good, it also inclines us insensibly to ill, and works in us, if not an approbation, yet a less dislike of those sins to which our eyes and ears are thus continually inured. For this reason, by the grace of God, I will ever shun it. I may have a bad acquaintance; but I will never have a wicked companion."

A PRAYING CLOSET FOR CHILDREN.—I have read of a father who selected for each of his children a place of retirement, where, unmolested, they might daily read the Scriptures, and pour out their hearts before God. The place was pointed out, and each child solemnly and earnestly enjoined to occupy it. The effect was such as might be expected. They were all distinguished for piety. One of them, at least, became an eminent minister of the gospel.

Parental Training.

CENSURE.—All censure of another is oblique praise of self. It is done in order to show how much one can spare. It has all the invidiousness of self-praise, and all the reproach of falsehood.



LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—Layard's wonderful discoveries among the ruins of ancient Nineveh, are familiar to many readers. Remains of palaces, and colossal sculptures of the most remarkable character, have been disinterred from the mounds of earth and rubbish which had concealed them for more than twenty-five hundred years. A large number of these sculptured stones have been brought to England and deposited in the British Museum. One of the most remarkable of these is the colossal winged bull, represented above. The features of the face, the cap on the head, and the arrangement of the hair and beard are Persian; the wings extend over the back. The figure is supposed to represent one of the Assyrian deities, as the attributes of intelligence, strength, and swiftness, are typified by the head of a man, the body of the bull, and the wings of the eagle.

THE FAMILY.—The family is the nursery of the future church; and every parent is to his children what his pastor is to him. They are placed under his care, to be trained up "in the way they should go;" to be brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Hence, every family should become "a house of prayer," a nursery of piety, a vestibule of the church, a preparatory department in which the infant mind is trained for a place in Zion. And every parent should be a priest over his family, a shepherd, spiritual guide, teacher, and protector of the infant immortals intrusted to him. It is thus the duty of every parent to consecrate his children to God, and instruct them: in his ways.

SPEAK NOT HARSHLY.

Speak not harshly—much of care Every human heart must bear; Enough of shadows darkly lie Veiled within the sunniest eye. By thy childhood's gushing tears, By the griefs of after-years; By the anguish thou dost know, Add not to another's woe. Speak not harshly—much of sin,

Dwelleth every heart within; In its closely-covered cells, Many a wayward passion dwells. By the many hours misspent, By the gifts to errors lent.

By the wrong thou didst not shun, By the good thou hast not done, With a lenient spirit scan

The weakness of thy fellow-man.

Woman's Sphere.—The true place of a cultivated woman is at the head of an enlightened home, dispensing its courtesies and charities, performing its daily labors and its higher duties, training up her children from the earliest dawn of life, and doing the last offices of kindness and devotion to the sick and the dying. Women peculiarly endowed, may find their happiness in other spheres. The future wife and mother may find healthful and useful occupation for a time as a teacher. But as a general thing, it is only in the diversified experience of a Christian home, that a cultivated woman can find exercise for all her faculties and all her affections. Any remedy for the wrongs of woman which does not look to this as the main thing, must fall short of its proper end.

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order; who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society; whose deportment is upright and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant and backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

Webster.

Domestic Happiness.—Six things, says Hamilton, are requisite to create a "happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Self-control.—Let not any one say, says Locke, that he cannot govern his passions, nor hinder them from breaking out and carrying him to action; for what he can do before a prince or a great man, he can do alone, or in the presence of God, if he will.



skin, with its thick, warm hair, affords material for his tent, his bedding, and his clothing. The bones and antlers, or horns, are worked into implements for domestic use, for fishing and hunting, and the tendons are split into threads for various purposes. The speed of the Greenlander on his sledge is said to rival that of the locomotive on our railroads.

KEEP TROUBLES OUT OF SIGHT.—Southey says in one of his letters, "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as possible, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

A PRECIOUS GEM BEAUTIFULLY SET.—A young minister lately said, when near death, "Formerly, death appeared to me like a wide river, but now it has dwindled to a little rill; and my comforts, which were as the rill, have become the broad and deep stream."

If you want to understand a subject, talk with a man whose business it is; if you want to understand the man, talk about something else.

EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIGION.—To prevent evil, we hear it said, cultivate and strengthen the higher faculties of man. Now, Christianity is the one appointed means of doing this. To attempt doing it without Christianity, is repeating the sin of Adam, who sought a knowledge of things on grounds other than the will of God; but with this aggravation, that it is done after the melancholy experience of six thousand years has shown how ruinous was its nature.

THE TRUE RULE.

"My son, be this thy simple plan: Fear God, and love thy fellow-man; Forget not, in temptation's hour, That sin lends sorrow double power. With hand and brow and bosom clear, Fear God, and know no other fear."

ACT WELL YOUR PART.

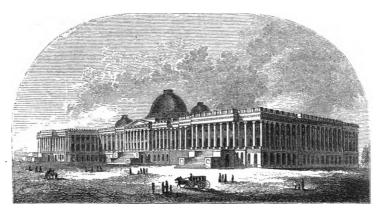
In brief, acquit thee boldly; play the man; Look not on pleasures as they come, but go; Defer not the least virtue. Life's poor span Make not an ell, by trifling in thy woe. If thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pains: If well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains.

Losses by Religion.—Near London there dwelt an old couple. In early life they had been poor; but the husband became a Christian, and God blessed their industry, and they were living in a comfortable retirement, when one day a stranger called on them to ask their subscription to a charity, The old lady had less religion than her husband, and still hankered after some of the sabbathearnings and easy shillings which Thomas had forfeited from regard to the law of God. So, when the visitor asked their contributions, she interposed and said, "Why, sir, we have lost a deal by religion since we first began; my husband knows that very well. Have we not, Thomas?" After a solemn pause, Thomas answered, "Yes, Mary, we have. Before I got religion, Mary, I had an old slouched hat, a tattered coat, and mended shoes and stockings; but I have lost them long ago. And, Mary, you know that, poor as I was, I had a habit of getting drunk and quarrelling with you; and that, you know, I have lost. And then I had a burdened conscience and a wicked heart, and ten thousand guilty fears; but all are lost, completely lost, and, like a millstone, cast into the deepest sea. And, Mary, you have been a loser too, though not so great a loser as myself. Before we got religion, Mary, you had a washing-tray, in which you washed for hire; but since then you have lost your washing-tray. And you had a gown and bonnet much the worse for wear; but you have lost them long ago. And you had many an aching heart concerning me at times; but these you happily have lost. And I could even wish that you had lost as much as I have lost; for what we lose for religion will be an everlasting gain." The inventory of losses by religion runs thus: A bad character, a guilty conscience, a troublesome temper, sundry evil habits, and a set of wicked companions. The inventory of blessings gained by religion includes all that is worth having in time and eternity.

Reform.—Man's constant prescription for the elevation of man, is to alter his circumstances; God's grand prescription for the improvement of man is to change his heart. Man's plan is to give the patient a new bed; God's divine plan is to give the patient health. Man goes to the circumference, and tries by civilizing to get inward, and ultimately to christianize; God's plan is to begin at the centre, christianize the heart, and then civilize the whole circumference of the social system. Man's plan is to give us something that we have not; God's plan is to make us something that we are not.

Rev. Dr. Cumming.

THE DESPONDING CHRISTIAN, says Leighton, turns to his Saviour as surely as the needle to its pole; even though, like the needle, he turns trembling.



In the "Family Christian Almanac" for 1851, was a view of the Capitol at Washington as originally built. The above is designed to represent it as it will appear when the additions, commenced in 1851, shall have been completed. These additions will consist of two wings at the ends of the building, with which they will be connected by corridors or piazzas 44 feet long and 50 feet wide. The wings will each be 143 feet by 238, exclusive of porticos and steps; and the entire length of the building when completed will be 751 feet, and the area it covers 153,112 square feet, or over 3½ acres. Around the capitol are 22 acres of park, highly ornamented with trees, shrubbery, fountains, etc.

LIBERTY, LAW, AND RELIGION.—All society, by its changes, seems gradually preparing, in the providence of God, for the universal prevalence of liberty, law, and religion. The free intercourse of nations, the railways, the telegraphs, the lines of steam-packets, the post-office intercommunications, the exchange of literature, the decline of bigotry and ignorance, the multiplication of missionaries, the spread of the Bible, the very arts and commerce of society, all are preparing for communion on a wider field of fellowship than ever before was occupied by man. The tide is irresistible—the opposition is as nothing; but still it is useful as a lesson in our course, for the obstacles it presents are the deep-rooted prejudices of the old world—prejudices to which society will ever have a tendency to recur.

PATIENCE IN DOING GOOD.—When we remember that the missionaries labored five years in Orissa, fifteen in Greenland, sixteen in Tahiti, and seventeen in New Zealand, before they saw any of the heathen converted to Jesus, and then gathered a rich harvest of precious souls, we need not, and indeed must not, despond. "Behold," says James, "the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient;" for "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Example.—One watch set right will do to try many by; but, on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood; and the same may be said of the example we individually set to those around us.

How to do Good.—Dr. Johnson wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any thing." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovelful of dirt after another; a single one at a time. Thus drops make the ocean. Hence, we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never "wait to do a great deal of good at once." If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things and little acts, one after another—speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time; we must do the first good thing we can, and then the next, and the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the way to accomplish any thing. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.

THE GOOD WE MIGHT DO.

We all might do good
When we often do ill,
There is always the way,
If we have but the will;
Though it be but a word
Kindly breathed or suppressed,
It may guard off some pain,
Or give peace to some breast.

We all might do good
In a thousand small ways—
In forbearing to flatter,
Yet yielding due praise—

In spurning ill humor,
Reproving wrong done,
And treating but kindly
Each heart we have won.

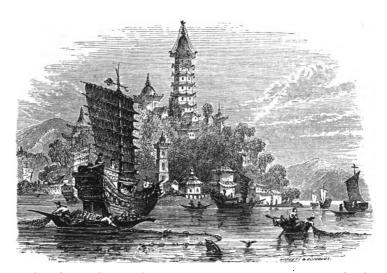
We all might do good,
Whether lowly or great,
For the deed is not gauged
By the purse or estate:
If it be but a cup
Of cold water that's given,
Like "the widow's two mites,"
It is something for leaven.

ATHEISM.—What can be more foolish, says Jeremy Taylor, than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster? To see rare effects, and no cause; a motion, without a mover; a circle, without a centre; a time, without an eternity; a second, without a first; are things so against philosophy and natural reason, that he must be a beast in his-understanding who does not assent to them. The thing formed says that nothing formed it; that that which is made is, and that which made it is not. This folly is infinite.

ACCOUNTED FOR.—A great many men and women in the world, says a shrewd observer of human nature, who are blessed with a surplus stock of wealth, are for ever miserable. This fact is often a source of wonder, as well to the persons themselves as to their acquaintances. But the whole thing is plain, when looked at through the medium of the Proverbs of Solomon, where is recorded this wonderful and truthful passage: "He that giveth to the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse."

A WISE SAYING OF A WISE MAN.—It is mentioned in Roberts' Life of Hannah More, that in 1783, she sat next to Dr. Johnson, at a dinner-party at the Bishop of Chester's. She says, "I urged him to take a little wine." He replied, "I can't drink a little, child; therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."

Christian Graces are like perfumes; the more they are pressed, the sweeter they smell; like stars, that shine brightest in the dark; like trees, the more they are shaken, the deeper root they take, and the more fruit they bear. Rev. John Mason.



THE GOLDEN ISLAND.—The site of the scene here represented was a favorite resort of the Chinese emperor Kien-lung. It is situated at the junction of the grand Imperial canal and the great Yang-tse Keang river. The island "rises majestically above the broad flood of the Keang, which here presents a continued scene of animation, from the arrival and departure of junks, boats, and other vessels trading with the flourishing city of Qua-tchow." "The delicate pagoda, a feature for ages identified with Chinese landscape," is a prominent and splendid object.

WORKS OF FICTION:—Constant familiarity, even with such works of fiction as are not exceptionable in themselves, says Hannah More, relaxes the mind, which needs hardening; dissolves the heart, which wants fortifying; stirs the imagination, which wants quieting; irritates the passions, which want calming; and, above all, disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues and for spiritual exercises. Though all these books may not be wicked, yet the habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent mining mischief. Though there is no act, and no moment, in which any open assault on the mind is made, yet the constant habit performs the work of a mental atrophy, it produces all the symptoms of decay; and the danger is not less for being more gradual, and therefore less suspected.

A WISE CONCLUSION.—"The conclusion at which I have arrived, after years of observation and experience," said the late John McDonough of New Orleans, "is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the sum of our being is, to live wisely, soberly, and righteously."

HUMILITY.—The casting down of our spirits in true humility, is but like throwing a ball on the ground, which makes it rebound the higher towards heaven.

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER.—A bad temper is a great curse to its possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever it is found. It is a kind of martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear a constant round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by this evil spirit, is in truth a sore trial. It is like the sting of the scorpion, or a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, and rendering life a burden.

REDEMPTION.

Redemption is the science and the song
Of all eternity. Archangels, day
And night, into its glories look. The saints
And elders round the throne, old to the years
Of heaven, examine it perpetually;
And every hour get clearer, ampler views
Of right and wrong; see virtue's beauty more;
See vice more utterly depraved and vile;
And this, with a more perfect hatred hate;
That, daily love with a more perfect love.

MEMORY.

The up-hill path of human life, Strown as it is with cares and grief, Affords, to retrospective glance, A thousand joys as we advance. Sorrows that many a tear-drop drew, Seem blessings in the distant view; And pleased we see them, as they fade, Settled and softened into shade; As setting sun on mountain sides Lights up the trees, the bushes hides.

The Lost Bank-note.—Mr. A—— was an irreligious man, nearly sixty years of age. He had long neglected the house of God, and indulged in the use of profane language. One day he lost a bank-note in his barn. He sought for it several times, but did not find it. At length he said to himself, "That note is in the barn, and I will search for it till I find it." Accordingly he went to the barn, and carefully moved straw and hay hour after hour, till he found the note. He had said, two months before, that he knew that his soul was not right with God, and he intended to live a better life and seek salvation. His anxiety increased. A few weeks after he had lost the note he sat by the fire musing on the state of his soul, when he turned to his wife and asked, "What must one do to become a Christian?" "You must seek for it," she replied, "as you sought for the bank-note." She said no more. It was "a word fitly spoken." He tried to follow the direction, and hopes that, through the grace and mercy of Christ, he has found the "pearl of great price," and rejoices in the hope and the glory of God.

RESOLUTIONS FORMED UNDER ANGRY FEELINGS.—Never do anything that can denote an angry mind; for although every body is born with a certain degree of passion, and from untoward circumstances will sometimes feel its operation, and be what they call "out of humor," yet a sensible man or woman will never allow it to be discovered. Check and restrain it: never make any determination until you find it has entirely subsided; and always avoid saying anything that you would afterwards wish unsaid.

Collingwood.

MEENNESS.—How difficult it is to be of a meek and forgiving spirit, when despitefully used. To love an enemy, and forgive an evil speaker, is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practise it ourselves requires the grace of a Christian indeed.

REPENTANCE.—True repentance consists in the heart being broken for sin and broken from sin. Some often repent, yet never reform; they resemble a man travelling in a dangerous path, who frequently starts and stops, but never turns back.

Thornton.

The right Idea of Prayer.—A little boy once heard a clergyman preach from the text, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." After reading the text he stopped a minute, and asked his hearers to consider what it was they should like most, and then to ask for it in Jesus' name, trusting to his promise that it would be given to them. At the end of the service the little boy asked his aunt if she had asked for any. thing. Then she asked him what he had asked God to give him, and he said, "I thought first of one thing I should like, and then another; but I did not know which would be best to ask, and so I said, 'Father, thy will be done.'"

ADVERTISEMENT OF A LOST DAY .--- By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Lost! lost! ost!
A gem of countless price,
Cut from the living rock,
And graved in Paradise.
Set round with three times eight
Large diamonds, clear and bright,
And each with sixty smaller ones,
All changeful as the light.

Lost—where the thoughtless throng
In fashion's mazes wind,
Where trilleth folly's song,
Leaving a sting behind:
Yet to my hand 't was given,
A golden harp to buy,
Such as the white-robed choir attune
To deathless minstreley.

Lost! lost! lost!

I feel all search is vain;

That gem of countless cost
Can ne'er be mine again:

I offer no reward,
For till these heart-strings sever,
I know that feaven-intrusted gift
Is reft away for ever.

But when the sea and land
Like burning scroll have fled,
I'll see it in His hand
Who judgeth quick and dead;
And when of scathe and loss
That man can ne'er repair,
The dread inquiry meets my soul,
What shall it answer there?

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE ON COMMUNITIES.—The Bible, for more than a thousand years, has gone hand in hand with civilization, science, and law. It has never been behind the age; nay, it has always gone before it, like the pillar of fire before Israel in the wilderness. Its great principles of order, submission, and freedom, have been the stability of states. Its presence among them has been a saving ark, a refuge, and a rest. How far, even beyond the present time, gleams the light of that wondrous book, which describes and promises true freedom and fraternity, that divine and universal brotherhood of which the nations only dream. In a word, the Christian revelation is the true salt of the earth, the vital force of communities and states. It alone regenerates. There never was found, in any age of the world, says Lord Bacon, either religion or law that did so highly exalt the public good as the Bible.

A RIVER FROM A SMALL RILL.—A Welsh clergyman asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had a Bible; and this led to a meeting in London of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand result of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has already distributed more than 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, it is a screen and the service of the Bible, it is a screen and the service of the Bible, it is a screen and the service of the Bible, it is a screen and the service of the Bible, it is a screen and the service of the Bible, it is a screen and the service of the Bible.

PIETT AND MENTAL GROWTH.—An hour of solitude passed in sincere and earnest prayer, or the conflict with and the conquest over a single passion or "subtle bosom sin," will teach us more of thought, will more effectually awaken the faculty and form the habit of reflection, than a year's study in the schools without them.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.—The Christian Sabbath, that "pearl of days," sanctified as it was in the creation, in the giving of the law, and in redemption, founded as well in the necessities of nature as of faith, is a blessed privilege and a sacred duty, a gracious gift and a means of grace, a heavenly rest in this earthly unrest, a pre-festival and a foretaste of the eternal Sabbath of the church triumphant in heaven.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Dear is the hallowed morn to me,
When village bells awake the day,
And by their sacred minstrelsy,
Call me from earthly cares away.

Oft when the world, with iron hand, Has bound me in its six days' chain, This bursts them like the strong man's hand, And lets my spirit loose again.

A WORLDLY SPIRIT.—If a man's conduct, says President Edwards, shows that he thinks more of treasure on earth than of treasure in heaven; and if, when he has got the world, or some part of it, he hugs it close, and appears exceedingly reluctant to let even a little of it go for pious and charitable uses, though God promises him a thousand-fold more in heaven for it, he gives not the least evidence of his being weaned from the world, or that he prefers heavenly things to the things of the world. Judging by his practice, there is sad reason to believe that his profession is vain.

Man's Ways and God's Ways.—A man, says Jeremy Taylor, is circumscribed in all his ways by the providence of God, just as he is in a ship; for although the man may walk freely upon the decks, or pass up and down in the little continent, yet he must be carried whither the ship bears him. A man hath nothing free but his will, and that indeed is guided by laws and reason; but although by this he walks freely, yet the divine providence is the ship, and God is the pilot, and the contingencies of the world are sometimes like the fierce winds, which carry the whole event of things whither God pleases.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—I have known what the enjoyment and advantages of this life are, and what the more refined pleasures which learning and intellectual power can give. I now, on the eve of my departure, declare, that health is a great blessing; competence, attained by industry, is a great blessing; and a great blessing it is to have kind, faithful, and loving friends and relatives; but that the greatest of all blessings, as it is the most ennobling of all privileges, is to be indeed a Christian.

Coleridge.

A HINT SOMETIMES NEEDED.—Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbor's house. If any thing goes wrong, or is out of time, or is disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; it is attributable to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy, but natural, in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another, is impossible at home; but maintain, without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic society. A husband as willing to be pleased at home and as anxious to please as in a neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy.

TRUE RELIGION shows its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates the most distant boughs.

INORDINATE EXPENDITURE is the cause of a great share of the crime and consequent misery which devastate the world. The clerk who spends more than he earns, is fast qualifying himself for a gambler and a thief; the trader or mechanic who overruns his income, is very certain to become in time a trickster and a cheat. Wherever you see a man spending faster than he earns, there look out for villany to be developed, though it be the furthest thing from his present thought.

REST IN HEAVEN.

"If ever life should seem
To thee a tedious way,
And gladness cease to beam
Upon its clouded day;
If, like the weary dove,
O'er shoreless ocean driven,
Raise thou thine eye above,
There's rest for thee in heaven.

But O, if thornless flowers
Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gaily fleet the hours,
Unstained by earthly gloom;
Still, let not every thought
To this poor world be given;
Nor always be forgot,
Thy better rest in heaven."

THE NAILS IN THE POST.—There was once a farmer who had a son named John, a boy very apt to be thoughtless, and careless as to doing what he was told to do. One day his father said to him, "John, you are so careless and forgetful, that every time you do wrong, I shall drive a nail into this post, to remind you how often you are naughty; and every time you do right, I will draw one out." His father did as he said he would, and every day he had one, and sometimes a great many nails to drive in, but very seldom one to draw out. At last John saw that the post was quite covered with nails, and he began to be ashamed of having so many faults; so he resolved to be a better boy, and the next day he was so good and industrious that several nails came out; the day after, it was the same thing, and so on for a long time, till at length it came to the last nail. His father then called him, and said, "Look, John, here is the very last nail, and now I am going to draw this; are you not glad?" John looked at the post, and then, instead of expressing his joy, as his father expected, he burst into tears. "Why," said his father, "what's the matter? I should think you would be delighted; the nails are all gone." "Yes," sobbed John, "the nails are gone. but the scars are there vet."

Spirituality.—Be not contented with a little religion, with a little know-ledge, a little hope, a little activity, a little holiness. Be not satisfied with anything short of deep, devoted, active spirituality, and decided and eminent holiness. Make not half-hearted and decent but doubtful Christians your pattern for imitation; but set your mark and standard high, and steadily and prayerfully endeavor to regulate your conduct by it.

THE SPOKEN AND THE UNSPOKEN THOUGHT.—I beg you, says Kossuth, to take to heart one maxim, which for myself I have ever observed, and ever shall: it is, never to say more than is necessary. The unspoken word never does harm; but what is once uttered cannot be recalled, and no man can foresee its consequences.

Rules of Health.—Live moderately, exercise freely, bathe daily, rise early, dress lightly, take things coolly, avoid the blues, eschew wine, shun doctors and drugs, lawyers and lawsuits, marry a good wife, and endeavor to make her happy.

An Architectural Concert.—The column is an emblem of faith, it springs from earth to heaven; the arch symbolizes mercy, it descends from heaven to earth.



See heathen nations bending
Before the God we love,
And thousand hearts ascending
In gratitude above;
While sinners now confessing,
The gospel call obey,
And seek the Saviour's blessing—
A nation in a day.

Blest river of salvation,
Pursue thy onward way;
Flow thou to every nation,
Nor in thy richness stay:
Stay not, till all the lowly
Triumphant reach their home;
Stay not, till all the holy
Proclaim, "The Lord has come."
From "Songs of Zion," recently published by the Society.

The following beautiful lines are given in the Rev. Legh Richmond's "Young Cottager," as taken from a monument, and committed to memory by the youthful subject of that work:

It must be so—our father Adam's fall And disobedience brought this lot on all: All die in him; but hopeless should we be, Blest Revelation, were it not for thee. Hail, glorious Gospel, heavenly light, whereby We live with comfort, and with comfort die; And view beyond this gloomy scene—the tomb, A life of endless happiness to come.

PRESIDENTS	OF	THE	UNITED	STATES.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BORN.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	DIED.	Age at his death.
1	George Washington	Virginia	1732	1789	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2	John Adams	Massachusetts	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831	72
6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson		1767	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren		1782	1837	55	4		
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	6 8	-	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1841	51	4		
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1845	49	4	June 15, 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1849	65	1	July 9, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	1800	1850	50			

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The sixteenth Presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1849, and will expire on the 3d of March, 1853.

MILLARD FILLMORE New York President	Salary	\$25,000
VacantVice-President	. "	5,000
DANIEL WEBSTER Massachusetts - Secretary of State	- "	6,000
THOMAS CORWIN Ohio Secretary of the Treasury	. "	6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD Louisiana Secretary of War	. "	6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM North Carolina - Secretary of the Navy	. "	6,000
A. H. H. STEWART Virginia Secretary of the Interior	. "	6,000
NATHAN K. HALL New York Postmaster-General	. "	6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN ····· Kentucky ····· Attorney-General ····	. "	4,000

CONGRESS.—The SENATE is composed of two members elected by the legislature of each state for the term of six years. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty-two. The . Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. In his absence, a President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-four; and there are four delegates, one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, and New Mexico, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. The compensation of the members is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

SUPPRME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$5,000. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John McKinley, Kentucky; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Benjamin R. Curtis, Mass.; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania: salary \$4,500. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

Circuit Courts.—The United States are divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into forty-six districts, in which District Courts are held by thirty-seven judges.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, is \$9,000 per annum as salary, in addition to \$9,000 as outfit. The pay of Chargés d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministera Resident, \$6,000. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, and Chili; and by Chargés d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Customs	
Public Lands 9,06	0,268
Navy 9,04	
Total	5,878

Estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1852, \$51,800,000, which, with probable unappropriated balance in the treasury, will give as the probable available means for that year, \$63,258,743. Estimated expenditures for the same year, \$43,892,299.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS for the year ending June 30, 1851.

s and oo, root.
IMPORTS.
Foreign products \$210,758,094
Specie 4,967,901
· ·
Total\$215,725,995
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BRITISH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending January 5, 1851.—Receipts, \$264,054,400; Expenditures, \$251,159,370.

UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES.—Total coinage for 1851, and sources whence gold was received for 4 years.

	COINAGE	IN 1851.		WHENCE GOLD RECEIVED.						
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	ł	California.	Other sources	. Total.			
Philadelphia	\$52,143,446	\$146,797	*\$52,689,878	1848	\$ 45,301	\$351,374	\$996,675			
New Orleans	9,795,000	327,600	10,122,600	1849	6,151,360	927,784	7,079,144			
Charlotte	324,454		324,454	1850	36,273,097	665,217	36,938,314			
Dahlonega -	351,592		351,592	1951	55,938,232	602,380	56,540,612			
	\$62,614,492	\$774,397	\$63,488,524	Total	\$98,407,990	\$3,046,755	\$101,454,745			

Whole number of pieces coined, 28,701,958. The expense of coinage at Philadelphia is 42-100 per cent.; at New Orleans, 1 and 8-100 per cent.; at Charlotte, 3 and 55-100 per cent.; and at Dahlonega, 3 and 13-100 per cent.

* Including \$99,635 in copper.

Post-Office Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1851.—Number of Post-offices, 19,796; extent of 6,170 post-routes, 196,290 miles; annual transportation, 53,272,252 miles; gross receipts, excluding foreign postages, \$6,727,866; expenditures, \$6,024,566; letter postage, \$5,369,243; newspaper and pamphlet postage, \$1,035,131; new Post-offices, 1,698.

Post-Office in Great Britain.—The gross receipts of the British Post-office for the year ending January 5, 1851, was \$11,323,420; cost of management, \$7,303,925; net revenue, \$4,019,490. The estimated total number of letters in 1850, was 347,069,071; number of money orders, 4,439,713, and the amount of them, \$42,472,490.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—According to the Mechanics' Magazine for February, 1852, there are already in the United States and Canada, more than 12,000 miles of wire, involving a capital of more than \$3,000,000. To work these lines, costs annually 720 tons of zinc worth \$57,600, more than a million pounds of nitric acid worth \$117,800, and \$27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, etc.

RAILROADS.—The number of Railroads in operation in the United States, on the 1st of January, 1852, was 263, measuring 11,565 miles in length, and constructed at an estimated cost of over \$350,000,000. The number of Railroads in course of construction was 74, measuring 11,228 miles. Total number of Railroads 337, and total number of miles in operation, and in course of construction, 22,893.

RAILEOADS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The total length of Railroads open and in use in Great Britain, on the 1st of January, 1851, was 6,621 miles; authorized and in course of construction, 5,382 miles; giving a total of 12,003 miles. Total number of persons employed on Railroads, open and unopen, 118,859. Number of passengers conveyed on railroads in the half-year ending December 39, 1859, 41,087,919.

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Proposition 1,0212 1,021	10 116,35	3	:	:	0	_	-		3,688						861.45	51	09
Property Property		- :	:	- 1	:	:	06	3,750		17	29,800	31,730	13,502	13,453	83.	19	219,744
Appendix							51	1.164		506	4.945	8.142	2.374	2.374	.03	13	341,463
Proposition Proposition	1,000	:		1 1		;	5	157		39	2.343	3.695	1.016	1.00-2	0.	9	83.000
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Acces in the control of the contro		60	7.	20	7	30	4,326	93,896		10,785	471,220	506,408	171,564	170,175	29.53	988,410	33,809
Table Tabl		22	11	0	6 1	55	10,550	143,887		24,370	951,997	,004,111	348,523	336,098	49.55	-,	39,964
TBS, Table		4	7	:	0	-	271	17,758	46,982	689	76,369	82,689	28,416	28,252	4.01	606	52,198
Area in the equation Area in the equation		4	3	3	00	3	3,030	54,458	87,422	2,544	279,091	312,986	100,890	96,849	10.12	685	67,380
According		ಣ	9	cs.	9	4	2,789	72,710	239,461	6,271	374,623	382,270	130,005	129,420	21.98	1,005,	45,600
Area in the partial continues		6	-		2	4	3,471	74,777	210,981	9,736	368,848	392,840	132,920	130,769	26.07	982,	37,680
TBS. (According to the control of th		හ	-	:	30		121	4,304	39,309	952	21,493	25,674	9,107	9,055	1.47		59,568
TBS, Array and Control of the contro		3	35	,	3	Ç!	307	12,198	58,161	331	69,237	84,863	28,377	27,988		212,	237,321
Tex. Tex.		3	1 1	25	8	4	1,051	13,422	239,021	17,537	114,357	141,059	54,112	49,101		511,	46,431
TBS, Array and Control of the contro		4	-	3	6	4	898	33,960	309,898	899	139,498	156,560	52,107	51,681		606,	47,156
Tex. Area in lease Area		3	1	35	4	4	1,055	41,964	342,892	2,272	106,779	219,728	73,786	73,070		771,	50,722
Page Page		9	2 1	6	3	Ç!	1,407	51,759	381,681	2,880	255,342	266,096	91,471	91,011		905,	58,000
Teb. Area in learning		7	co	4	9	a	1,439	27,868	385,009	8,851	136,660	137,987	51,739	51,450	27.28	668,	24,500
Page Page		6	1	5	00	20	2,523	56,916	288,412	27,196	280,506	272,789	106,023	105,542	19.30	868	45,000
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Area in Square in Computation Appendix Area in Square in Computation Area in Square in Computation By 200	G.	2	4	3	20	3,863	21,860	90,368	74,077	207,095	211,495	87,384	81,708		583,	9,356	
Area in Secure i		00		;	3		513	6,063	2,289	17,957	35,518	35,771	15,439	15,290		91,535	2,120
Area in square mile square mil		20	_			25	22,036	127,577		53,323	115,600	1.142,863 1	408,497	386,216		2,311,786	46,000
Area in square niles and the square niles square niles and the square niles square niles and the square niles and		0				A	4 374	93,005	000	93,003	939 404	923 746	80,080	81 064		480,555	8 390
Acres in square miles. 30,000 583,188 19.44 55,797 103,787 206,688 285,404 1.335		0 00		-		66	93,893	170,691		47,937	504,405	545 059 1	566 869	473 936		3 097 394	46,000
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20,000 2		200		5 10	•	0 -	1,144	5.385		3,554	73,583	70,417	98.216	22,379	-	147.544	1,306
Area in gequare mile square square mile square square mile square square square square square mile square squa	630	000	4	00	_	0	0,637	34 935		8 705	501,490	484 984	109,620	159,835	-	994 499	7,800
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Area in square mile square mile square mile square mile square mile square mile square miles. The square mile square mile square mile square mile square mile square miles. The square mile square miles. The square miles. The square male male square square square male square miles. The square male square square square square male square male square male square male square sq	61,	00 10	200	200		30	3,682	90,590		1,325	285,404	155,054	103,787	57,330		583,188	30,000
Area in Population 1860. Population 1860. Populatings. Populatings. Population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore population 1960. Prese colore 1960.	100	1	1	1	1	3	1	10 400	İ	100	100	000	1 00	100		00 + 004	00000
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PROGRESS AND PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN PERIODS OF TEN YEARS.

CENSUS.		POPULATION.					PROPORTION.				
CENSUS.	Whites.	Free Colored	Slaves.	Total,	Whites	Fr. Col.	Slaves.	Numbers.	Per ct.		
1790	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827	80.73	1.51	17.76				
1800	4,304,489		893,057	5,305,941		2.04	16.84	1,376,114			
1810	5,862,004		1,191,364	7,239.814		2.57	16.46	1,933,873			
1830	7,866,569 10,537,378		1,538,098 2,009,043		81.55 81.90	2.46 2.48	15.99	2,398,377			
1840	14,189,895		2,487,213			2.46	15.62 14.58	3,227,829 4,203,433			
1850	19,630,738		3,198,324			1.84	13.66	6,188,270			

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following figures present, in a small space, an impressive picture of the progress of our country in the last half century:

Year. Area, sq. miles. Population. Post-offices. Post routes. Expend's of Post-of	fice. Revenue.
1800 739,000 5,305,925 903 20,817 miles \$213,994	\$280,804
18171,869,000 8,000,000 3,459 52,089 916,515	1,002,973
18301,929,000 12,866,920 8,450 115,176 1,932,708	1,850,583
1842 2,370,000 17,063,353 13,733 149,732 5,674,752	4,546,849
1851 3,220,000 24,000,000 19,796 196,290 6,024,566	6,727,866

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			, ,
GROUPING OF THE STATES.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Inhabit's to sq. m.
New England States	63,226 ^	2,727,597	43.07
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio	151,760	8,653,713	57.02
Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,	•		
Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana	286,077	3,537,089	12.36
Central slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky,			
Missouri, and Arkansas		5,168,000	16.75
North-western States, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa	250,000	2,735,000	10.92

RELATIVE PROGRESS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF POPULATION .- Increase per cent.

Classes.	1790 to 1800	1800 to 1810	1810 to 1820	1820 to 1830	1830 to 1840	1840 to 1850	Classes.	1790 to 1800	1800 to 1810	1810 to 1820	1820 to 1830	1830 to 1840	1840 to 1850
Whites	-35.7	36.2	34.19	33.95	34.7	38.28	Total colored	32.2	37.6	28.58	31.44	23.4	26.22
Free colored	-82.2	72.2	25.25	36.85	20.9	10.09	Total pop-	05 01	00 45	22 10	22.40	00.0	00.05
\$laves	-27.9	33.4	29.01	30.61	23 .8	28.58	ulation }	35.01	30.40	33.12	JJ.45	32.0	30.25
The time of t	akino	the i	census	Was	chan	and in	1830 from A	11 0718	t 1 to	Tuna 1	A 1	lowin	or for

The time of taking the census was changed in 1830, from August 1 to June 1. Allowing for these two months, the increase in ten years ending 1830, would have been 34.36 per cent.

				
INCREASE IN SIXTY YEARS.	1790.	1850.	Absolute increase in sixty years.	Inc. per et.
•				
Whites	3,172,464	19,638,019	-16,457,555	527.97
Free colored	59,466	428,637	369,171	617.44
Slaves		3,184,262	2,486,365	350.13
Total free colored and slaves	757,363	3,612,899	2,855,536	377.00
Total population	3,929,827	23,246,301	19,316,444	491.52
Sixty years since, the proportion between the	whites and	l blacks, bond	l and free, was	4.2 to 1.
In 1850, it was 5.26 to 1, and the ratio in fa	svor of the	white race i	s increasing.	Had the
blacks increased as fast as the whites durin	g these sixt	ty years, thei	r number on	the 1st of
June would have been 4,657,239; so that in	compariso	n with the w	hites, they ha	ve lost in
this period, 1,035,340. This disparity is mu				
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
gration to the United States.				

AREA AND POPULATION.—Taking the 31 States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15.48 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,221,595 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.219 to the square mile. In the last ten years, no less than 1,166,432 square miles have been added to the area of the United States, not including the great lakes upon our northern borders, or the bays that indent our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The total area of Europe is 3,807,195 square miles.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery at the commencement of 1852, was 558 ships and barks, 27 brigs, and 35 schooners.

Houses and Population of Great Britain, according to the census of March 31, 1851.

		HOUSES.		POPULATION.					
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females			
England and Wales	3,290,961 366,650 21,826 1,047,735	11,956 1,077	2,378 202	142,916	1,363,622	1,507,102 76,405			
Total	4,717,172	231,090	31,227	24,113,195	13,531,788	17,259,541			

Increase of population in England, Wales, and islands, since the census of 1841, 12 per cent.; increase in Scotland, 10 per cent.; decrease in Ireland, 20 per cent.

The AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—By the Census report, we learn that the following are the agricultural productions of the United States: Acres of land improved, 112,042,000; value of farming utensils, \$151,820,273; live stock, \$552,705,238; wheat, 104,799,230 bushels; Indian corn, 591,596,053 bushels; tobacco, 199,532,494 lbs.; ginned cotton, 2,474,214 bales, 400 lbs. each; wool, 52,422,797 lbs.; wine, 141,295 gallons; butter, 312,202,286 lbs.; cheese, 103,184,585 lbs.; hay, 13,605,384 tons; hemp, dewrotted, 62,182 tons; hemp, water-rotted, 13,059 tons; flax-seed, 567,749 bushels; maple sugar, 32,759,263 lbs.; cane sugar, 318,467 hlds.; home-made manufactures, \$27,525,545.

HEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statistics of mortality for the census year, represent the number of deaths occurring within the year, at 320,194; the ratios being as 1 to 72.6 of the living population, or as 10 to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must at present be received with some degree of allowance.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—According to the census returns, the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,496 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting the circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshal. From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of those 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States amounts to 422,600,000. The following table will show the number, daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class.

	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed ann'ly.		No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed ann'ly
Dailies		750,000		Semi-monthlies -	50	300,000	7,200,000
Tri-weeklies	150	75,000	11,700,000	Monthlies	100	900,000	10,800,000
Semi-weeklies	125	80,000	8,320,000	Quarterlies	25	29,000	80,000
Weeklies · · · · ·	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000	Total	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

424 papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States. Average circulation of papers in the United States, 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

INDIAN CENSUS.—According to the census returns, the entire number of Indians, inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

THE COAL-TRADE.—The extent and growth of the Anthracite coal-trade may be seen in the following table.

Year.	No. Tons.	Year.	No. Tons.	Year.	No. Tons.
1820	- 365	1840	865,414	1850	3,356,899
1830	- 174,734	1845	2,023,052	1851	4,383,730

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES .- From the Census returns.

PUBLIC	LIBR	ARIES.	PUB. SC	H. LIBR'S.	PUBLI	C LIE	BRARIES.	PUB. SCI	H. LIBR'S.
	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.		No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.
Maine	48	51,815	4	740	Alabama	5	2,048	30	1,000
New Hampshire	27	20,497	• •	••••	Mississippi	5	11,264	102	3,050
Vermont	21	9,917	13	9,100	Louisiana	7	12,800	1	10,000
Massachusetts	78	199,322	700	85,443	Texas			2	330
Rhode Island · · ·	18	8,165	10	5,064	Ohio	56	54,858	3	1,595
Connecticut	43	44,273	1	300	Indiana	53	46,429	1	200
New York	355	168,239	9,482	1,136,584	Illinois	32	32,419	16	2,350
New Jersey	26	26,571	6	2,190	Missouri	10	21,950	4	6,200
Pennsylvania	111	149,476	29	8,131	Arkansas	1	52		
Delaware	3	10,350			Kentuck:	36	33,316	1	1,100
Maryland	10	44,850	22	5,467	Tennessee	13	6,866	2	5,100
Virginia	23	43,105	2	1,460	Mighigan	248	59,819	124	31,382
North Carolina -	7	45,252			Iowa	1	1,600	4	160
South Carolina -	9	63,875	1	250	Wisconsin	7	10,240	33	2,163
Georgia	8	12,500	11	. 1,800	T-4-1 1	000	1 010 050	10 605	
Florida	1	1,000	1	200	Total 1,	202	1,212,838	10,000	1,321,349

This list does not include private, college, church, or private school libraries.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1851, there were built in the United States, 211 ships, 65 brigs, 532 schooners, 326 sloops and canal-boats, with a total of 298,202 tonnage. The steam tonnage of the United States had increased within the year, 57,760 tons; making the whole amount 583,607 tons.

STEAM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.—From official reports to Congress, it appears that in 1851, the steam marine of the United States, internal and external, was as follows:

INLAND STEAM MARINE.

	Steamers,	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passengers.
Northern frontier	164	69,165	2,855	1,513,390
Ohio basin	348	67,101	8,338	3,464,967
Mississippi river	353	97,967	6,414	882,593
Total	··· 765	204,613	17,607	5,860,850

On the Atlantic coast, there were 58 ocean steamers, 369 ordinary steamboats, 67 propellers, and 80 ferry-boats, having an aggregate tonnage of 177,514 tons. And on the Pacific coast, there were 37 ocean, and 13 ordinary steamers, having a tonnage of 34,986 tons. These several vessels were manned by about 11,770 officers and crew, and carried for the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,342,846 passengers, as follows:

Long Island Sound	Potomac and James rivers, and Chesa-	422,100
Philadelphia and New York 840,000		169,209

STEAM VESSELS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official reports, the entire steam marine of Great Britain amounted, in 1851, to 1,185 steamers, with a total tonnage of 177,312 tons.

Religious Denominations in the United States.—According to the estimates of Rev. Dr. Baird, the statistics of the principal evangelical denominations of the United States, in 1851, were as follows, not including about 9,000 "local preachers" of the Methodist body.

	' -	'				C1-	96
Denomination.	Ministers.	Cong's.					Members.
Prot. Epis. Churche	s 1,504	1,550	73,000	Methodist body	6,000	30,000	1,250,000
Congregational body			197,196	German churches	1,627	5,356	333,000
Baptist body *			948,867	Friends or Quakers -		300	
Presbyterian body*			490,259	Total	23.614	58,304	3,292,322

^{*} The Baptist Almanac for 1862 has 7,617 preachers, 10,896 churches, 784,028 members. The Presbyterian body includes the Reformed Dutch church.

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS in 1851.—Number of Colleges, 122; Theological Seminaries, 44; Law Schools, 17; Medical Schools, 37.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 2d Tues. in Sept.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, D. D., Seo's; Henry Hill, Esq., Treas., Miss. House, 33 Pemberton-square.; A. Merwin, Agent in New York, 150 Nassau-st. American Baptist Miss'ry Union, 3d Thurs. in May; Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., Rev. Edward Bright, Seo's, 33 Somerset-st. American Education Society, in May; Rev. Increase M. Tardox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. American Tract Soc. at Boston, last Wed. in May; Rev. Seth Bliss, Sec., 28 Cornhill. Prison Discipline Soc., Rev. L. Dwight, Sec.; Chas. H. Mills, Treas., 39 Milk-st. Mass. Home Missionary Soc., Rev. J. S. Clark, Sec., 26 Cornhill. Mass. Sabbath-School Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., 13 Cornhill. Amer. S. S. Union, H. Hoyt, Agent, 9 Cornhill.

NEW YORK.—AMERICAN BIBLE Soc., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Sec's; J. Hyde, Esq., Gen. Agent and Assist. Treas., 115 Nassau-st. American AND FOREIGN BIBLE Soc., Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., Cor. Sec., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 16 Park-place.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Cor. Sec., 90 Chambers-st. AMERICAN TRACT
Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. R. S. Cook, Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Chas. Hall, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, Sec's; H. W. Ripley, Assist. Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AMER. BAPTIST HOME MISSION Soc., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, Cor. Sec., 354 Broome-st. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vernon, Gen. Agent and Assistant Tr., 17 Beekman-st. AMER. SKAMEN'S FRIEND Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. J. Spaulding, Rev. H. Loomis, Sec's, 80 Wall-st. AMER. TEMPERANCE UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, Cor. Sec., 149 Nassau-st. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISSIONS—Domestic Committee, Rev. W. T. Webbe, Loc. Sec.; Foreign Committee, Rev J. W. Cooke, Sec. and Gen. Agent, 19 Warren-st. METHODIST-Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. Z. Phillips, Agents, 200 Mulberry and 138 Nassau sts.; Missionary Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Geo. Lane, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; Sunday-School Union, Rev. D. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Reformed Dutch-Domestic Mission, J. S. Bussing, Treas., 32 Cliff-st.; Foreign Mission, C. L. Little, Treas. CENTRAL AMER-ICAN EDUCATION Soc., Wm. A. Booth, Treas. Society for Coll. and Theol. Ed. at West, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., M. Wilbur, Treas., 41 Liberty-st. * AMER. MISSIONARY ASSOC., Rev. Geo. Whipple, Cor. Sec.; Lewis Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman-st. AMER. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY Soc., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. Colonization Soc. of State of New York, J. B. Pinney, Cor. Sec., Brick Ch. Chapel. AMERICAN Soc. M. C. JEWS, Rev. E. R. McGregor, Cor. Sec., Brick Church Chapel. New York, and American Sunday-School Union, J. C. Meeks, Agent, 147 Nassau-st., and 38 Park-row.

PHILADELPHIA.—AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Tues. after 3d Thurs. in May; F. W. Porter, Cor. Sec.; F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 146 Chesnut-st. General Assembly's Boards at the Publication Rooms, 265 Chesnut-st.—Domestic Missions, Rev. C. C. Jones, D. D., Cor. Sec; Board of Education, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Board of Publication, Rev. Joseph Leyburn, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Joseph P. Engles, Agent. AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, 3l North-Sixth-st.; Rev. Thos. T. Malcom, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley, Gen. Agent. PHILADELPHIA TRACT SOCIETY, Wm. C. Chambers, Agt., South-sixth-st., near Market. PHILA. EDUCATION Soc., 4th Thurs. in May; Rev. James R. Eckard, Sec'y. Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, 4th Wed. in May;

Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 142 Chesnut-st.

WASHINGTON.—AMER. COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Sec. MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—General Convention in Maine, Tues. before fourth Wed. in June. General Association, New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. General Convention in Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, Massachusetts, 4th Tues. in June. Evangelical Consociation, Rhode Island, 2d Tues. in June. General Association, Connecticut, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, New York, Thurs. before last Sabbath in Aug. General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1st Wed. in October. General Assembly Pressytterian Ch., 3d Thurs. in May. General Conference Methodist Epis. Ch., every 4th year from 1840. General Synod Reformed Dutch Ch., on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New England Yearly Meeting, held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins Second day after second Sixth day in Sixth month. New York Yearly Meeting, New York City, Sixth day after fourth First day in Fifth month. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, third Second day in Fourth month. Baltimore Yearly Meeting, last Second day but one in Tenth month. North Carolina Yearly Meeting is held at New Garden, Guilford county, Second day after first First day in Eleventh month. Ohio Yearly Meeting, Mount Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth month. Indiana Yearly Meeting,

Whitewater, on Fifth day preceding first First day in Tenth month.

FAMILY READING.

Every family should have a carefully chosen library, with suitable books for young and old. Immoral tales and books of piracy and murder should be excluded. Works of history, poetry, and science, should have a place, and certainly a good selection of standard books of practical theology. To meet this and kindred wants, the following libraries and single works have been

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

THE RELIGIOUS (OR PASTOR'S) LIBRARY, 24 vols. 12 mo., price \$10, containing 10,831 pages, with steel portraits, embracing practical and experimental works, of Flavel, Baxter, Owen, Bunyan, Hopkins, Edwards, Venn, and Willison; works on the evidences of Christianity by Paley, Gregory, and Spring; the memoirs of Milnor, Summerfield, Mrs. Graham, and Mrs. Smith, and D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

THE YOUTH'S LIBRARY, 70 vols. 18 mo., price \$10, containing 9,630 pages, elegantly printed, with 255 highly finished engravings, embracing Hannah More's Cheap Repository in eight volumes, the "Peep of Day" series, and as rich a collection of juvenile books as exists in

the same compass.

THE EVANGELICAL FAMILY LIBRARY, 15 vols. 18 mo., price \$5 50, embracing a choice selection of the most spiritual authors. It has been a blessing to thousands of families. A continuation of this library in uniform binding, in 21 vols., price \$7 50, will be sought by those who have the first 15 volumes.

THE SET OF ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS, nearly 200 volumes, is sold for \$50.

TRACTS AND CHILDREN'S TRACTS, singly, bound, or in packets, for convenient sale by merchants and traders, many of them beautifully illustrated—in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Welsh.

PUBLICATIONS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES in rich variety, including more than 50 vol-

umes in German.

THE FAMILY TESTAMENT WITH NOTES, Instructions, and Maps, will be welcomed as a brief and comprehensive comment for use in family worship, in the Sabbath-school, and in the closet. Price 60 cents.

THE AMERICAN MESSENGER, a monthly newspaper issued by the Society, is the most widely circulated journal, secular or religious, in the world. It goes to 200,000 families. Single subscribers, 25 cents a year; six copies for \$1; twenty copies for \$3; forty copies for \$5.

THE MESSENGER IN GERMAN, (Amerikanischer Botschafter,) is edited with much ability, and should be put into the hands of every German family. Circulation 25,000 monthly. Same terms.

"THE CHILD'S PAPER" is a beautiful little newspaper for the young, with fine paper, elegant engravings, and valuable reading matter. Its circulation is nearly as large as that of the Messenger. Terms, ten copies to one address, in advance, \$1; sixty copies. \$5; one hundred copies, \$8.

All the publications of the Society are selected with scrupulous care; they are replete with soul-saving truth; are printed on good paper in clear type, and at such prices that the Society may neither sustain loss nor make a profit by its sales. The conscientious parent may feel secure in placing them in the hands of his child; and whoever would learn the way of salvation through Christ and the influences of the Spirit, will find in these works the plain, practical instructions presented in the unerring standard of the word of God.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

Princip	pal.	One	М	o'th	01	ne Ye	ar.	Princip	aL	One	е Мо	nth.	Ot	ne Ye	ar.	Princi	pal.	One	Mo	nth.	On	e ¥e	er.
Cents	10	D.	0.	×.	B.	o.	M.	Dolls.	6	P. 0	o. 3	×.	D. C	°. 36	M. C	Dolls.	40	D.	°. 20	M.	D.	e. 40	×.
"	50	ŏ	ŏ	2	ŏ	3	ŏ	"	7	ŏ	3	5	ŏ	42	ŏ	"	50	ŏ	25	ŏ	3.	00	ŏ
Dolls.	1	0	0	5	0	6 12	0	"	8	0	4	5	0	.48 54	0	"	60 70	0	30 35	0	3	60 20	0
"	ã	ŏ	ī	5	ŏ	18	ŏ	"	10	Ŏ	5	Õ	Õ	60	0	"	80	Ŏ	40	0	4	80	Ŏ
"	4 5	0	2 3	5	0	24 30	0	"	21 30	0	10 15	0	1	20 80	0	"	90 100	0	45 5 0	0	6	40 00	0

The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills: viz. of \$100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of \$6,600, 6,600 mills, or \$6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

agricultural productions in the united states.

Value of home- made manu- factures.	910,988 281,588 281,588 281,588 281,078 281,098 110,388 111,328 111,328 111,328 111,328 111,328 111,328 118,73
,183us siqsM .lo abanoq	1,827,448 7,165,646 7,165,646 2,213,644 47,740 1,222,945 47,740 1,222,945 47,740 1,222,945 47,740 1,222,945 47,740 1,222,945 47,740 1,222,945 47,214 1,222,945 1,222,9
Jo enot , yaH	74,746 786,584 786,740 786,740 786,740 786,740 786,740 1,586,886 1
Cheese, Jo shanoq	2,201166 5,125,056 5,125,065 5,125,010 5,005,110 5,005,110 5,005 5
Britter, pounds of.	8,488,284 10,57,066 6,690,570 6,690,570 6,600,570 6,600,570 6,000,100 11,126,100 11,126,100 11,126,100 12,000,584 12,000,
Wine, gallons	368 1041,4 1041,8 1
Wool, pounds	1,346,346 1,106,346 111,657 111,657 111,657 111,657 111,657 111,657 112,240 112,240 112,240 112,240 112,240 112,240 112,240 112,240 113,240 11
Tobacca, pounds of.	119,300 11,303,900 11,203,900 12,000
Bushels of In- dian corn.	1,741,715 1,085,373 1,196,486 1,196,486 1,196,486 1,196,486 1,196,886
Bushels Of witest.	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5
Walue of live stock.	\$6,081,488 11,282,748 1,466,686 1,466,686 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,738,396 1,982,396 1,98
-mind of farm- edm: Bui bars streem -vrenidenm	\$2,383,517 \$4,734,628 \$4,734,628 \$4,734,628 \$4,734,628 \$4,734,738 \$4,734,738 \$4,734,738 \$4,734,738 \$4,734,738 \$4,734,738 \$4,734,738 \$4,738 \$4,738 \$4
Acres of land improved.	2, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 28, 2019, 201
STATES.	Maine Mamphire New Hampshire New Hampshire Masseachusetts Masseachusetts Masseachusetts New Jork New York New Jork New Jork New Jork New Jork New Jork New Jork Maryland Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Alabama Alabama Alabama Alabama Alabama Minsissippi Louisiana Texas Texas Texas Alabama Minsissippi Louisiana Texas Minsissiphi Louisiana Texas Alabama Minsissiphi Louisiana Texas Alabama Minsissiphi Louisiana Texas Alabama Minsissiphi Louisiana Texas Alabama Minsissiphi Louisiana Texas Alabama

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate is 8 per cent. in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. It is 7 per cent n New York, South Caulina, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all the other states, t is 6 per cent.

MEMORANDA FOR 1853.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 2, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 9, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 16, 2d S. ft. Epiph.; 23, Septuagesima; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 30, Sexagesima. FEB. 6, Quinquagesima; , Ash-Wednesday; 13, 1st S. in Lent; 20, 2d S. in Lent; 24, St. Matthias; 27, 3d S. in Lent. MARCH 6, 4th S. in Lent; 13, 5th S. in Lent; 20, 6th S. in Lent; 25, Good-Friday; 27, Easter APRIL 3, 1st S. aft. Easter; 10, 2d S. aft. Easter; 17, 3d S. aft. Easter; 24, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark. May 1, 5th S. aft. Easter; Sts. Philip and James; 5, Ascension-day; 8, S. ft. Ascension; 15, Whit-Sunday; 22, Trinity-Sunday; 29, 1st S. aft. Trin. June 5, 2d S. aft. Prin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 12, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 19, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. John the Baptist; 26, th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. July 3, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 8th S. aft.; 24, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 25, S. James; 31, 10th S. aft. Trin. Aug. 7, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 2th S. aft. Trin; 21, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 28, 14th S. aft. Trin. Sept. 4, 15th aft. Trin.; 11, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 25, 18th S. aft. Trin.; DCT. 2, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 23, 22d S. ft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 30, 23d S. aft. Trin. Nov. 1, All-Saints; 6, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 3, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 27, Advent-Sunday; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 4, 2d S. a Advent; 11, 3d S. in Advent; 18, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. tephen; 27, St. John; 28, Innocents.

TIDE-TABLE.

CHIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New York, and Charleston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from he time of high-water at New York, as follows:

						Portland Add 1		
Imboy Sub.	0	39	Marblehead Add	1	49	Portsmouth Add 2	9	1
Innapol's, Md Sub.	1	51	Mobile Point Add	1	54	Providence Sub. 0	41	i
unapolis, N.S Add	1	49	New Bedford Sub.	1	40	Quebec Add . 8	49	ì
Baltimore Add	5	7	New HavenAdd	2	4	Richmond Sub. 2	25	:
						Salem Add 2		
Eastport Add	2	9	Newport Sub.	1	55	Sandy Hook, N. J Sub. 2	45	l
Halifax, N.S Sub.	2	15	Norfolk Sub.	0	41	Sunbury Add 0	19	I
Iolmes Hole Add	1	4	Plymouth Add	2	19	Windsor Add 2	49	ı
Cennebec Add							Ĩ.	H
		1	,			•	- 1	11.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC,

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

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TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.		Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	Period of revo- lut'n round the sun in days.	Whe	72 C 100 C	By whom discovered.	Where discovered.
The Sun		883,246					*****		
Mercury		3,224		0.387098	87				
Venus					224				
The Earth					365				
Mars		4,189			686				
Flora			209,160,265		1.193	Oct. 18	3. 1847	Hind	London.
Clio	1		221,813,220			Sept. 18	3, 1850		66
			224,302,695			March 29	, 1807	Olbers	Bremen.
Iris			226,159,280					Hind	
Metis			226,632,665	2.385607				Graham	
Eunomia			227,946,800	2.399440	1,357			Gasparis	
Psyche			,,					Gasparis	
Thetis								Luther	
Melpomene	100							Hind	
Fortuna	erside					Aug. 22	2, 1852	Hind	London.
Massilia	CI					Sept. 21		Charconac	
Lutetia	ste							Goldschmit -	
Calliope	A							Hind	
Thalia	9								
Hebe	The		230,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1	. 1847	Hencke	Driessen.
Parthenope			232,829,135		1,401			Gasparis	
Irene			242,468,785					Hind	
Egeria			243,206,650					Gasparis	
Astræa			244,818,565			Dec. 8	1845	Hencke	Driessen.
Juno			253,728,615			Sept. 1	. 1804	Harding	Lilienthal.
			262,964,845		1,682	Jan. 1	1801	Piazzi	Palermo.
			263,421,510					Olbers	
Hygeia			299,255,700					Gasparis	
Jupiter		89,170	485,000,000				,		
Saturn									
Uranus				19.182390	30,686	March 13	3. 1781	Herschel	Slough
Neptune			3,600,000,000						

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1854.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES. London.		Boston. Washington		ington.	Cincinnati.			San Francisco.							
Vernal EquinoxMarch Summer Solstice June Autumnal Equinox -Sept Winter Solstice Dec	20 21 23	10 7 9	20 e. 8 e. 13 m.	20 21 23	5 2 4	36 ev. 24 ev. 29 mo.	20 21 23	5 2 4	12 ev. 0 ev. 5 mo	21 23	4 1 3	42 ev. 30 ev. 35 mo.	20 21 23	11 1	12 e. 0 m. 5 m.

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS FOR 1854.

Mercury will be morning star until Feb. 8; then evening star until March 23; then morning star until May 28; then evening star until July 30; then morning star until Sept. 12; then evening star until Nov. 19; then morning star until Jan. 20, 1855. Venus will be evening star until Feb. 28; then morning star until Dec. 13; then evening star until Oct. 1st, 1855. Jupiter will be morning star until July 15; then evening star until Jan. 29, 1855. Mars will be morning star until Feb. 26; then evening star until April 9, 1855. Saturn will be evening star until May 26; then morning star until Dec. 4; then evening star until June 10, 1855.

SATURN'S RINGS

Will be in a position favorable for visibility the whole of this year, with a telescope of moderate power. A third ring has been discovered recently.

It is said that important discoveries with reference to this planet, have lately been made by the new monster telescope of Rev. Mr. Craig, and that the rings are but arches of the most perfect geometrical formation.

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.

ILLUSTRATED

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1854,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 78TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME.

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, DUNDER, TATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N.; Long. 71° 4' W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40' N.; Long. 74° 1' W. WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 55' N.; Long. 77° W. CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47'N.; Long. 79° 67' W.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

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65 This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D. D., of New London, Conn., who with great labor and care, has drawn many of the statistical tables from original sources.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by O. R. Kirasavar, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1854.

This year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two Eclipses of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 12, in the morning. Magnitude, 2.87 digits on the southern limb. Invisible on this continent.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Friday, May 26, in the afternoon. Visible principally as a very large partial Eclipse on the Sun's northern limb, throughout North America, except along the isthmus of Darien, as in the following table.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Begin- ning.	Grentest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.	PRINCIPAL CITIES.	Begin- ning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.
Montreal Eastport Rochester Milwaukie Buffalo Albany Galena Detroit Boston Chicago Iowa City New York Pittsburgh Harrisburgh Harrisburgh Indianapolis Springfeld	4 1 4 94 3 14 2 54	5 26 5 56 5 10 4 26 5 5 5 29 4 13 4 47 5 41 4 46 5 30 5 17 5 42 6 4 26 6 5 29 4 13 4 47 5 41 6 5 30 6 5 10 7 5 42 8 4 6 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	H. M. 6 33 6 59 6 20 5 41 6 16 6 36 5 29 6 46 37 6 14 6 27 6 24 6 37 6 5 35 5 35	2 23 2 16 2 27 2 39 2 23 2 41 2 34 2 19 2 34 2 22 2 29 2 26 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24	11.23 9.81 10.27 11.36 9.85 9.54 10.70 10.02 10.21 10.38 9.41 9.14	Richmond	u. m. 11 24 11 27 14 2 3 16 3 58 2 48 3 18 3 45 3 45 3 3 52 2 58 3 58 3 58 3 58 3 58 3 58 3 58 3 58 3	H. M. 1 5 1 12 5 18 4 36 4 31 4 10 4 37 5 2 4 33 4 55 4 55 6 4 16 4 33 4 52 3 42	m. m. 2 41 2 50 6 26 5 49 6 23 5 25 5 49 6 10 5 45 6 19 5 35 6 14 5 30 5 43 6 0 4 57	3 17 3 23 2 24 2 33 2 25 2 37 2 31 2 25 2 31 2 25 2 32 2 22 2 22 2 22 2 22 2 22 2 23 2 23 2 25 2 31 2 32 2 32 2 32 2 32 2 32 2 32 2 32	Dig's. 10.80 7.92 9.30 8.04 8.77 7.22 7.60 7.73 7.10 7.49 7.73 6.63 7.43 6.28 6.28 6.63 5.39
Columbus	3 30 4 3 3 13 4 2 2 56	4 50 5 19 4 44 5 18 4 20	6 3 6 28 5 57 6 27 5 35	2 33 2 25 2 34 2 25 2 39	9.59 9.98 9.28 9.79 8.69	New Orleans St. Augustine Havana Mexico Kingston,Jam.	3 10 3 54 4 5 2 53 4 45	4 26 5 8 5 10 3 42 3 39	5 35 6 13 6 6 4 31 6 25	2 25 2 19 2 1 1 33 1 40	5.88 6.66 4.37 1.53 3.19

Note. As a solar Eclipse of the magnitude of this rarely occurs, it may be interesting to give it a particular notice. During this Eclipse the apparent diameter of the Moon will be a little less than that of the Sun, and therefore the Sun cannot in any place be entirely or totally eclipsed. This circumstance also will cause a bright ring of light to be formed around the darkened parts of the Sun. This ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes. The eclipse is central in longitude 73° 53' west of Greenwich, latitude 44° 14' north; and in longitude 64° 35' west, latitude 41° 10' north. By finding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about 100 miles wide, and extend about 50 miles each side of the line we have described.

The annular Eclipse will move about 100 miles per minute, and will pass through the eastern part of Upper Canada, through the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex, and through the northern part of Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton, Wayne, and Washington, in New York. It will be seen in nearly all of Vermont and New Hampshire; in the north-east corner of Massachusetts, and south-western part of Maine. It will be annular at Kingston, U. C., at Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Portland, and within ten or twelve miles northeast of Boston.

The line of central and annular eclipse begins at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean near the Caroline Islands, long. 162° 51′ east, lat. 6° 43′ north, and passes north-easterly near the Sandwich Islands, then enters the United States a little ment of orthogon in Oregon, and then travelling nearly, passes through Lake Superior; now turning outh-easterly, passes south of Bytown in Canada, and thence through the countries we have hand, to the Atlantic Ocean in York county, Me., 15 miles nor two presengents, N. H. It sads at sun-

49,530

aet, in long. 51° 53' west, lat. 36° 18' north. The partial eclipse first touches the earth at sunrise in long. 176° 35' west, lat. 1° 22' south; and ends at sunset north-east of the Bahama Islands, in long. 73° 41' west, lat. 28° 29' north.

The first time this eclipse ever occurred was in 1313, July 2d; since then, it has returned 31 times, including its return this year. It occurred in April 1800, in May 1818, and in May 1836. It will return again in June 1872. Its last return will be in the year 2593, August 17th. The next solar eclipse that will attract much attention in this country, will be in 1858, March 15th.

III. There will be a very small partial Eclipse of the Moon, Saturday, Nov. 4, in the evening. Visible partly in the eastern section of the New England states. Greatest magnitude 0.64 of a digit. The moon will rise Eclipsed at the following places:

Cities.	Rises.	Ends.		Cities.	Rises.	Ends	Dura- tion.	Cities.	Rises.	Eclipse Ends.	tion.
Eastport -	4 43	5 12	0 28	Portland -	4 46	4 58	0 12	Quebec	4 40	4 54	0 14
Augusta	4 45	5 0	0 15	Boston	4 49	4 55	0 6	Montreal	4 42	4 45	0 3

At Eastport, the Moon will rise at the time of greatest eclipse. At New York, the eclipse will end 9 minutes before the Moon rises. This eclipse may be seen when the Moon rises in all that part of New England east of the meridian of Lowell, Massachusetts.

IV. There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun on the 20th of November, invisible in North America. This eclipse is confined mostly to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. At the Cape of Good Hope it will be 6.97 digits in size.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

It should be observed that these are not sensibly affected by the longitude of a place When the hour is less than 6, it is in the evening; when greater than 6, it is in the morning.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash ington.	Charles- ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Cha's.
1854		и. м.	и. м.	и. м.	1854		H. N.	ж. ж.	H. M.
Jan. 1	Venus sets	8 27	8 33	8 41	May 10	Mars sets	1 57	1 52	1 44
" 6	" "	8 33	8 37	8 44	" 20	Jupiter rises	11 26	11 16	11 1
" 11	" "	8 34	8 3 8	8 43	June 1	Venus rises	2 33	2 35	2 41
" 16	" "	8 35	8 38	8 42	" 10	Mars sets	0 19	0 16	0 12
" 21	Mars rises · · · ·	8 43	8 47	8 52	" 20	Jupiter rises	9 18	98	8 52
" 26	" "	8 21	8 25	8 30	July 13	Mercury sets	8 31	8 25	8 15
Feb. 1	Venus sets	8 15	8 16	8 16	" 20	Mars sets	10 22	10 23	10 24
" 11	" "	7 41	7 40	7 40	Aug 8	Mercury rises	4 10	4 17	4 28
" 21	" "	6 46	6 46	6 45	" 20	Saturn rises	11 34	11 44	11 59
" 24	Saturn sets · · ·	0 27	0 19	0 7	Sept. 1	Mars sets	8 32	8 38	8 46
" - 28	Jupiter rises	4 19	4 8	3 53	" 20	Venus rises	9 59	4 3	4 10
Mar. 6	Saturn sets	11 48	11 40	11 28	Oct. 1	Saturn rises	8 55	9 5	9 20
" 14	Mercury sets	7 19	7 17	7 13	" 20	Jupiter sets	10 1	10 12	10 28
" 27	Jupiter rises	2 49	2 39	2 24	Nov. 11	Mercury sets	ev5 17	ev5 28	ev5 44
April 8	Mercury rises	4 47	4 46	4 45	" 27	Mercury rises	5 42	5 35	5 25
17	Saturn sets	9 23	9 14	9 1	Dec. 7	Jupiter sets	7 49	7 59	8 15
" 28	Jupiter rises ·	0 54	0 44	0 29	" 20	Mars sets	6 16	6 27	6 44

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1854.

January 10, ⊙ perigee; 6, ♀ brilliant; 15, ∠ d ♥; 16, ₭ stat.; 18, ♂ stat.; 24, ♂ brightest; 26, ₺ stat. blowest; 28, ₭ □ ○. Frs. 5, ♂ stat.; 8, ⊈ sup. ♂ ○; 9, Љ highest; 13, ₺ □ ○; 19, ♥ d ♀; 26, ♂ 8 ○; 27, ♂ brightest; 28, ♀ inf. ♂ ○. March 6, ♀ gr. elong. E.; 8, Љ highest; 13, ℣ stat.; 19, ♀ stat.; 22, Љ lowest; 23, Է inf. ♂ ○. April. 4, Ď highest; 5, ♀ brightest; 10, ♂ stat.; 16, ∠ □ □ ○; 18, Ď lowest; 20, Է gr. elong. W. May 3, ₭ ♂ ○; 29, Ŋ highest. June 2, ♂ □ ○; 17, ♀ ♂ ₭; 25, Ď highest. June 2, ♂ □ ○; 17, ♀ ♂ ₭; 25, Ď highest. July 3, Է gr. elong. E.; 11, ♀ ♂ ▷; 15, ∠ ♂ ○; 24, Ď brightest; 22, Ď highest. July 3, Է gr. elong. E.; 11, ♀ ♂ ▷; 15, ∠ ♂ ○; 17, ♀ ♂ ₭; 25, Ď highest. July 3, Է gr. elong. E.; 11, ♀ ♂ ▷; 15, ∠ ♂ ○; 17, ♀ ♂ ₭; 22, Ď highest; 30. ♀ inf. ♂ ○. Avo. 9, ₭ □ ○; 12, Է sup. ♂ ○; 13, ∠ stat.; 15, Ď highest; 22, ₭ stat.; 29, Ď lowest; 8, ▷ □ ○; 12, Է ऽ sup. ♂ ○; 13, ∠ \$ stat.; 15, Ď highest; 28, ▷ stat.; 29, Ď lowest. 19, Է inf. ♂ ○; 21, Է ♂ ♀; 23, Ď lowest; 28, Է stat. Ď cc. 4, ♭ ⊗ ○; 6, Է gr. elong. W., Ď highest; 13, ♀ sup. ♂ ○; 20, Ď lowest.

CHARACTERS.

⊙ Sun; D Moon; ♥ Mercury; ♥ Venus, ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; 21 Jupiter; ♭ Saturn; H Uranus; of same longitude, or near each other; | 90° apart; 8 opposition, or 180° apart.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

TAries; & Taurus; II Gemini; 5 Cancer; & Leo; M Virgo; - Libra; M Scorpio; 1 Sagittarius; V3 Capricorn; . Aquarius; H Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES.

d Conjunction; ★ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; Vc. Quincunx, 150 degrees; & Opposition, 180 degrees; & Ascending Node; & Descending Node.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, A; Golden Number, 12; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 9; Epact, (Moon's age Jan. 1,) 1; Solar Cycle, 15; Roman Indiction, 12; Julian Period, 6567; Age of the world, (Septuagint,) 7362.

NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not orly throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a Calendar for Washington city is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the lattude of Roston, 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city, 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore, and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; clock or mean-time in some, and apparent or sun-time in others. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at twelve o'clock; indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in the Nautical and other best Almanacs, the time used is clock-time. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given to the nearest second, for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready meas of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use apparent time, give the rising and setting of the sun's centre, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use clock-time, give

rising and setting of the sun's upper limb, and duly allow for refraction.

See Tide-table, Memoranda, etc., etc., on the cover.

	T A 3		405		
1st MONTH.	JAN	UARY	, 1854	ł.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Suu ou Morid. or uoou mark.
First Quarter 5 Full Moon 14 Third Quarter 21 New Moon 28	п. м. 11 3 ev. 4 27 mo. 8 39 ev. 0 28 ev.	10 51 ev. 4 15 mo. 8 27 ev. 0 16 ev.	m. m. 10 40 ev. 4 4 mo. 8 16 ev. 0 5 ev.	M. M. 10 27 ev. 3 51 mo. 8 3 ev. 11 52 mo.	9 0 7 31 17 0 10 25 25 0 12 41
Ni NORTH Tennesees, ama, Missle- ama, Missle- Moon H. W. Set. Carrox. H. M. H. W. B.	13. morn. 13. 0 13 9 1 3 6 2 1	25. 40. 50. 4. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 50		11 30 11 6 morn. 11 47 0 33 ev. 32 1 39 1 25 2 48 2 34	922
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MOON'S	PUASE		STON.	NEW	YORK.	BALTI	MORE.	CHARI	ES'N.	Sun or n	on M	erid. nark.
First Quart Full Moon - Third Quar New Moon		4 5 5 12 10 1 20 6	a. 3 ev. 3 ev. 0 mo. 55 ev.	10 5 48	i ev. 1 ev. 3 mo. 3 ev.	9 5	i. () ev. () ev. () mo. () ev.	9 37 5 24	ev. ev. mo. ev.	1 9 17 25	ev. 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	4 32 4 17
AR FOR f; NORTH Tennessee, ima, Missis- Louisiana.	н. w.	7 10 18 10 18 38 88			4 c o 6 2 4 2 2 4 2 2			225	0.6			~ & 38.58
	Moon Sets.	30 0 € 10 59 0 10 59	: <u>F</u> O-	cγ m .	400 840	1 Q II.		2 I 8			5 46 sets.	7 42
CALEND HARLEST Carolina, Geo., Alab	Sun Sets.	* 000 to	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	50.00	000		သက်		1000	א מי		15 57 05 58
	Sun Rises.	200 ±	8888	999	~ ~ ~	999	တ္တင္	စ္စစ္		999		3 6 3 1 6 3
SNDAR FOF HINGTON yPd, Virg's y, Missouri Californis.	Moon Sets.	10 K	0 - 8	ლ 4 -	4 i o o 8 8 8 8	1 0 E			20 51	2 44 K	se ts.	0 t 8 4
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Misseuri, and California.	s. Sets.		462 266 288	1010	3338 222 2338 2422 2423 2423 2423 2423 2	200	200		10101	425	385 48 375 5	36 55
1	Sun Rises.	H 1	~~~		စစစ	999	<u>စ ဖ</u>	ဖြစ်	999	900	ဖြစ	99
Month.			. 4 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °									
- · · · ·	H. W.		3228	£ 83 8 83	878 284	28.5	15431	2.5. 8.63. -	585	-	25.55	
1	Moon H	10 0 11 4 m m	010	8.	იიი 4 მ წ	8 T Y	322	10 34 11 44 ev	-00°		9	6 31 7 40 1
CALENDAR F. YORK CITY; Indephia, Conn. Jerey, Penrin, Indiana, and Ill	Sun Sets.			388 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	887	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	888	288	444	45	84 6	5 50 5 51
CALE N. YORE ladelphi Jersey, Indiana	Sun Rises.	7 11 7 11 7 10 9	777		2-0	6 5%	888	6 6 5 12 6 4		6 4 4 4 5	6 41 8 39	6 38 6 37
AR FOR IEW ENG- Fork State, Wisconsin, Dregon.	H. W. Boston.	# 11.00 \$136.00 \$136.00 \$136.00	8 7 8		2000 2002 2002			ა ი ი დ 6 2		280	10 11 8	11 54 morn.
DAR FOR NEW ENG. York State, Wisconsin,	Moon Sets.	7. K. 110 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 15	5 5 33 34	rises. 6 8	385 686	10 36 11 47 morn.	1 0 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4.2	6 11 sets.	6 29 7 40
CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENG-land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.	Sun Sets.	# 55 15 F	1115 18 105 19 95 21	10101	048 000 888	אטיטע	ימימי	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	SON		25 46 15 47	35 50
BOG Lan	Sun Rises	4 L-L-		~~		r r «	တစ		600	စ်စ	99	
decl. S.	s,ung	17 2 32 16 45 14 16 27 38	32.0	22	2198	77 33	383	4 to 5	188	. 2 2		53
ľ Week.			% ₹									
Month.	Day o	03 65	400	~ oo c	911	222	129	1881	828	នេះ	क्षक्ष	28

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34 MONTH	•	MA	RCH,	1854.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PH	ASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.			Sun on Merid. er neon mark.
First Quarter Full Moon · · · Third Quarter New Moon · ·	14	n. m. 2 25 ev. 1 9 ev. 1 18 ev. 0 7 ev.	2 13 ev. 0 57 ev. 1 6 ev. 11 55 mo.	2 2 ev. 0 46 ev. 0 55 ev. 11 44 mo.	1 49 ev. 0 33 ev. 0 42 ev. 11 31 mo.	9 0 10 44 17 0 8 30 25 0 6 5
CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NOR: Carolina, Tenness Geo, Alabam, Milus sipp, and Louisland sipp, and Louisland Sun Sun Moon H. Rises. Set. Set. Cari	6.28.59 8.43 9.62.50 9.43 9.50 9.43 9.50 9.43 9.50 9.43 9.50 9.43 9.50 9.43 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50	6 23 6 1 morn. 11 6 22 6 1 0 38 morn. 6 21 6 2 8 morn. 6 2 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 176 6 5 4 4 6 5 6 6 6 13 6 6 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6	11 6 8 7 15 8 10 6 9 8 18 8 8 6 9 9 23 9 7 6 10 10 30 9 6 6 11 11 39 10	12 morn. 10 12 0 47 11 13 1 52 ev. 14 2 52 1 14 3 41 2	200 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
ASHINGTO ASHINGTO CASHINGTO VITE CONT. Misson of Californian Sun Moses.	8888 55555 78888 1569	288888 28888 28888 20888	2006 2006 1176 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 156 2007 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 15	6 12 6 7 7 16 6 10 6 8 23 6 9 6 9 9 32 6 7 6 10 10 43 6 6 11 11 55	4 6 12 mo 3 6 13 1 1 6 14 2 58 6 15 3 58 6 16 3	5 20 6 17 4 35 5 24 6 18 5 10 5 23 6 19 5 40 5 50 6 20 7 33 5 48 6 21 8 36 5 47 6 22 9 38
Day of Week.						200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
DAR FOR CITY; Property of Cont., No. 1 Moon H. Bett. N.Y.	8 46 10 9 51 11 57 m ₀	3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	24.000 24.000 82.4000 84.4000	7 16 9 8 24 10 9 35 10 10 47 11 12 0 11	morn. ev. 1 12 0 1 2 18 1 3 17 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	17 4 42 9 51 18 5 15 7 14 18 5 15 7 14 20 8 13 20 8 13 8 5 15 22 8 34 10 10 23 9 43 10 45
CALINA, YOR N. YOR Jedenpl Jedenpl Jedenpl Jedenpl Sun Sun Rises.	,000 ,002 ,002 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000 ,000	88238 88238	6 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 12 6 6 12 6 6 7 6 6 6 6	იიიცი 401-00 იიიი იიი	6449 6666 999 999 999 999
BH B BEN	100	605 to 4 4 a	~ @ Q.Q =	7 16 ev. 4 8 26 0 36 9 38 1 9 10 51 1 44 morn. 2 18	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 40 8 27 5 17 10 6 5 44 10 56 8 64 11 38 7 36 morn. 8 41 0 14 9 46 0 48
	2888 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	28825 28825	216 206 206 186 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 20	13 6 6 11 6 7 9 6 9 7 6 10 6 6 11	246 12 26 13 0 6 14 57 6 15	8888888
Sun's decl. B.	-8 - 4 <u>e</u>	1883 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	3-848	4 4 8 8	చ్చేచి చక్కి	2 2 2 3 3 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Day of Wonth.						33988888888888888888888888888888888888

4th MONTH	•	AP	PRIL,	1854.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S PHA	SE8.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or uoon mark.
First Quarter - Full Moon Third Quarter New Moon	5 13 19 27	10 38 mo. 1 13 mo. 7 30 ev. 1 30 mo.	10 26 mo. 1 1 mo. 7 18 ev. 1 18 mo.	7 7 ev. 1 7 mo.	M. M. 10 2 mo. 0 37 mo. 6 54 ev. 0 54 mo.	1 ev. 3 56 9 0 1 36 17 morning. 25 11 57 51
FOR NORTH NORTH NAMESSOR N, Miscis- nislans. n H. W. C. CH. TON.	*&65 *%%		340001	ထထတ္သတ္	# # C 4 ×	
	#2 I	0 19 1 11 2 42			0 1 0 8 8 8 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NOR Carolina, Tonness Geo., Alabama, Mis sippi, and Louisian Sun Sun Sun Rises. Sets. Sets. Cri.	22.28 22.28 22.28	၁၀၀၀၀	882888 99999 858888	9999	စစ္စစ္ စစ္	
2 0 2		25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		100000	<u> </u>
CALENDAR FOR MARTINGTON; MARTINGTON; Marting, Virgin, Kerly, Missonri, and California. Sun Sun Sun Seu. Seu. Seu.	: 2□	0 - 0 6	331 4 4 3 34 1 1 2 3 4 4 3 35 1 1 2 3 4 4 3 4 1 1 2 3 4 4 3	ထရာ ဋိဝ	0,00	
VALENDA WASHING Maryl'd, Ken'y, Mi and Calife Sun Sun Rises, Sets.	₹3.43 ₹0.00	248888 900 900 900 900 900 900	88888	82828	8179411 9 9 9 9 9 9	1000004
Day of Week.						S.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F
Day of Month.	-00					888888 88888
FOR I.; PHI- m., New- m, Obio, Ilinois.	## 8°	004−₩.	40220	e 1122°	-0049t	
DAR DITY Commit and I	#2.I	0-00	2446.56		-000000	
CALENDAR . YORK CITY ladelphia, Con laterey, Penn'i Indiana, and I Sun Sun Son Set. Seta Seta	*4444 #000	တ္တတ္လ	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	99999	တ တ္ထုတ္ တ	200 4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
R. Z. J. J. S. S.		, 00 00 00 CO		ကကကကက	****	585 4128 5000000
AR FOR NEW ENG- York State, Wiscensin, Oregon. Moon H. W. Sets. Bosron.	*88.	18385 10040	24 0 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	13 cm & 1 cm	80353	18 ·888-
1 2 2 2 2 2	*13 12 8	888888	3833 883 883 844 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	34343	\$4\$\$	82888
CALEND BOSTON; I land, New Michigan, Iowa, and Sun S		288888	25566666 255666666 25666666666666666666	28892	255555 25555 27866 27866	46-085
Sun's decl. N.	~%&%	6665 5388 5388 5388 5388	გ% 0 % 4 ო	,&4528	232222 232222	13 33 57 13 33 57 13 33 57 14 12 6 14 30 50 14 49 13
Day of Week.	<i>\$</i> ₹	a디>디포				aupura. • Sripura
Day of Month.	-00	24002	® © 5 1 5 5	455578	ឧនដនន	8888888

5th MONT	н.	MI.	AY, 1	854.	,	31 DAYS.
MOON'S P	Hases.	₿ ∂ STON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
First Quarte Full Moon - Third Quarte New Moon -	12	4 46 mo. 10 52 mo. 1 48 mo. 4 3 ev.	4 34 mo. 10 40 mo. 1 36 mo. 3 51 ev.	4 23 mo. 10 29 mo. 1 25 mo. 3 40 ev.	4 10 mo. 10 16 mo. 0 12 mo. 3 27 ev.	1 11 56 57 9 11 56 14 17 11 56 7 25 11 56 37
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESNI, NORTH Gorolina, Tonnesee, Geo, Alabama, Minale alppi, and Louisiana. Sim Sun Moon Ha. Rises, Sets, Sets, Carvon.	13 6 42 11 12 6 43 11 6 44 mo	9645 7645 7645 7647 7647 7647 7647 7647 7	26 49 3 54 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	16 52 10 38 0 6 53 11 36 0 6 54 morn. 1 59 6 54 0 25 1 58 6 55 1 6 c	58 6 55 1 41 1 5 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 1 41 1 3 5 5 6 5 5 7 2 8 4 0 4 4 5 6 5 6 5 7 3 8 8 5 5 6 5 6 5 8 5 6 5 6 5 8 5 6 5 6 5	557 0 sets. 7 20 557 0 sets. 7 20 547 1 8 56 8 30 547 1 9 48 9 4 537 2 10 34 9 40 537 2 11 15 10 13
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl's Virgin, Maryl's Missouri, and California. San Sun Noon Research Sets. Nets. Ris.	26 52 11 23 16 53 morn. 0 54 0 12	46666 59545 59545 5954 5954 5954 5954 59	527 1 3 51 517 2 4 19 507 2 rises. 497 3 8 37 497 4 9 51	4 487 5 10 58 5 4 477 6 11 55 5 4 467 7 morn. 5 4 457 8 0 40 4 447 9 1 17 4	437 10 1 49 437 10 2 15 427 11 2 40 417 12 3 5	4 40/ 14 5 50 4 4 39/ 14 8ets. 4 4 38/ 16 9 16 4 38/ 17 10 8 4 4 37/ 7 17 10 53 4 4 37/ 7 18 11 32 4
Day of Meek.	100.00	4×0×0×04 1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×1×				3888888 47 k ▶ 8 F F
CALENDAR FOR N. YORK OITY; PHI-daciphia Conn., New-Jecrey, Penn'in, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinoia. Sun Sun Noon H. W. Riser, Set., Set., Set., Set., Nyon.		201084 201084 103088 4180818	7 5 3 50 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	24.13.2	7 15 1 51 3 16 2 16 4 3 17 18 3 3 6 5 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	00000
CALENDAR FOR BUSTON; NEW ENG. Michigan, Work State, Michigan, Wiscontia, Lowa, and Oregon. Sow Missum Moon Hw. Riser, Set. Set. Set. Set.	4 567 0 11 36 1 24 4 567 1 morn. 1 57 4 547 1 morn. 1 57 4 557 2 0 25 2 32 6 57 7 3 1 25	497 5 2 13 497 5 2 13 477 7 3 3 467 8 3 26	_	39 7 14 11 11 38 7 15 morn. 37 7 16 0 7 36 7 17 0 50 35 7 18 1 25	4 347 19 1-54 5 41 4 337 20 2 17 7 1 4 317 21 2 40 8 11 4 317 22 3 2 9 9 4 317 23 3 2 9 9	
Sun's decl. N.		16 16 16 16 17 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	118 18 18 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	18 54 19 21 19 35 19 35	888888 5288	និតនិតិនិតិ
Day of Month.	000- 3412€					3888888888888888888888888888888888888

6th MONT	н.	JL	JNE, 1	854.		30 DAYS,
MOON'S PI		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	1	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or ucon mark.
First Quarter Full Moon - · Third Quarter New Moon ·	10	7 56 ev. 6 46 ev. 9 30 mo. 7 17 mo.	7 44 ev. 6 34 ev. 9 18 mo. 7 5 mo.	H. M. 7 33 ev. 6 23 ev. 9 7 mo. 6 54 mo.	7 20 ev. 6 10 ev. 8 54 mo. 6 41 mo.	D. H. M. A. 1 11 57 30 9 11 58 53 17 ev. 0 31 25 0 2 15
CALENDAR FOR CHARLEST 1 NORTH Carellan, Tennesce, Goo, Alabama, Missie slapi, and Louisian.	5 42 =		04100r	14.1109		00000000000000000000000000000000000000
DAR PN 1 N Ten Louis Moon	norn.	2428888	26. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25	11 41 11 41 morn. 0 14	110000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
CALENDAR FOR HARLESTN; NORT Carelina, Tennese Gee, Alabama, Missian significant land Louisiana, un Sun Moon H. V			27777	7777 7777 77799	27777	2664446 277777
		* * * * * *	44444	20:02 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	44444	01874 4444444
CALENDAR POR WASHINGTON; Waryld, Virge, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Sun Moon		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24.25 26.00 35.00	6 11 17 6 11 50 7 morn. 7 0 19 8 0 45	~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~	9 8 50 8 10 9 10 9 10 9 11 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
LENDA SHIN aryl'd, on'y, M d Calif		88888 <u>4</u> -1	88888	22222 22222	<u>444888</u> 	3444444
CALE WAAR	g = 4 4 -	****	4444	44444	ÄUNUT. 444444	****
ay of Month.	_	240000 244000				2882888 242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242
CALENDAR FOR YORK CITY; PHI. delphis, Cenn., New- west, Fenn'in, Ohio, dians, and Illinois.		-0004v0a	16 7 10 46 8 46 49 9 35 41 10 25		88888888888888888888888888888888888888	73 8 36 37 9 54 37 10 30 11 11 3 40 11 40 7 morn.
CALENDAR FOR X YORK CITY; Pladelphia, Cenn., Ne ledebhia, Cenn., Ne ledes, Pen le distrib, Ob ludisne, and Illinoi un Sun Moon H.		288288	ကေလဦးကေရ		000 888888	88888888 88888888888888888888888888888
CALEI N. YORR Indelphi Jersey, Indiana,	THE COL	444444 88888 	44444 88888 	44444 88888 27777	44444 888888 <u>66666</u>	4444444 8888888 2777777
		3450cc 34358	9.00 111.0 11.00 10.00 1	10040 201101	8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5
DAR FOR NEW ER Y Vork Star Williams Williams and Wilson Hammald Oregon.	morn.	2010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010			22222	
CALENDAR FOR BUSTON; NEW ENG-land, New York State, Michigan, Wiscondia, Jowa, and Oregon.		2 <u>2222</u> 2222222222222222222222222222222		88888 	888888 84444	3222233
.V. losh s'nu	, co co	27 40 31 25 40 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	25.28 20.28 33.33 24.44.44		25 25 39 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	28 28 27 21 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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ay of Week.						F T \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
ay of Month.	a Too	24001-0	- e 5 1 5 5	45 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	<u> </u>	8888888

7th MONT	н.	Jl	ILY, 1	854.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PI	HASES.	BOSTON.	NEW#ORK.	BALTIMORE.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
First Quarter Full Moon · · Third Quarte New Moon ·	···· 10 r··· 16	8 7 mo. 1 40 mo. 7 41 ev. 10 32 ev.	7 55 mo. 1 28 me. 7 29 ev. 10 20 ev.	7 44 mo. 1 17 mo. 7 18 ev. 10 9 ev.	7 31 mo. 1 4 mo. 7 5 ev. 9 56 ev.	1 ev. 3 29 9 0 4 51 17 0 5 48 23 0 6 12
RLESN; NORTH oline, Tomosace, . Alsbane, Miste- if, and Louisiane. Sun Moon H.W. Sete. Sete. Ow'row.	*22.25 55.25 *1111 g	2011111 20102 30101 30101	7 10 8 3 6 7 10 9 36 8 7 9 10 13 9 9 10 13 9 10 44 10	7 911 14 11 7 8 11 42 11 7 8 morn. ev. 7 7 0 11 1 7 7 0 43 2	7 7 7 6 6 1 17 7 7 6 6 1 57 7 7 7 7 8 8 3 3 0 6 5 4 8 1 7 7 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	6 59 10 521 6 59 10 521 6 59 10 521 6 59 10 521
CALE. CHARLE Caroline Geo, Al alppi, as Sun Sun Sun Riset. Set	*8888	44444 822888	46666		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	555555 5555555 555555
ALENDAR FOR MARY 124, Virgin, Mary 124, Virgin, Mary 124, Virgin, Macouri, and California. Sun Sun Moon Sun Ret.	38.7 29 11 28 38.7 29 11 28 38.7 29 11 53 39.7 29 morn.	28888	44 7 26 9 9 9 47 26 19 45 7 26 10 19 46 7 25 10 46 9 46 7 25 10 46 9 46 9 46 9 46 9 46 9 46 9 46 9 46	22888 111 800	22222 22222	567 17 8 40 567 17 8 40 587 15 9 34 587 15 9 34 597 1310 20
Day of Week.	S 4 ≥ E	LATES.	4 ≋5≥5;	Sa Mun	Tr.S.	MARSAN 4444444
Day of Month.	1000	4100F00	, 21224	35783	ខ្មខ្មខ្មខ្ម	888888
DAR FOR Conn., New-enn'is, Chic., and Illinois. Moon H. W. Sets. N. York	*888 f.	34148 264001		ಬೆಔ೦ €% ೯೬-೧೮4	0 57 5 17 1 33 6 25 2 14 7 29 3 3 8 17 sets. 9 1	
CALEND N. YORK Oladelphia, Jersey, Pellindians, and Sun Sun Rises.	4 4 32 7 35 4 33 7 35 7 35 7 35 7 35 7 35 7 35			4444 4444 7777 8888	111111	4 50 7 22 4 50 7 22 4 52 7 20 4 52 7 20 4 54 7 19 4 55 7 17
NEW FOR Nork State, Wisconsin, Oregon. H. W. Sets. Borror.		188 a 4 ts		2 <u>4</u> 6 5 8	5. 57.827.55 5. 57.827.55	. M
CALEND BOSTON; I land, New Michigan Iowe, and Sun Sun Sun Rises, Sets.	4 26 7 40 1 4 26 7 40 1 4 27 7 40 n		888333 7444 8833	3677 3777 3777 3877 397 397 397 397 397 397 397 397 397 3		4 46 7 26 4 46 7 26 4 48 7 25 4 49 7 23 1 4 50 7 23 1 4 51 7 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sun's decl. N.	~r~ w & &		34°88°84		882428	19 26 1 19 26 1 19 12 33 18 58 47 18 44 41 18 30 17 18 15 35
Day of Month.						38888388 K P 8778

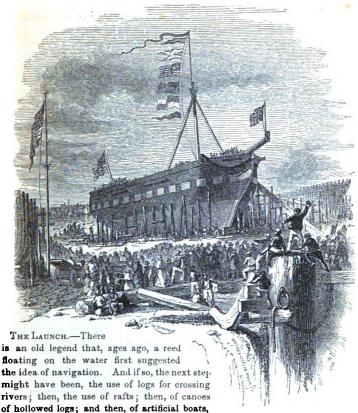
Sth MON	TH.	AUG	ust,	1854	•	31 DAYS.
MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YOU	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
First Quart Full Moon Third Quar New Moon First Quart	ter · · · · 23	9 5 mo. 1 16 ev. 1 23 mo.	8 21 num. 8 21 num. 8 58 mo. 1 4 ev. 1 11 mo.	H. M. 5 21 ev. 8 10 mo. 8 42 mo. 0 53 ev. 1 10 mo.	8. m. 5 8 ev. 7 57 mo. 8 29 mo. 0 40 ev. 0 47 mo.	D. H. M. S. 1 ev. 6 3 9 0 5 15 17 0 3 50 25 0 1 54 29 0 0 46
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTH MORTH Carolina, Tonnessee, Geo, Albana, Healedana, Sun Sun Hoon H. W.	6 58 11 23 10 6 58 6 55 morn.	166 55 1 38 1 17 6 54 2 46 4 46 4 17 6 55 1 38 3 54 6 4 6 5 5 1 18 6 5 5 1 18 6 5 1	6 40 8 41 8 6 48 9 9 12 9 6 47 10 11 10 6 46 10 42 11	23 6 45 11 17 11 23 6 44 11 54 ev. 24 6 43 mon. 1 25 6 42 0 37 2 25 6 41 1 25 4	28 6 40 2 16 2 2 8 6 38 4 11 7 7 30 6 38 6 35 7 30 6 30 6 30 6 30 6 7 30 6 7 30 6 7 20 7 20 7 20 7 20 7 20	-ගගලලට දිනුඇනුගුමු∰
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary! Wiscard, Virg's, and California. Sun Sun Moon	7 7 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7000740	80012 77099	13 6 52 11 15 6 53 11 16 6 51 0 17 6 50 11	2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010	5 22 6 41 8 25 6 25 6 25 6 25 10 25 6 25 6 25 6 25 6 25 6 25 6 25 6 25
sy of Wook.						3888486 343¥►82
CALENDAR FOR IN. YORK CITY; PHI. Jerecy, Fencer, New Jandiphin, Chief, New Jandiphin, and Illines. Sun Sun Moon H. W.	7 16 11 9 1 7 15 12 0 22 3	07111 1710 277 937 77 Trises. 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	67 5 8 47 10 67 4 9 13 10 77 2 9 36 11 87 1 10 1 ev.	10 6 58 10 57 1 11 6 57 11 31 2 12 6 55 morn. 3 13 6 54 0 12 4 14 6 53 0 58 5	18177185 186666	6 42 8 24 10 6 41 8 47 11 6 39 9 13 mon 6 37 9 42 0 6 36 10 17 0 6 34 11 2 1
CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENG- Land, New Per State, Michigen, Wiscensin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Sun Mon H.W.	52.7 20 11 6 5 7 15 7 16 0 16 5 5 7 16 0 16 5 5	567 15 1 6 7 577 14 2 13 8 587 12 3 24 9 597 111 rises. 10 0 7 10 8 21 11	227 8 8 8 8 7 7 6 9 9 13 8 8 8 9 9 13 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	67 1 10 53 3 77 0 11 26 4 86 58 morn. 5 10 6 57 0 5 6 6 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 8 11 6 55 0 55 8 11 6 55 0 5	12 6 34 1 44 9 13 6 52 2 44 10 14 6 51 3 46 11 15 6 49 sets. 11 16 6 48 7 9 11 mo	5 186 44 8 24 0 47 6 5 196 43 8 46 1 16 5 20 6 31 9 37 2 21 5 22 6 38 10 15 2 57 5 23 6 38 10 56 3 34
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9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1854. 30 DAYS.						
MOON'S PHA	ses.	BOSTON.		BALTIMORE. CHARLES	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	
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10th M	ONTH.	OCT	OBER	, 1854	l.	. 31 DAYS.
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12th MON	rh.	DECE	MBE	R, 1854.	31 DAYS.
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of various forms and materials, some of wood, some of skins, and some of bark. The earliest navigators on an extended scale were the Phœnicians, who made voyages through the Mediterranean, and along the northern coasts of Europe, and down the Red sea, as early as the days of Solomon. The ships of the Greeks and Romans were large, but uncouth structures. And even the three ships of Columbus were not as large as our common schooners, and two had no proper decks. How great the progress, and how vast the improvement manifest in the ships of the present day, when the ocean is covered with vessels of hundreds, and even thousands of tuns burden, beautiful in form, and fitted up like floating palaces within! The launching of one of these vessels of the largest class is above represented.

Good Actions.—When we have practised good actions a while, they become easy; and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us, we do them frequently; and by frequency of acts they grow into a habit.

Tillotson.

Two Classes of Christians.—There are two classes of Christians—those who live chiefly by emotion, and those who live chiefly by faith. The first class, those who live chiefly by emotion, remind one of ships, that move by the outward impulse of winds operating upon sails. They are often at a dead calm, often out of their course, and sometimes driven back. And it is only when the winds are fair and powerful that they move onward with rapidity. The other class, those who live chiefly by faith, remind one of the magnificent steamers which cross the Atlantic, which are moved by an interior and permanent principle, and which, setting at defiance all ordinary obstacles, advance steadily and swiftly to their destination, through calm and storm, through cloud and sunshine.

TOILING IN ROWING.

"And He saw them toiling in rowing, for the wind was contrary unto them. And about the fourth watch of the night He cometh unto them walking upon the sea."

Toiling in rowing! Wind and tide
Our wearied bark oppose,
As oft, with seams that open wide,
Upon her course she goes,
And we have taken nothing yet,
Though still the watch we keep,
Nor fail to cast an empty net
Into the boisterous deep.

Toiling in rowing! Dearest Lord,
We faint amid the strife;
But thou canst vanquish with a word
The stormy surge of life.
And when thou walkest on the sea,
With hand outstretched to aid,
O grant us strength to cling to thee,
And not to be afraid. Mrs. Signumery

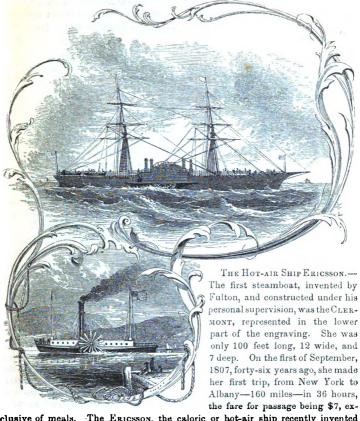
Mankind in the Thirteenth Century.—They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor the land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without scale, astronomy without demonstration. They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing-press. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a love-letter, and a billet-doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher. The richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash-books; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuana, and cured agues without bark.

VAIN EXPECTATIONS. If you should see a man digging in a snow-drift with the expectation of finding valuable ore, or planting seeds on the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will be a good constitution, elevated affections, and holy principles?

This World and the Next.—If men would be at half the pains to provide themselves "treasures in heaven," which they are generally at to get estates here on earth, it were impossible for any man to be damned. But when we come to earthly matters, we do; when to heavenly, we only discourse: heaven has our tongues and talk, but the earth our whole man besides.

South.

 ${\tt God.--Faith\ beholds\ God}\ ;\ devotion\ cleaves\ to\ him\ ;\ love\ enjoys\ him\ ;\ obedience\ serves\ him.}$



clusive of meals. The Ericsson, the caloric or hot-air ship recently invented by the gentleman whose name she bears, and constructed under his immediate supervision, is of the size of the largest ocean steamers, of 2,200 tuns burden, 250 feet long, 40 in breadth, and draws 17 feet o water. Her wheels are 32 feet in diameter; and she is propelled, as our readers know, by heated air, instead of steam. If fully and finally successful in all that her projector aims at, she will revolutionize the navigation of the world.

Inventions.—Some one thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions: "One boy, with a Fourdrinier machine, will make more paper in a twelvemonth than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Ptolemies. One girl, with a power-press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man with an iron foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged, had he worked diligently to this time."

Genius and Application.—It is related of the great Audubon, lately deceased, that he believed a man could make himself what he pleased by labor; and that by a proper use of every moment of time, the mind might be kept improving to the end of life.

LITTLE THINGS.

GOD ALL WISE.

The pebble in the streamlet scant, Has turned the course of many a river; A dew-drop on the infant plant Has warped the giant oak for ever. God nothing does, nor suffers to be done, But thou wouldst do thyself, couldst thou but see

The end of all events as well as he.

What the Steam-engine Does.—It propels, it rows, it sculls, it screws, it warps, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts, it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it pulls, it drives, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it splits, it collects, it condenses, it extracts, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shovels, it excavates, it ploughs, it threshes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it sifts, it bolts, it mixes, it kneads, it moulds, it stamps, it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it shaves, it saws, it planes, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it sweeps, it brushes, it scrutches, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it throws, it weaves, it shears, it coins, it prints.

YOUTHFUL NEGLECT.—Walter Scott, in a narrative of his personal history, gives the following caution to youth: "If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such readers remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and I would this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by doing so I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

The Littleness of the Earth.—The universe at large would suffer as little in its splendor and variety by the destruction of our planet, as the magnificence of a forest by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch; it lies at the mercy of the slightest accident; a breath of wind team it from the stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time the life, which we know by the microscope it teems with, is extinguished; and an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of a man, and in the scale of his observation, carries in it to the myriad which people this leaf, an event terrible and decisive as the destruction of a world.

A WORD FITLY SPOREN.—Gen. Cass said recently in the Senate of the United States, "Independent of its connection with human destiny hereafter, I believe the fate of republican government is indissolubly bound up with the fate of the Christian religion, and that a people who reject its holy faith will find themselves the slaves of their own evil passions and of arbitrary power."

A GEM FROM A PERSIAN POET.—The heavens are a point from the pen of God's perfection; the world is a bud from the bower of his beauty; the sun is a spark from the light of his wisdom; and the sky is a bubble on the sea of his power.

THE CHRISTIAN.—Though a great man may, by a rare possibility, be an infidel, yet an intellect of the highest order must build upon Christianity.

De Quincy.



THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE.—In 1816, soon after the formation of the American Bible Society in the city of New York, the agent kept the depository, gratuitously, at his own office, a single room up stairs Within the year, a larger room was found necessary; and within another, the calls for Bibles had so increased that a fourstory building was hired chiefly for printing and binding, in which a room twenty feet square was taken for the depository, which room the agent predicted that he should yet see filled with Bibles! In 1822, a larger house was erected in Nassaustreet, at a cost of \$22,500; and in that year 57,805 Bibles and Testaments were issued. In 1829, and again in 1831, additional buildings were erected; and in 1851, two stories were added to a part of the building. The new Bible House is located a mile and a half higher up the city, covering a block of about three fourths of an acre, surrounded on all sides by streets, with a central yard. It is six stories high, the upper stories being occupied for the printing and binding, with machinery driven by steam, the boilers being under the yard; and a portion of the first, second, and third stories is rented for stores and offices, from the proceeds of which the whole debt incurred will be paid. No funds contributed to the Society's general objects are expended for the building. The old Bible House in Nassau-street was purchased by another Bible institution, the American and Foreign Bible Society.

THE INFIDEL'S CHOICE FOR HIS SON.—Nichuhr the German scholar was a prince among historians, and equally so among doubters. And after having tried for a lifetime, and thus known by experience the influence of the so-called rational and doubting system, of his son he says, "He shall believe in the letter of the Old and New Testaments, and I shall nurture in him, from his infancy, a firm faith in all that I have lost or feel uncertain about." What a testimony to the Christian system, and what a condemnation of infidelity.

MOMENTS.—Each moment, as it passes, is the meeting-place of two eternities

LIVING AND DYING.—The only certain way to die well, says Calamy, is to live well. God doth not just watch how men die, but he will judge every man according to his works and the deeds he hath done in the flesh; those dispositions we have nourished, loved, and delighted in all our life, will follow and attend us to another world; and an evil nature, however loath we are to it, or sorry for it, will sink us down to the deepest hell.

THE PEARL.

A little particle of rain,

That from a passing cloud descended,
Was heard thus idly to complain.

"My brief existence now is ended,
Outcast alike of earth and sky,
Useless to live. unknown to die."

It chanced to fall into the sea,
And there an open shell received it:
In after-years how rich was he,
Who from its prison-house relieved it;
That drop of rain had formed a gem,
Fit for a monarch's diadem!

Religious Views of Distinguished Public Men.—Sir Robert Peel, for many of the latter years of his life, was in the invariable habit of every night reading in the Bible or some religious book for some time before retiring to rest. And the favorite book of the late Duke of Wellington, during the last twelve months of his life, was Baxter's Saints' Rest. The dying testimonies of Webster and Jackson are well known. Well has some one said, in view of the expressed faith of the last two, "How puny, even to despicableness, are the sophisms of those little men who charge faith in Christianity with being weakness or hypocrisy, when Daniel Webster and Andrew Jackson bowed themselves to the authority of the Bible. If Daniel Webster be weak, what is strength? If Andrew Jackson was a hypocrite, what is honesty?"

LORD HAILES AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.—On hearing a gentleman ask, "If at the end of the third century, all the copies of the New Testament in the world had been destroyed, could their contents have been recovered from the writings of the first three centuries?" Lord Hailes collected all the writers of those centuries, and began the examination. And the result was, that after a time he said to a friend, "I have been busy for these two months, searching for chapters and sentences of the New Testament; and have actually discovered the whole except eleven verses, which satisfies me that I could discover them also. Now," said he, "here was a way in which God concealed or hid the treasures of his word, that Julian the apostate, and other enemies of Christ, who wished to extirpate the gospel from the world, never would have thought of; and though they had, they never could have effected their destruction."

THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE.—Some one speaking in the hearing of the late Daniel Webster, of the sublime poetry of the Old Testament, the latter immediately and seriously remarked, "Ah, my friend, the poetry of Isaiah and Job and Habakkuk is beautiful indeed; but when you have lived, as I have, sixtynine years, you will give more for the 14th or 17th chapter of John's gospel, or for one of the epistles, than for all the poetry of the Bible."

THE BIBLE.—God's Bible is the book for all, just like the winds of heaven and God's sunlight and his pure water, free for all. Good for the prince, good for the peasant. It goes higher than human intellect can reach. It goes lower than human degradation can descend. It is an ocean for an Edwards or a Chalmers to swim in, and to the poor ignorant cottager it is the "small rain from heaven."

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME.—The wholesale traffic in intoxicating drinks has been entirely annihilated. Grog-shops are closed. Temptation is removed from the young; few are made drunkards; drunkards are reformed, and their families are made comfortable and happy. Jails, houses of correction, poor-houses are almost unneeded. Taxes are diminished, and peace and quietness prevail. Two millions of dollars, worse than wasted, have been saved to the state. Pauperism, vice, immorality, and crime, have decreased. The day and Sabbath schools are better attended. Churches are filling up. And after fourteen months' experience of the good effects of the law, what did the people of Maine say? Were they satisfied to let the law stand? What said they at the polls? In the House, 125 were returned in favor of the law, and 25 opposed. In the Senate, 27 were elected in favor of the law, and 4 opposed. The people say the law will stand.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

"Keep to the right," as the law directs, For such is the rule of the road; Keep to the right, whoever expects Securely to carry life's load.

Keep to the right, with God and his word, Nor wander, though folly allure; Keep to the right, nor ever be turned From what's faithful and holy and pure. Keep to the right, within and without,
With stranger and kindred and friend;
Keep to the right, and you need have no doubt
That all will be well in the end.

Keep to the right in whatever you do, Nor claim but your own on the way: Keep to the right, and hold on to the true, From the morn to the close of life's day.

PITCHING TOWARDS SODOM.—The Christian man who sacrifices principle to interest, and who makes the law of the Lord a variable thing, is pitching his tent towards Sodom. A gentleman, an officer of the church, some years since opened a hotel in a country village. He did it to support his family, and it was right; but then, to secure custom, he departed from Christian principles, and kept an open bar. In a few years he died, leaving a widow and several sons. The hotel was kept up, and his sons attended at the bar. The sons of that man all became drunkards, they squandered his property, and his widow is now sustained by the benevolence of the church. He was a good man, but he pitched his tent towards Sodom.

Habit.—If we wish to know who is the most degraded and the most wretched of human beings, look for a man who has practised a vice so long that he curses it, and clings to it; that he pursues it because he feels a great law of his nature driving him on towards it; but reaching it, knows that it will gnaw his heart, and make him roll himself in the dust with anguish.

Who is truly Great?—The truly great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering.

WHAT IS VIRTUE?—To a student who put this question to the late Dr. Archibald Alexander, his simple and admirable reply was, "Virtue consists in doing our duty, in the several relations that we sustain, in respect to ourselves, to our fellow-men, and to God, as known from reason, conscience, and revelation."

Passion.—Nothing doth so fool a man as extreme passion. This doth make them fools which otherwise are not, and show them to be fools which are so.

Bp. Hall.



The Drunkard's Home, or Misery and its Cause.

The Drunkard.—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the distraction of reason. He is only the brewer's agent, the tavern and alchouse benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scoff, his own shame. He is a tub of swill, a spirit of sleep, a picture of a beast, and a monster of a man.

INTEMPERANCE.—Of over 43,000 persons committed to the New York city prison, the keeper publicly states, that not over one hundred had been brought there, the direct or indirect cause of whose imprisonment could not be traced to the intoxicating cup. Well may the tax-payers, and all the friends of humanity cry out for thorough temperance reform.



Total Abstinence, and its Blessed Result.

Worth Knowing.—Whenever an artisan resident in one of the filthy places leaves off strong drink, the usual course of proceeding is this: He begins to pay his debts; he purchases decent clothing for himself and family; he makes his habitation clean, and provides good furniture; he buys a few books, takes his family to a place of worship; and if not content with being clean and decent among surrounding dirt and wretchedness, he looks for a better residence in some airy and salubrious locality, leaving his unimprovable residence to be occupied by one like his former self, who prefers drinking, smoking, and gambling to the comfort and decencies of domestic life.

EVERY THING REALLY DESIRABLE IS PRACTICABLE.—It is common, says Burke, for men to say that such and such things are perfectly right, very desirable, but that unfortunately they are not practicable. O no, no. Those things which are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the world really beneficial, that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well-directed pursuit. There is nothing that God has judged good for us, that he has not given us the means to accomplish, both in the natural and moral world. If we cry, like children, for the moon, like children we must cry on.

DAILY DUTIES.

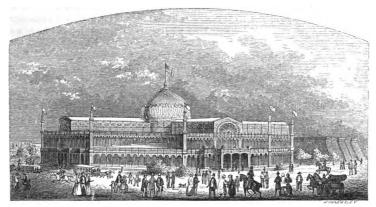
If in our daily course, our mind Be set to hallow all we find, New treasures still of countless price, God will provide for sacrifice. We need not bid, for cloistered cell, Our neighbor and our work farewell. The trivial round, the common task, Would furnish all we ought to ask—Room to deny ourselves; a road To bring us, daily, nearer God.

The Secret.—I noticed, said Franklin, a mechanic, among a number of others, at work on a house erecting but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, and had a kind word and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits. "No secret, doctor," he replied; "I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me; and when I go home, she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to any body." What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it, and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently then—a happy smile and a kind word of greeting after the toils of the day are over, cost nothing, and go far towards making a home happy and peaceful.

A Good Rule.—A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied, "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

Do nothing Rashly.—Cotton Mather used to say, that there was a gentleman mentioned in the 19th chapter of Acts, to whom he was much indebted. This was the town-clerk of Ephesus, whose counsel was to do nothing rashly. Upon any proposal of consequence, it was usual with him to say, "Let us first consult with the town-clerk of Ephesus." What mischief, trouble, and sorrow would be avoided in the world, were the people more in the habit of consulting this gentleman.

THE WORK AND REWARD OF FAITH.—It is the proper work of faith to believe what thou seest not, and the reward of faith to see and enjoy what thou believed.



THE AMERICAN "CRYSTAL PALACE" is erected on Reservoir-square, in the city of New York, according to the plan and designs of Messrs. Carstensen and Gildemeister. In form it is, at its base, an octagon, or eight-sided, and above, it assumes the form of a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection. Length and breadth of the building, each 365 feet; height of dome, 148 feet; ground floor, 111,000 square feet; galleries, 62,000 square feet; whole area, 173,000 square feet, or 4 acres. It was publicly opened in July, 1853.

OUR CHANGING CLIMATE.—The following beautiful passage by Washington Irving, might almost make a November day cheerful. "Here let me say a word in favor of those vicissitudes of our climate which are too often made the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world. They give us the brilliant sunshines of the south of Europe with the fresh verdure of the north. They float our summer sky with clouds of gorgeous tints or fleecy whiteness, and send down cooling showers to refresh the panting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are full of sublimity and beauty. Winter with us has none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds, and chilling frosts, and whirling snow-storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day-when at night the stars beam with intensest lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance. And then the joyous outbreak of our spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life! and the splendors of our summer-its morning voluptuousness and evening glory-its airy palaces of sun-gilt clouds piled up in a deep azure sky; and its gusts of tempest of almost tropical grandeur, when the forked lightning and the bellowing thunder-volley from the battlements of heaven shake the sultry atmosphere! and the sublime melancholy of our autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp and pride of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky! Surely we may say that in our climate, 'The heavens declare the glory of God: and the firmament showeth his handywork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Humility.—Humility is a Christian duty. It is more than a duty; it is a principle of religion, and its influence is exceedingly great, not only upon our religious, but our social character. They who are truly humble-minded have no quarrels, give no offence, contend with no one in wrath and bitterness. Still more impossible is it for them to insult any one under any circumstances. And the way to be humble-minded is, to think less of our virtues and more of our sins.

TRIFLES.

How often at a single word
The heart with agony is stirred,
And ties that years could not have riven,
Are scattered to the winds of heaven.
A glance, that looks what lips would speak,
Will speed the pulse and blanch the cheek;
And thoughts, nor looked, nor yet expressed,

Create a chaos in the breast.

A smile of hope from those we love
May be an angel from above;

A whispered welcome in our ears
Be as the music of the spheres;
The pressure of a gentle hand
Worth all that glitters in the land.

"A NAME ABOVE EVERY NAME."—When the pious Bishop Beveridge was on his death-bed, he did not know any of his friends and connections. A minister with whom he had been well acquainted visited him; and when conducted into his room he said, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know me?" "Who are you?" said the Bishop. Being told who the minister was, he said that he did not know him. Another friend came who had been equally well known, and accosted him in a similar mannner, "Do you know me, Bishop Beveridge?" "Who are you?" said he. Being told it was one of his intimate friends, he said he did not know him. His wife then came to his bedside, and asked him if he knew her. "Who are you?" said he. Being told she was his wife, he said he did not know her. "Well," said one, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Jesus Christ!" said he, reviving, as if the name had upon him the influence of a charm; "O yes, I have known him these forty years. Precious Saviour, he

A BARE OCCURRENCE.—A learned clergyman in Vermont was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education. "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." "A similar event," replied the latter, "occurred in Balaam's time; but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

THE GARDEN OF THE HEART.—I see it is much easier to pull up many weeds out of a garden, than one corruption out of the heart; and to procure a hundred flowers to adorn a knot, than one grace to beautify the soul. It is more natural to corrupt man to envy, than to imitate the spiritual excellences of others.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—To know how bad you are, you must become poor; and to know how bad other people are, you must become rich. Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. Be careful, and not mistake possessions for principles.

TRIED FRIENDS.—A sharper remarking that there was no knowing one's friends till they were tried, was asked if most of his friends had not been tried already.

PROPERTY.—Commerce gives gold; religion makes it gain.

Young.



COWPER AND HIS HARES.—Who is not familiar with the name of Cowper? Who has not been delighted and taught by the sweet lessons of his poetry? Who has not mourned over his sufferings during the long period of his mental depression and gloom? He understood his own case well enough to know that any thing engaging his attention without tiring it, must prove salutary; and he was often found gardening, or pruning the fruit-trees, or feeding the chickens of the Rev. John Newton. His friends also presented him some tame hares, to which he showed great kindness. They grew up under his care, and continued to interest him for nearly twelve years. He has immortalized them in Latin and in English, in verse and in prose. One of them Cowper twice nursed in sickness. "No creature," he says, "could be more grateful after his recovery, which he most significantly expressed by licking my hand; first the back of it, then the palm, then every finger separately, then between all the fingers. This peculiar expression of attachment was shown only twice, and each time upon a similar occasion."

PROBATION.—We can never see this world in its true light, unless we consider it as a state of probation and discipline—a condition through which we are passing to fit us for another.

J. W. Alexander.

THE BIBLE.—To a friend, the late Daniel Webster once said, "I have read through the entire Bible many times. I now make a practice to go through it once a year. It is the book of all others for lawyers, as well as for divines; and I pity the man that cannot find in it a rich supply of thought and of rules for his conduct. It fits man for life—it prepares him for death."

THE PRESENT.

Let the past guide, the future cheer,
While youth and health are in their prime;
But O, be still thy greatest care
That awful point—the present time.

Fulfil the duties of the day—
The next may hear thy funeral chime;
So shalt thou wing thy glorious way
Where all shall be the present time.

A PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.—There is a Jewish tradition concerning Moses, which so beautifully illustrates this point as to be worthy of universal notice: for though merely a fable, it is not on that account the less instructive. That great prophet, says one of the Rabbins, was once called by God to the top of a high mountain, and there permitted to propose any questions he pleased concerning the government of the universe. In the midst of one of his inquiries as to providence, he was directed to look down upon the plain below, where was a clear spring of water. At this spring a soldier had alighted from his horse to drink. No sooner had he satisfied his thirst and gone, than a little boy came to the same place, and finding a purse the soldier had dropped, picked it up and went away. Soon after, there came an infirm old man, with hoary hairs, and weary with age and travelling, who, having quenched his thirst, sat down for rest and refreshment by the side of the spring. The soldier by this time had missed his purse, and returning, demands it of the old man, who affirms he had not seen it, and appeals to heaven to attest his innocence and the truth of his assertion. soldier, not believing his assertions, kills him on the spot. Moses falls or. his face in horror and amazement, that such an event should be permitted by God, when the divine voice thus prevents his expostulation: "Be not surprised, Moses, that the Judge of all the earth should have suffered this to come to pass. you there appears no reason why that child should be the occasion of that old man's blood being spilled; but know, that that same old man, years ago, was the murderer of that child's father!" And so in every dispensation of Providence, there is some wise design; and in every one the Judge of all the earth will do right. Christian Spectator.

Good Works.—He that has once felt the peace of God in the remission of sins, will hardly stop short, or make it a handle for sloth or licentiousness. This would be as if a man was travelling to a certain country, and having by some means or other got a taste of its excellent fruits, should make it a pretence for going no further, or turning back again.

Rev. T. Adams.

Affliction.—The hiding-places of men are discovered by affliction. As one has aptly said, "Our refuges are like the nests of birds: in summer, they are hidden among the green leaves; but in winter, they are seen among the naked branches."

I MUST LIVE.—A man whom Dr. Johnson reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live." To this the brave old hater of every thing mean and hateful, coolly replied, that he did not see the least necessity of that."



Home in the West.—The log-cabins of the Western country form the habitations of thousands of the emigrants from foreign lands, and from the older states. These cabins, as the name implies, are built of logs, the openings between which are filled in with clay; and for years they furnish a home for the settler, until his increasing prosperity enables him to erect a more sightly and convenient dwelling. On his return from his labors at the close of the day, the joyous greeting of his wife and children is his delightful "welcome home."

A NOBLE REFLY—It is related of the celebrated John Howe, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, that being often applied to for protection by men of all parties in those eventful times, he never refused assistance to any worthy person, whatever his religious views, until one day Cromwell said to him, "Mr. Howe, you have asked favors for every body except yourself; pray, when does your turn come?" "My turn, my lord protector," said Howe, "is always come when I can serve another." Waterston.

PIETY AND MORALITY.—True piety and morality are inseparable, or rather they are the same spirit differently manifested. Piety is love, with its face towards God; and morality is love, with its face towards men.

T. Edwards.

SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY.—The spirit of Christianity circulates in the atmosphere of modern society, its seal is upon all legislation, its light is shed upon all circles of knowledge, its phraseology is found in all languages, its precepts regulate morals, habits and manners have assumed its form, the fine arts breathe its perfume, and all the movements of genius are full of its inspiration.

Balmez.

THE PROVINCE OF WOMAN. --- By Hannah More.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light,
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude,
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colors fly,

Some and all its odors die;
So woman, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great;
To give domestic life its sweetest charm,
With softness polish, and with virtue warm;
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but heaven's applauses and her own.

THE Two TRAVELLERS.—Two travellers once rested at an inn, when suddenly a cry arose that there was a fire in the village. One of them got up and ran to offer his assistance. But the other strove to detain him, saying, "Why should you waste your time? Are there not hands enough to assist? Why concern ourselves about strangers?" His friend, however, listened not to his remonstrances, but hastened to the fire, the other following and looking on at a distance. A woman rushed out of the burning dwelling, crying, "My children! my children!" When the stranger heard this, he darted into the house among the burning timbers, while the flames raged fiercely around him. "He will surely perish!" cried the spectators. But after a short time, behold, he came forth with scorched hair, carrying two young children in his arms, and delivered them to their mother. The house soon fell in, with a terrible crash. As the stranger and his companion returned to the inn, the latter said, "Who bade thee risk thy life in such a dangerous attempt?" "HE," answered the first, "who bids me put the seed into the ground, that it may decay and bring forth the new fruit." "But if thou hadst been buried among the ruins?" His companion smiled and said. "Then should I myself have been the seed." Krummacher.

The most important Thought.—"I want you to tell me," said a gentleman to the late distinguished Mr. Webster, "what is the most important thought that ever occupied your mind?" "The most important thought that ever occupied my mind," said Mr. Webster, with the deepest seriousness, "was that of my individual responsibility to God."

GROWTH IN GRACE.—The growth of grace is like the polishing of metals. There is first an opaque surface; by and by, you see a spark darting out; then a strong light; till at length it sends back a perfect image of the sun that shines upon it.

Payson.

THE GREAT ANNIHILATOR — "Steam," says Dr. Lardner, "is the great annihilator—it annihilates time and space." "Yes," says another, "and multitudes of passengers too."

 G_{RACE} .—Divine grace educates the reasoning faculties of the mind, as well as the best affections of the heart—happily consecrating both to the service of the Redeemer.

TEMPTATION AND SIN .- No degree of temptation justifies any degree of sin.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, the most distinguished of navigators, and one of the most remarkable men of his age, was born at Genoa, in 1437. He sailed from Palos, on his daring adventure, August 2, 1492, searching for a new continent in the west; and in that year discovered the Bahama, and some others of the West India islands. It was not till his third voyage, made in 1498, that he saw the main land, which had been reached before both by Americus Vespucius and Sebastian Cabot. He died, after various reverses of fortune, at Valladolid, in 1506.

Habits.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man s character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion acting upon the elements of mischief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue. Jeremy Bentham.

The Letter H.—Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H, which is only a breath—Heart, Hope, Home, Happiness, and Heaven. Heart is a hope-place, and home is a heart-place, and that man sadly mistaketh, who would exchange the happiness of home for any thing less than heaven.

THE FUTURE.—It has been beautifully said, that "the veil which covers the face of Futurity is woven by the hand of Mercy." Seek not to raise that veil therefore, for sadness might be seen to shade the brow that fancy had arrayed in smiles of gladness.

THE FAMILY.—We talk much of the badness of the world; and there are no men that do more to make it bad, than bad parents and family governors. Many call for church reformation and state reformation; but if men would reform their families, and agree in a holy education of their children, and a religious care of their servants, every church and state would soon be reformed when they were made up of such reformed families.

A DYING CHILD'S REQUEST-A FACT.

"Mamma," a little maiden said,
Almost with her expiring sigh,
"Put no sweet roses round my head,

When in my coffin-dress I lie."

- "Why not, my dear?" the mother cried;
 "What flower so well the dead adorns?"
- "Mamma," the innocent replied,
- "They crowned our Saviour's head with thorns."

AN UNFAITHFUL MOTHER.—The mother of a rising family was visited by a Christian friend. Considerations drawn from time and eternity, from heaven and hell, failed to reach her conscience, which seemed to be encased in a triple shield of adamant, until, as he arose to depart, he exclaimed; "Well, madam, if you, a mother, be indifferent to the welfare of your children, and do not pray for them, who will?" The right key was touched. "Very true," she said, her eyes filling with request; "if mothers prove monsters, what can be expected from others?" By her request, he was detained to address the throne of grace on behalf of her family. "Remember my children," she said, "and 0, remember their unfaithful mother."

ORDINARY DUTIES.—We are apt to mistake our vocation in looking out of the way for occasions to exercise great and rare virtues, and by stepping over the ordinary ones which lie directly in the road before us. When we read, we fancy we could be martyrs; and when we come to act, we cannot bear a provoking word.

Hannah More.

LIVED LONG ENOUGH.—In addressing the court and bar on the death of a young lawyer, to whom he was strongly attached, the late Mr. Webster said, "His race was short; but short as it was, he lived long enough to do what some of us who are older have failed to do"—and the tears fell as he spoke—"he lived long enough to achieve a religious character."

Conscience.—Mr. A.—— has a conscience that looks forward and keeps him from doing wrong. But Mr. B.——'s conscience is of the ex post facto order, never manifesting itself till after the wrong deed is done, and then acting as a terrible avenger. How many there are of this kind, always sinning, and always repenting. No class of men, in a moral point of view, suffer so much as they.

THE CALL OF PROVIDENCE.—What God calls a man to do, he will carry him through. I would undertake to govern half a dozen worlds, if God called me to do it; but I would not undertake to govern half a dozen sheep, unless God called me to it.

Payson.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CHRISTIANS.—The Hindoos, when gathering in their harvest, before it is removed from the threshing-floor take out the portion for their god. However poor, however much in debt, or however small the crop may be, the god's portion is first given.

How to be Miserable.—The true recipe for a miserable existence is this, 'quarrel with Providence.'

Two Blessed Monosyllables.—Pray and stay, says the quaint and excellent Donne, are two blessed monosyllables. To ascend to God, to attend God's descent to us, is the motion and the rest of a Christian; and as all motion is for est, so let all the motions of our soul in our prayers to God be, that our wills may set in his, and that all that pleases him may please us because it pleases him; it becomes good for us; and then, when it pleases him, it becomes seasonable unto us, and expedient for us.

Dare to think, though bigots frown; Dare forsake what you deem wrong; Dare in words your thoughts express; Dare to walk in wisdom's way; Dare to rise, though oft cast down; Dare to give where gifts belong; Dare the wronged and scorned to bless. Dare God's precepts to obey. Dare from custom to depart; Do what conscience says is right; Dare the priceless pearl possess; Do what reason says is best; Dare to wear it next your heart; Do with willing mind and heart; Dare, when sinners curse, to bless. Do your duty, and be blest.

Sensibilities.—Fine sensibilities are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine round a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things if, unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground. John Foster.

Self-righteousness and the Righteousness which is by Faith.—I am now most thoroughly of opinion, and it is an opinion founded on experience, that on the system of, "Do this and live," no peace, and even no true and worthy obedience can ever be attained. It is, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." When this belief enters the heart, joy and confidence enter along with it. The righteousness which we try to work out for ourselves eludes our impotent grasp; and never can a soul arrive at true or permanent rest in the pursuit of this object. The righteousness which, by faith, we put on, secures our acceptance with God and our interest in his promises, and gives us a part in those sanctifying influences by which we are enabled to do, with aid from on high, what we can never do without it. We look to God in a new light; we see him as a reconciled father; that love to him which terror scares away reenters the heart, and with a new principle and a new power, we become new creatures in Christ Jesus.

Dr. Chalmers.

AN EXTINGUISHER.—Dr. Taylor of Norwich said to John Newton, "Sir, I have collated every word in the Hebrew Scriptures seventeen times; and it is very strange if the doctrine of atonement, which you hold, is there, and I have not found it." "I am not surprised at this," said Newton. "I once went to light my candle with an extinguisher on. Now prejudice, from education, learning, etc., often forms an extinguisher. It is not enough to bring the candle, you must remove the extinguisher."

THE TRINITY.—The following anecdote of the late Daniel Webster, says the Rev. E. N. Kirk, I am authorized from his own lips, to say is authentic. Being asked by a Unitarian gentleman, whether he believed that three and one were the same thing, he replied in a manner perfectly characteristic, as it disposes of the real difficulty of the Trinity, "Sir, I believe you and I do not understand the arithmetic of heaven."

Human Imperfections.—He censures God who quarrels with the imperfections of men.

Burke.

A HOLY LIFE.—The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to refigion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow-creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life.

Chalmers.

ALWAYS DOING GOOD.

"Amid a busy crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
He dropt a word of hope and love,
Unstudied from the heart.

A whisper on the tumult thrown, A transitory breath; It raised a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death."

FORGIVENESS.

"If thy neighbor should sin," old Christoval said,
"Never, never unmerciful be;
For remember, it is by the mercy of God
Thou art not as wicked as he."

RESOLUTION.

The keen spirit
Seizes the prompt occasion, makes the thought
Start into instant action, and at once
Plans and performs, resolves and executes.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persevere against discouragements; keep your temper; employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand; be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate; never be in a hurry; preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction; rise early, and be an economist of time; maintain dignity without the appearance of pride—manner is something with every body, and every thing with some; be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak; never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions; be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask; think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent; rather set than follow examples; practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

DEATH A GREAT LEVELLER.—As Alexander the Great was marching in pomp at the head of his mighty army, he passed where Diogenes in his tub was very intently engaged in examining, arranging, and rearranging a heap of bones. The conqueror, causing his hosts to halt, thus spoke: "What doest thou there, Diogenes?" The cynic replied, "I have here the bones of thy father Philip, from which I am trying to separate those of his lowest servant; but for the life of me I cannot determine 'which is which.'"

Pointed Reply of the Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington, who had resided in the East, was gravely asked by a young clergyman, "Does not your grace think it almost useless and extravagant to preach the gospel to the Hindoos?" The duke immediately rejoined, "Look, sir, to your marching orders, 'Preach the gospel to every creature.'" Mark 16: 15.

ENJOYMENT.—No enjoyment, says Sydney Smith, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life for having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

THE GUIDANCE OF PROVIDENCE.—Though God has promised to guide his inquiring children in the way that is right, he has nowhere promised to make this way now seem right to his friends and neighbors, or even to himself. Halyburton.

A Good Test.—The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal; the pleasure for which we dare not thank him cannot be innocent. CHILDHOOD.—Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images. One impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lip may operate upon the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust which no after scouring can efface.

LITTLE THINGS.

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beauteous land.

And the little moments, Humble though they be, Make the mighty ages Of eternity. So our little errors

Lead the soul away

From the paths of virtue,

Oft in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness, Little words of love, Make our earth an Eden, Like the heaven above.

CECIL'S TESTIMONY TO HIS MOTHER'S FAITHFULNESS.—The Rev. Richard Cecil, speaking of his early life, says, "I was desperate. I was determined to go on board a privateer. But I had a pious mother. She talked to me, and wept while she talked. There are soft moments even to desperadoes. God does not all at once abandon them." One of the largest and most intelligent audiences in London was under his spiritual care, and was once exceedingly moved to hear him exclaim from his pulpit, with surprising candor and humility, "As a public witness for God and his truth, I must tell you, that you should never despair. No distressed woman ever hoped more against hope than the mother of your preacher. But she prayed and waited patiently. She put her trust in the onnipotent arm. She not only prayed, but she instructed his mind, and then waited God's season. She lived long enough to hear that child preach the gospel which he had once despised. And she said, 'Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'"

God makes no Mistakes.—In a town in Massachusetts, there is a young man of fine talents and capabilities for active life, who for years has been a cripple, paralytic, and so helpless that he would starve if left alone. A friend was commiserating his condition, when with deep earnestness he exclaimed, he slowly raised his withered hand, "God makes no mistakes." How noble the sentiment. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" Is not this the spirit of true and devoted piety?

THE DEATH OF CHILDREN.—I have seen persons gather for the parlor their choicest flowers, just as they begin to open into full bloom and fragrance, lest some passer-by should tear them from the bush and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather into heaven young and impocent children for the same reason, lest some rude hand may despoil them of their beauty?

Love.—Love is the diamond among the jewels of the believer's breastplate. The other graces shine like the precious stones of nature, with their own peculiar lustre and various hues, but the diamond is white, uniting all the others.

THE HUMAN HEART.—The human heart is like a feather-bed—it must be roughly handled, well shaken, and exposed to a variety of turns, to prevent its becoming hard.

Honesty and Civility.—Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich; and civility from being witty.

Promises.—A promise should be given with caution, and kept with care. It should be made by the heart, and remembered by the head. A promise is the off-spring of intention, the result of reflection, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred, neglected is an untruth told, attended to is a debt settled.

PROPERTY.

PRAYER.

Nothing I have is rightly called my own,
But what I make my own by using well.
Those deeds of charity which we have done,
Shall stay for ever with us: only the wealth
Which we have so bestowed we truly keep;
The other is not ours.

Middleton.

Prayet ardent opens heaven, lets down a stream Of glory on the consecrated hour Of man, in audience with the Deity. Who worships the great God, that instant joins The first in heaven, and sets his foot on hell. Young.

Bending a Tere.—Some years ago, a gentleman in one of our southern states had a wild, reckless son. He had long passed the age when the rod is deemed necessary to insure obedience; but one day, after some great offence, the father resolved to whip him. The youth submitted, but after receiving the chastise ment, quietly turned to the parent, and pointing to a small tree near the door, said, "Father, I wish you would bend that tree for me." Surprised, the father answered, "Why, what do you mean?" "Can you do it?" "No, of course not." "You could have done it once, and so it is with me: there has been a time when you could have bent me to your will; it is too late now."

The Christian.—A Christian should look upon himself as sacred and devoted, so that what involves but an ordinary degree of criminality in others, in him partakes of the nature of sacrilege; what is a breach of trust in others, is in him the profunction of a temple.

Robert Hall.

An Improvement.—"Thirty-five years ago," says an Ohio paper, "there were in —— county thirty distilleries and no church; now, there are thirty churches and no distillery."

FOR LADIES.—A golden rule for a young lady is, to converse always with your female friends as if a gentleman were of the party; and with young men, as if your female companions were present.

PRAYER FOR SANCTIFICATION.—There cannot be named a pursuit or enterprise of human beings, in which there is so little possibility of failure, as praying for sanctification.

J. W. Alexander.

A Remedy.—A lawyer being much indisposed in court, told the witty Erskine that he had a violent pain in his bowels for which he could get no relief. "I'll give you an infallible remedy," said the other; "get you appointed attorney-general, and then you'll have no bowels."

Woman.—Woman is at the heart of man, from birth to manhood; and in it, from manhood to the grave.

PROVIDENCE.—To the believer, every providence is but another stroke of the chisel upon the marble block, sharpening it for its position in the heavenly temple.

ARGUMENTS AND WISHES.—Men's arguments often prove nothing but their wishes.

DEVOTEDNESS TO GOD.—"I should have thought," says John Newton, "mowers very idle people, but they work while they what their scythes. So devotedness to God, whether it mows or whets the scythe, still goes on with the work."

PROVIDENCE.—From the Italian.

Just as a mother with sweet pious face,

Yearns towards her little children from her seat,

And whether stern or smiling, loves them still;

Gives one a kiss, another an embrace, So Providence for us, high, infinite,

Takes this upon her knee, that to her feet;
And while from actions, looks, complaints, preHearkens to all our prayers, helps all our wants,
tences,
And e'en if it denies what seems our right,

She learns their feelings and their various will, Either denies because 't would have us ask,
To this a look, to that a word dispenses,
Or seems but to deny, or in denying grants.

JESTING.—The Arabians have a saying, that it is not good to jest with God, death, or the devil: for the first neither can nor will be mocked; the second mocks all men one time or another; and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those that are too familiar with him.

TESTIMONY AND ARGUMENT.—Testimony is like an arrow shot from a long-bow; the force of it depends on the strength of the hand that draws it. Argument is like an arrow from a cross-bow, which has equal force, though shot by a child.

Boyle.

PRESEVERING TOIL.—Cecil once said of Sir Walter Raleigh, "I know that he can toil terribly:" and in this single expression is the secret of his knowledge and greatness.

GOOD ADVICE.—If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

THE TRUE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.—Dr. Johnson observes of Dr. Watts, that "whatever he took in hand was, by his incessant solicitude for souls, converted into theology."

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Some one telling the famous Marquis Spinola that a distinguished general had died of having nothing to do, he answered, "Upon my word, that is enough to kill any body."

Two Heavens.—That man who reads that he may know, and labors to know that he may do, will have two heavens: a heaven of joy, peace, and comfort on earth, and a heaven of glory and happiness after death.

Signs of TRUE GRACE.—When self-loving, says Mason, is turned into self-loathing, self-excusing into self-condemning, self-admiring into self-abhorring, self-seeking into self-denying.

Christian Charity.—To requite good for good is civil courtesy; evil for evil, malicious policy; evil for good, hateful ingratitude; good for evil, only Christian charity.

Sclater.

Duties.—Duties in general, like that class of them called debts, give more trouble the longer they remain undischarged.

PREJUDICE.—Prejudice is opinion without judgment, or judgment pronounced before testimony is heard.

PRAYER.—Let every man study his prayers, and read his duty in the petitions; for the body of our prayer is the sum of our duty; and as we must ask of God whatsoever we need, so we must labor for all that we ask.

TO A CHILD.

Never, my child, forget to pray, Whate'er the business of the day: If happy dreams have blessed thy sleep, If startling fears have made thee weep, With holy thoughts begin the day, And ne'er, my child, forget to pray.

Pray Him by whom the birds are fed, To give to thee thy daily bread; If wealth her bounty should bestow,

Praise Him from whom all blessings flow; If He who gave should take away, O ne'er, my child, forget to pray.

The time will come when thou wilt miss A father's and a mother's kiss; And then, my child, perchance you'll see Some who in prayer he'er bend the knee: From such examples turn away, And ne'er, my child, forget to pray.

THE CHILD'S WISH.

I think, when I read that sweet story of old, When Jesus was here among men, How he called little children like lambs to his And if I thus earnestly seek him below, I wish I had been with him then. [fold.

Yet still to his footstool in prayer I may go, And ask for a share in his love; I shall see him and hear him above,

I wish that his hand had been laid on my head, That his arm had been thrown around me, And that I might have seen his kind looks when he said,

In that beautiful world he has gone to prepare For those who are washed and forgiven; And many such children are praising him there, For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

"Let the little ones come unto me."

WAY TO LAY UP REAL WEALTH .- A man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the moment. Those that come unsought for are commonly the most valuable, and should be secured because they seldom return.

STRENGTH OF UNBELIEF.—How deeply rooted must unbelief be in our hearts, when we are surprised to find our prayers answered, instead of feeling sure they will be so, if they are only offered up in faith, and are in accord with the will of God. Guesses at Truth.

THE GRAVEYARD .- A Christian graveyard is a cradle, where, in the quiet motions of the globe, Jesus rocks his sleeping children. By and by he will wake them from their slumber, and in the arms of angels they shall be translated to the skies.

PRAISE.—The real satisfaction which praise can afford, is when what is repeated aloud agrees with the whispers of conscience, by showing us that we have not endeavored to deserve well in vain. Johnson.

What will Last.-Invincible fidelity, good-humor, and complacency of temper, says Dr. Johnson, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

THE BOOK OF JOB.—Webster, Carlyle, Coleridge, and we believe Chalmers, each expressed the opinion, that the inspired book of Job is the sublimest poem in the possession of mankind.

BE ACTIVE .- Either exercise your graces, or Satan will exercise your corruptions; as one bucket descends, another rises. Gurnal.

USEFULNESS THE WHOLE OF LIFE.—"My child," said an aged minister to his daughter as she was leaving him just after her marriage, "I want you to remember this one thing: all you can get out of life is usefulness." Admirable thought: worthy to be engraven in letters of gold.

AN EPITAPH FOR AN INFANT.

Beneath this stone, in sweet repose, Is laid a mother's dearest pride; A flower that scarce had waked to life, And light, and beauty, ere it died. God in his wisdom has recalled

The precious boon his love had given;
And though the casket moulders here,

The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

GUILT.

Let no man trust the first false step Of guilt; it hangs upon a precipice, Whose steep descent in last perdition ends. Young.

MOTHERS.

The mother in her office holds the key
Of the soul; and she it is who stamps the coin
Of character, and makes the being who would be
a savage

But for her gentle cares, a Christian man.

EASTERN METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where his shadow terminates, he measures the length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil says, "How long my shadow is in coming." "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventh chapter of Job we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth the shadow." etc.

ANCIENT CITIES.—London is a great city, and New Yorkers regard their city as an immense municipality. But if the mayors of Nineveh and Babylon could revisit the earth, they would laugh at the pretensions of the moderns. The area of Babylon was two hundred and twenty-five square miles, and that of Nineveh two hundred and sixteen square miles, while that of London and its environs is but one hundred and fourteen square miles.

A Cardinal's Ofinion.—The Abbé Malot expressing a doubt to Richelieu how many masses would save a soul, the cardinal replied, "Pho, you block-head; as many as it would take snow-balls to heat an oven!"

THE INQUISITION.—In the Romish inquisition in Spain alone, as its own record shows, in the last three hundred years, 17,690 persons have been burnt in effigy, 34,382 burnt alive, and 291,450 imprisoned, scourged, tortured, etc.; the average number of its victims thus being seen to be over a thousand per year, or more than three every day.

A GENTLE KING.—George II. being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious king's speech, replied, "I hope the man's punishment will be of the mildest sort, because I have read both, and as far as I understand either of them, I like the spurious speech better than my own."

A FORGIVING SPIRIT.—He that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man had need to be forgiven. Herbert

LABOR.—What men want is, not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

PPESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE ADOPTION
OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No.	PRESIDENTS.	Residence.	BORN.	Age at that time	Years in the office.	DIED.	Age at his death.	VICE-PRESIDETS.	Installed into office.
1	George Washington	Virginia -	1732	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	68	John Adams	1789
2	George Washington							John Adams	1793
3		Mass.	1735	62		July 4, 1826		Thomas Jefferson	1797
4	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia -	1743	5 8	8	July 4, 1826	83	Aaron Burr	1801
5	Thomas Jefferson							George Clinton	1805
6	James Madison	Virginia -	1751	58	8	June 28, 1836	85	George Clinton	1809
7	James Madison							Eldridge Gerryt	1813
8	James Monroe	Virginia.	1758	58	8	July 4, 1831	72	Dan'l D. Tompkins	1817
9	James Monroe							Dan'l D. Tompkins	
	John Q. Adams		1767	5 8	4	Feb. 23, 1849		John C. Calhoun -	1825
11	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1767	62	8	Fune 8, 1845	78	John C. Calhoun	1829
12	Andrew Jackson		4.000		l-::-			M. Van Buren	1833
	Martin Van Buren		1782	55	4			R. M. Johnson	1837
14	Wm. H. Harrison*		1773	68	1 7	April 4, 1841	68	John Tyler	1841
	John Tyler		1790	51		T 15 1040		25 7 7	1841
	James K. Polk		1795	49		June 15, 1849		George M. Dallas-	1845
16	Zachary Taylor*		1784	65		July 9, 1850	66	Millard Filmore	1849
	Millard Fillmore		1800	50	3			TTT:11: TO 12:	1350
17	Franklin Pierce · · ·	M. Ham'e						William R. Kingt	1853

^{*} Died in office, and succeeded by the Vice-President.

t Died in office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The seventeenth Presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1853, and will expire on the 3d of March, 1857.

FRANKLIN PIERCE New Hampshire - President	Salary	\$25,000
Vice-President	. "	5,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY New York Secretary of State	. "	6,000
JAMES GUTHRIE Kentucky Secretary of the Treasury	. "	6,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS Mississippi Secretary of War	. "	6,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN North Carolina Secretary of the Navy	. "	6,000
ROBERT M'CLELLAND Michigan Secretary of the Interior	. "	6,000
JAMES CAMPBELL Pennsylvania Postmaster-General	. "	6,000
CALEB CUSHING Massachusetts Attorney-General	. "	4,000

Congress.—The Senate is composed of two members elected by the legislature of each state for the term of six years. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty-two. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. In his absence, a President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-three; and there are four delegates, one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, and New Mexico, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. The compensation of the members is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$5,000. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; Vacancy; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Curtis, Mass.: salary \$4,500. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held at least twice a year for each state within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into forty-six districts, in which District Courts are held by thirty-six district judges.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Eavoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, is \$9,000 per annum as salary, in addition to \$9,000 as outfit. The pay of Chargés d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, and Chili; and by Chargés d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1852.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
From Customs, viz:	Exclusive of Trust Funds.
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1851 \$14,754,909	Civil List
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1851 9,601,509	
Quarter ending March 31, 185212,109,761	Miscellaneous9,824,158
Quarter ending June 3, 1852 10,873,146	Interior Department5,198,828
Total	War Department
Sales of Public Lands \$2,043,239	Navy Department 8,928,236
Miscellaneous and incidental	Expenditures on Public Debt, includ-
sources, including Military	ing Interest, Texas Stock, redemp-
contributions in Mexico 345,820	tion of Loans, Commissions on pur-
	chase of Stock, reimbursement of
Total receipts exclusive of loan 49,728,386	
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1851 10,911,645	Total expenditures
Total means	Balance in Treasury, July 1, 185214,632,136
, 	

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS for the year ending June 30, 1852.

EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Domestic products\$149,861,911	Foreign products
Foreign goods reëxported 17,204,026	Specie 5,262,643
Specie 42,507,285	
Total	Total

BRITISH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending January 5, 1852.—Receipts, \$261,165,030; Expenditures, \$227,533,050.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, for the year ending January 5, 1852, at the official rates, not including Ireland.

EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

Debt of Great Britain, January 1, 1852, \$3,825,632,910; annual charge for interest and management, \$137,508,915.

United States Mint and Branches.—Total receipts and coinage during the calendar year 1852.

RECEIPTS OF BULLION.	COINAGE.
At Philadelphia-Gold \$50,874,131	At Philadelphia-Gold \$51,506,638
" Silver 952,297	" Silver 847,410
Total\$51,826,428	" Copper 50,630
At New Orleans—Gold	At New Orleans—Gold \$4,470,000
Total	A Charlette Gold #04
At Charlotte-Gold \$430,900	Total Coinage—Gold \$56,846,187
At Dahlonega-Gold \$476,789	" Silver 990,410
Total Bullion-Gold \$55,717,488	" Copper 50,630
" Silver 1,070,991	

The above coinage consisted of 34,224,619 pieces, of which 2,201,145 were gold dollars.

Post-Office Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1852.—Number of Post-offices, 21,191; extent of 6,711 post-routes, 214,284 miles; annual transportation, 58,985,728 miles; gross receipts, \$6,925,971; expenditures, \$7,108,459; letter postage, \$4,226,792; newspaper and pamphlet postage, \$789,246; new Post-offices, 1,395; whole number of letters passing through the mails, 95,790,524; of which unpaid, 32,673,765; paid by stamps, 31,897,750; paid by money, 18,448,510; free, 3,146,000.

POST-OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The gross receipts of the British Post-office for the year ending January 5, 1852, was \$12,110,840; cost of management, \$6,520,815; net revenue, \$5,590,020. The estimated total number of letters in 1851, was 360,647,187; number of money orders, 4,661,025, and the amount of them, \$44,402,100.

RAILEOADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total length of railroads completed and in use, on the first of January, 1853, was 13,227 miles; in various stages of progress, 12,928 miles; and in the hands of engineers to be completed in three or four years, about 7,000 miles—making a total of 33,155 miles, which at an average of \$30,000 per mile, including equipments, will have taken a capital of \$994,650,000. This estimate is from the "American Railway Guide," and is believed to be more accurate, as it refers to a later date, than that published by the Census office.

RAILROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official returns, the total length of Railroads open and in use in Great Britain, on the 1st of January, 1852, was 6,890 miles; authorized and in course of construction, 5,260 miles; giving a total of 12,150 miles. Number of passengers conveyed on railroads in the year ending December 31, 1851, 85,391,095.

RAILEOADS COMPLETED IN THE WORL	LD. —		
	Miles.	•	Miles.
United States	13,227	Italy	170
Great Britain and Ireland	6,990	Sweden	75
Germany, including Prussia and Austria	5,340	Spain	60
France	1,831	South America	30
Belgium	532	India	30
Russia	422	Panama	22
Cuba	359		
British Provinces	205	Total	29,193

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—According to the United States Census Report, there are in the United States 77 telegraph companies, the single wires of which extend 16,729 miles, and the double wires 23,275 miles.

OTHER MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.—On the same authority, there are said to be of the magnetic telegraph in operation, in

netic telegraph in operation, in	Miles.	1	Miles
England	4,000	Germany	3,000
Canada	983	France	750
Prussia	1,700		
Great progress has also been made in e	etahli	shing telegraphic communication in Au	etria

Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Holland, Italy, Russia, and India.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1852, the lighthouse establishment of the United States included 398 lighthouses and 47 floating lights; having in all 3,880 lamps, and 450 keepers and assistants; and sustained at an annual cost, including salaries, of \$515,343.

Public Lands.—In the year ending June 30, 1852, of public lands sold, 1,553,071 acres; located with bounty warrants, 3,201,314; awamp land grants, 5,219,188; given in aid of railroads, 3,025,920; making a total disposed of, of 13,115,175 acres. Owned by the United States, yet to be put in market, 1,387,534,000 acres, which at \$1 25 per acre are worth \$1.734,417,500.

BANKS.—In 1851, there were in the United States, 737 banks, with 128 branches; capital, \$229,084,496; loans and discounts, \$412,710,315; specie, \$51,907,591; circulation, \$153,968,388; deposits, \$129,076,062.

PROPERTY.—The assessed value of the real and personal e.tate of the inhabitants of the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1850, was \$6,010,207,309; its true or estimated value, \$7,133,369,725. Acres of improved land, 118,457,622; unimproved, in farms, 184,621,348; cash value of both, \$3,270,733,093; value of farming implementa, \$151,569,675. Horses owned, 4,335,358; asses and mules, 559,229; cows, 6,392,044; other horned cattle, 21,968,097; sheep, 21,721,814; swine, 30,316,608.

STEAMBOATS.—There are in the United States 1,205 steam-boats, the total tonnage of which is 411,779 tons. Of the whole number 857 are high, and 348 low pressure.

STEAM VESSELS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—On January 1, 1852, there were registered in the various ports of the United Kingdom 1,227, whose tonnage, exclusive of engine room, amounted to 186,666 tons.

Whale Fishery.—In the year 1852, there were engaged in the United States Whale Fishery, 396 ships, and 277 barks, brigs, and schooners. Total tonnage, 208,872 tons.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.—The whole number of persons receiving pensions from the United States government in 1852, exclusive of navy pensioners, was 18,868; amount paid them, about \$1,500,000. Navy pensioners, 726; amount paid them, \$45,049. Navy widow pensioners, 514; amount paid them, \$101,490. Navy orphan pensioners, 48; amount paid them, \$6,138.

NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the census returns it appears, that of the free inhabitants of the United States in 1850, 17,737,505 were natives of the country, 2,210,828 of foreign birth, and 39,014 unascertained. Of the foreign-born, 1,965,518 were resident in the free, and 245,310 in the slave states. The countries from which these additions to our population have been derived, and the proportion from each, appear in the following table:

Natives of Ireland------961,719 -43.04 per cent. | Natives of Scotland------70.550...317 per cent

TEL A GR	01 11612110	her centr.	TATTIAGE OF	. DC0112110 10,000 0.11	her ger
**	Germany 573,225 - 25.09	"	"	France54,069 - 2.44	- "
"	England278,67512.06	ĸ	*	Wales29,868 1.34	"
66	British Am147,700 6.68	* ,	**	other countries 95,022 - 4.47	46

VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1850 .-

TARIOUS CHARGES IN THE	OMILLE	, ~	1000.	_			
	WH	ITE	FREE (COLORED.	8LA	VES.	TOTAL D
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Deaf and Dumb	.5.027	4.058	78-	65	276	213	9.717
Blind							
Insane							
Idiotic							
IMONG		,					20,100

PAUPERISM.—The whole number of paupers in the United States, June 1, 1850, according to the census, was 50,353; of whom 36,916 were natives, and 13,437 foreigners. The whole number receiving aid as paupers within the year ending at the same date, was 134,972; of whom 66,434 were natives, and 68,538 foreigners. The annual cost of supporting paupers, \$2,954,806.

* The report for England and Wales is from 13,957 parishes, but does not include 490 par ishes which are under local acts, etc.

CRIME.—The whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1850, was about 27,000, of whom 13,000 were native, and 14,000 foreign born; thus giving one criminal out of every 1,384 of the native population, and one out of every 158 foreigners, or more than eight times as many criminals from our foreign, as from our native population, in proportion to the number of each.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following very important and interesting statistics of the various religious denominations in the United States, are from the census returns of 1850.

TABLE I., EXHIBITING RELIGIOUS STATISTICS BY DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	No. of church- es.	Aggregate accommo- dations.	Total value of Church Property.	Denominations.	No. of church- es.	Aggregate accommo- dations.	Total value of Church property.
Baptist	8,791	3,130,878	\$10,931,382	Moravian	331	112,185	443,347
Christian	812	296,050	845,810	Presbyterian	4,584	2,040,316	14,369,889
Congregational -	1,674	795,177	7,973,962	Roman-catholic	1,112	620,950	8,973,838
Dutch Reformed	324	181,986	4,096,730	Swedenborg	15	5,070	108,100
Episcopal	1,422			Dunker	52	35,075	46,025
Free	361	108,605	252,255	Union	619	213,552	690,065
Friends	714	282,823	1,709,867	Unitarian	243	137,367	3,268,122
Ger. Reformed	327	156,932	965,880	Universalist	494	205,462	1,767,015
Jewish	31	16,575		Minor sects	325	115,347	741,990
Lutheran	1,203	531,100	2,867,886	 	1	4	
Mennonite	110	29,900	94,245	l			
Methodist	12,467	4,209,333	14,636,671	Total	36,011	13,849,896	\$86,416,639

TABLE II., EXHIBITING RELIGIOUS STATISTICS BY STATES.

-								- CO CO CO	
States.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate accommo- dations of the Churches.	Total value of Church prop- erty.	Ratio of Churches to pop'n.	States.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate accommo- dations of the Churches.	Total value of Church property.	Ratio of Churches to pop'n.
Maine	851	304,477	\$1,712,152	685	Mississippi	910	275,979	\$754,542	666
N. Hamp're	602	233,892	1,401,586	528	Louisiana -		104,080	1,782,470	
Vermont	564	226,444			Texas		54,495	200,530	
Mass	1,430	682,908			Arkansas	185	39,930	89,315	
R. Island	221	98,736	1,252,900			1,939		1,208,876	
Connec'cut	719	305,249		515	Kentucky -	1,818	672,033	2,260,098	540
New York -	4,084	1,896,229		758	Ohio	3,890			
New Jersey	807	344,933		606	Michigan	362			1,098
Pennsyl'ia	3,509	1,566,413		658	Indiana	1,947	689,330	1,512,485	507
Delaware.	180	55,741		508	Illinois	1,167	479,078	1,476,335	729
Maryland -	909	390,265					241,139	1,558,590	882
Virginia	2,336	834,691	2,849,176		Iowa	148	37,759	177,400	1,298
N. Carolina	1,678	558,204			Wisconsin -	244	78,455	350,600	1,250
S. Carolina		453,930		574	California	23	9,600	258,300	7,173
Georgia	1,723	612,892				N.			
Florida	152	41,170				- sale			-
Alabama -	1,235	388,605	1,132,076	624	Total	36,011	13,849,896	\$86,416,639	646

Products.—Among the productions of the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1850, were, wheat, 100,503,899 bushels; rye, 14,188,639; Indian corn, 592,326,612; oats, 146,567,879; peas and beans, 9,219,975; Irish potatoes, 65,796,793; sweet potatoes, 38.259,196; barley, 5,167,016; buckwheat, 8,956,916; gals. of wine, 221,240; molasses, 12,700,606; rice, 215,312,710 lbs.; tobacco, 199,752,646; cotton, 987,449,600; wool, 52,789,174; butter, 313,266,962; cheese, 105,535,219; maple sugar, 34,249,886; flax, 7,715,961; hops, 3,496,029; value of orchard products, 7,723,326; market-garden products, \$5,269,930; home manufactures, \$27,481,399; animals slaughtered, 109,485,757.

THE COAL-TRADE.—The amount of coal sent to market in 1852, chiefly from the Pennsylvania mines, was 4,996,130 tuns, being an increase over the previous year of 544,814 tuns.

Manufactures in the United States.—The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850—not including any establishment producing less than the annual value of \$500—amounted, in round numbers, to \$530,000,000; value of raw material, \$550,000,000; amount paid for labor, \$240,000,000; value of manufactured articles, \$1,020,300,000; number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

IRON MANUFACTURES.—In the various manufactures of wrought and pig iron, and castings, in the United States, according to the census returns of 1850, the total capital invested was \$49,258,206; tons of ore used, 1,589,159; tons of iron, 608,460; value of raw material, fuel, etc., \$27,049,743; number of hands employed, 57,284; total value of products, \$54,604,006.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Tues. before 2d Wed. in Sept.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, D. D., Sec's; Henry Hill, Esq., Treaz., Miss. House, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., and A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible House, Astor-place. American Bartist Missionary Union, 3d Thurs. in May; Rev Solomon Peck, D. D., Rev. Edward Bright, Sec's, 33 Somerset-st. American Education Soctety, in May; Rev. Increase M. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Crinhill. American Tract Soc. at Bostox, last Wed. in May; Rev. Seth Bliss, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 28 Cornhill. Prison Discipline Soc., Rev. L. Dwight, Sec.; 28 Cornhill. American Soc. Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., 13 Cornhill. Amer. S. S. Union, H. Hoyt, Agent, 9 Cornhill.

NEW YORK—American Beile Society. 2d Thurs. in May: Rev. For hill.

Home Missionary Soc., Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., Sec., 28 Cornhill. Mass. Sabrath-school. Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., 13 Cornhill. Amer. S. S. Union, H. Hoyt, Agent, 9 Cornhill.

NEW YORK.—American Bible Society, 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Sec's; Rev. James, H. McNeil, Assistant Sec., J. Hyde, E&q., General Agent, Henry Fisher, Assistant Treas., Astor-place. American and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. R. Baboock, D. D., Cor. Sec., N. C. Platt, Treas., U. D. Ward, Agt. Depos., 115 Anssau-street. American Bible Union, Win. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Cor. Sec., 28 Denome-st. American Hance Tract Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Win. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastmar, Rev. R. S. Cook, Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingabury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. American Home Missionary Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Chas. Hall, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, Sec's; H. W. Ripley, Assist. Treas., Bible House, Astor-place. Amer. Baptist Home Missions of Pres. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Win. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. American And Porrison Chestrian Union, Thes. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vernon, Gen. Agent and Assist. Treas., 17 Beekman-st. Amer. Seamen's Friend Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. J. Spaulding, Rev. H. Loomis, Sec's, 90 Wall-st. Amer. Temperance Union, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D. Cor. Sec., 149 Nassau-st. Prot. Episcopal. Church Missions—Domestic Committee, Rev. W. T. Webbe, Loc. Sec., 49 Comberts. Committee, Rev. P. P. Irving, and Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec's, No. 19 Bible House. Methods of Missions, Committee, Rev. P. P. Drubin, Corres. Sec., Rev. T. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; Sunday-School Union, Rev. D. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Reforemed Dutca-Tom Society, Win. A. Booth, Treas. Society for Coll. And Theol. Education Atwestonary Association, Rev. George Whipple, and

PHILADELPHIA.—AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Tues. after 3d Thurs. in May; F. W. Porter, Cor. Sec.; F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 316 Chesnut-st. General Assembly's Boards, at the Publication Rooms, 265 Chesnut-st.—Domestic Missions, Rev. C. C. Jones, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. R. Happersitt, Assist. Sec.; S. D. Powell, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Jos. B. Mitchell, Esq., Treas. Board of Publication, Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., Coc. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Joseph P. Engles, Publishing Agent; A. W. Mitchell, M. D., Treas. American Baptist Publication Society, 3l North-Sixth-st.; ———— Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Secretary, Rev. Benjamin R. Lozley, General Agent. Philadelphia Tract Society, William C. Chambers, Agent, South-sixth-atreet, near Market. Philadelphia Education Society, 4th Thursday in May; Rev. James R. Eckard, Secretary, 216 Chesnut-street.

WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tuesday in Januay; Rev. William McLain, Secretary.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—General Convention in Maine, Tues. before fourth Wed. in June. General Association, New Hampshier, 4th Tues. in Aug. General Convention in Vermont; 3d Tues. in June. General Association, Massachusettes, 4th Tues. in June. Evangerical Consociation, Rhode Island, 2d Tues. in June. General Association, Connecticut; 3d Tues. in June. General Association, New York, Thuir. before last Sabbath in Aug. General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1st Wednesday in October. General Assembly Presenterian Church, 3d Thursday in May. General Conference Metherolist Episcopal Church, 9th Tues. The Mills of the Church, 9th Tues. Synod Reformed Dutch Church, on the 1st Wednesday in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENGLAND YEARLY MERTING, held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins Second day after second Sixth day in Sixth month. New York Yearly Meeting, New York City, Sixth day after fourth First day in Fifth month. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, third Second day in Fourth month. Baltimore Yearly Meeting, last Second day but one in Tenth month. North Carolina Yearly Meeting is at New Garden, Guilford county, Second day after first First day in Eleventh month. Ohio Yearly Merting, Mount Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth month. Indiana Yearly Meeting, Whitewater, on Fifth day preceding first First day in Tenth month.

BOOKS FOR THE FAMILY.

The energies of the American Tract Society have been directed for twenty-eight years to the selection and preparation of the best evangelical books; and great expense has been incurred to issue them in an attractive style, many of them with beautiful engravings, especially for the benefit of the young. Nothing is issued which the Christian parent should not wish his child to read and ponder, and drink into its immost spirit. The Society exists for the good of the community, and the prices are so low as merely to save the Society from loss by the total sales.

THE FAMILY TESTAMENT, with brief Notes and Instructions, and Maps, at 60 cents, is invaluable for family use, and 60,000 copies have been printed in about two years. VOLUME I OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, extending to the end of Job, is also just issued. Also,

VOLUME V. OF D'AUBIGNÉ'S HISTORY, containing the Reformation in England to the death of Cardinal Wolsey. \$2 20 for the set of five volumes.

GALLAUDET'S SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY. The Old Testament complete in ten volumes, with upwards of 30 engravings, at \$2 50 for the set.

SONGS FOR THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME, with 62 beautiful engravings; one of the most attractive books ever issued; 35 cents.

HANNAH MORE'S CHEAP REPOSITORY, 8 vols., with 52 engravings, designed for this work by Gilbert, \$1 50 for the set.

SONGS OF ZION, an excellent collection of hymns and music, 25 cents.

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BISHOP M'ILVAINE'S EVIDENCES, specially adapted to youth, 55 cents.

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A monthly religious newspaper, at \$5 for forty copies, is welcomed in more than 200,000 families; the Botschafter, or German Messenger, in more than 25,000.

THE CHILD'S PAPER,

With beautiful engravings, monthly, at \$1 for ten copies, or \$8 for 100 copies, is greeted by the children of about 250,000 families.

The faithful parent has the best books he could desire here prepared to his hand, at the lowest prices, and every motive to use this means to bless the children which God has given him.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

Princip	pal.	One	M	o'th	0:	e Ye	ar.	Princip	al.	One	e Mo	nth.	Or	e Ye	ar.	Princi	pal	One	Мо	nth.	Ou	e Ye	'nr.
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The interest of any sum in dollar for 6 days, is the same sum in mills: viz. of \$100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of \$6,600, 6,600 mills or \$6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days,

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	н.	M.			ш.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs							
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	48	Sun North of the Equator	186	10	53
Sun in Summer Signs							
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	47	Difference	7	15	58

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the length of the day.

Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night.

These rules are equally true for apparent time.

LEAP-YEAR.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 100. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

THE MOON.

Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as eurs, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

VISIBILITY OF MERCURY.

The most favorable time for seeing Mercury this year, will be early in the evening near the 14th March, 13th July, and 11th November; and early in the morning near April 8th, August 8th, and November 27th.

PREDICTIONS OF THE WEATHER.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—Dr. Olbers, the distinguished astronomer of Germany, was led to the following conclusion by an examination founded on careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries: "I believe," he says, "that I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of it due to illusion and prejudice." No astronomer can by any means foretell what will be the state of the weather on any future day; and it is time that the community should be no longer imposed upon by pretences to predict the weather, or by the ridiculous superstition that there is any influence of the signs of the Zodiac upon the parts of the body of man or animals.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate is 8 per cent. in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. It is 7 per cent. in New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all the other states, it is 6 per cent.

THE MILKY-WAY.

The number of telescopic stars in the milky-way is estimated at eighteen millions. In order, I will not say to realize the greatness of this number, but, at any rate, to compare it with something analogous, I will call attention to the fact, that there are not in the whole heavens more than about eight thousand stars visible to the naked eye.

Humboldt.

IRISH EMIGRANTS AND THEIR LIBERALITY.

It is a fact that would defy belief were it not the result of official inquiry, that the emigrants to the United States, from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred for the last three years, nearly five millions of dollars annually, thus doubling in three years the purchase money of Louisiana.

Edward Everett.

QUACK MEDICINES.

A man advertises for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, that "it will be profitable for the *undertaker*." No doubt of it.

SNUFF.

The best snuff in the world is a snuff of morning air.

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Jan. 1, Circumcision, 1st S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 8, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 15, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 22, 3d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 29, 4th S. aft. Epiph. FEB. 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 5, 5th S. aft. Epiph.; 12, Septuagesima; 19, Sexagesima; 24, St. Matthias; 26, Quinquagesima. MARCH 1, Ash-Wednesday; 5, 1st S. in Lent; 12, 2d S. in Lent; 19, 3d S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 26, 4th S. in Lent. APRIL 2, 5th S. in Lent; 9, S. before Easter; 14, Good-Friday; 16, Easter-Sunday; 23, 1st S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 30, 2d S. aft. Easter. May 1, Sts. Philip and James; 7, 3d S. aft. Easter; 14, 4th S. aft. Easter; 21, 5th S. aft. Easter; 25, Ascension-day; 28, S. aft. Ascension. JUNE 4, Whit-Sunday; 11, Trinity-Sunday; 18, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. John the Baptist; 25, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. JULY 2, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 9, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 30. 7th S. aft. Trin. Aug. 6, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 27, 11th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 3, 12th S. aft. Trin; 10, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 24, 15th S. aft. Trin; 29, St. Michael and All Angels. 16th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 22, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 29, 20th S. aft. Trin. Nov. 1, All Saints; 5, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 12, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 19, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 26, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. Dec. 3, 1st S. in Advent; 10, 2d S. in Advent; 17, 3d S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 24, 4th S. in Advent; 25 Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John, Evan.; 28, Innocents; 31, 1st S. aft. Christmas.

TIDE-TABLE. CHIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAV GATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New York, and Charleston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day:

433	H.	M.	TT.33	H.	M.	Portland Add	R. E.				
Albany Add	0	34	Heligate Add	Ť	41	Portiand Add	1 39				
Annapolis, Md Sub.	1	51	Marblehead Add	1	49	Portsmouth Add	29				
						ProvidenceSub.					
Amboy Sub.	0	39	Mobile Point Add	1	54	Quebec Add	8 49				
						Richmond Sub.					
Bridgeport Add	2	0	New Haven Add	2	4	Salem Add	2 19				
Cape Split Add	2	0	New London Sub.	0	21	Sandy Hook, N. J Sub.	2 45				
Eastport Add	2	9	Newport Sub.	1	55	St. John, N. B Add	2 49				
Halifax, N.S Sub.	2	15	Norfolk Sub.	0	41	Sunbury Add	0 19				
Holmes Hole Add	1	4	Plymouth Add	2	19	Windsor Add	2 49				
Times In Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult and											

TIDES.—La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It sometimes happens that the tide comes in several hours later or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequence of the strength and direction of the wind, which the calculator cannot reckon upon.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAO,

AND

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TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles. Mean distunce from the Sun in miles. However, the distunce of the distunct of			By whom discovered.	Where discovered.			
The Sun Mercury Venus The Earth	3,224 7,687 7,912	37,000,000 68,000,000 95,000,000	0.387098 0.723331 1.000000	87 224 365				
Clio		209,160,265 221,813,220	2.201687 2.334876	1,303	Sept. 13,	1850		66
Iris Metis		226,632,60	2.380624 2.385607	1,341 1,345	Aug. 13, April 26,	1847 1848	Olbers Hind Graham Gasparis	London. Markree.
Psyche Thetis		221,010,01	2.033440		March 17, April 17,	$1852 \\ 1852$	Gasparis Luther	Naples. Bilk, Ger.
Fortuna					Aug. 22, Sept. 21 Nov. 15,	1852 1852 1852	Hind Charconac Goldschmit -	London. Marseilles Paris.
					April 5,	1853	Gasparis Luther	
Hebe Parthenope		230,449,670 232,829,135 242,468,785	2.450833	1,379 1,401	July 1, May 13,	1847 1850	Hencke Gasparis	
Juno		243,206,650 244,818,565 253,728,615	2.577047 2.670837	1,492 1,511 1,594	Nov. 2, Dec. 8, Sept. 1,	1845 1804	Gasparis Hencke Harding	Driessen. Lilienthal
Pallas Hygeia	00.170	262,964,845 263,421,510 299,255,700	2.772858 3.150060	2,042	March 28,	1802	Piazzi Olbers Gasparis	Bremen. Naples.
Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune	79,042 35,112		9.538786 19.182390	30,686	March 13,			Slough. Berlin.

THE PLANET SATURN.

English papers inform us that discoveries of an important and most interesting kind, have lately been made as to the planet Saturn, by the new monster-telescope of Mr. Craig: namely, that the rings are not rings at all, but arches of the most perfect geometrical formation; not of equal thickness, nor chamfered, but rather with terrace-like mouldings. And hence the app arance of the outward ring, consisting of several concentricings. From this appearance, it is now supposed that none of the rings are in the same plane.

COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.

Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone, almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours; no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

SMALL PLANETS.

La Verrier the astronomer, in a paper which he recently read before the Paris academy of sciences, suggests that we may expect the discovery of a prodigious number of small planets within the solar system. The numerous discoveries of such bodies within the last few years, give plausibility to his conjecture.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate is 8 per cent. in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. It is 7 per cent. in New York, South Carolina. Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all the other states, it is 6 per cent.

ILLUSTRATED

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES.

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1855,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 79TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

avn

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME.

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, DUNDER, TATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N.; Long. 71° 4' W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40' N.; Long. 74° 1' W. WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53' N.; Long. 77° W. CHARLESTON, Lat. 33° 47' N.; Long. 73° 57' W.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

NEW YORK: 150 NASSAU-STREET; BOSTON: 28 CORNHILL;
AND BY BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERS.

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This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D. D., of New London, Conn., who with great labor and care, has drawn many of the statistical tables from original sources.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1854, by O. R. Kingsmunt, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1855.

This year there will be two total and visible Eclipses of the Moon, and two partial and chiefly invisible Eclipses of the Sun.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, Tuesday evening, May 1st, visible. Magnitude, 18.349 digits on the Moon's southern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. 3 m. after the Eclipse first begins, and the total obscuration will last 1 h. 36 m. Duration of the entire Eclipse 3 h. 42 m. See the following table.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 15; invisible in the United States, except in Wash-

ington Territory, about 400 miles north-east of Astoria.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of Thursday, October 25, visible. Magnitude, 17.508 digits on the Moon's northern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. and 1 m. after the commencement of the partial Eclipse, and will remain in total obscuration 1 h. and 29 m. Duration of the Eclipse, 3 h. 25 m. See the following table.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 9th, invisible in the United States.

THE TWO TOTAL ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

		PS	E OF		LII			}	EC		SE OF			SE OF
PLACES.	Begu	ıs: I	Ends	Beg	31118 . 23	E	ıds . 25	PLACES.			Ends ino. 2d			Esda mo. 2
Halifax, N. S.		0	1. M. 1. 42 1. 17	1	м. 30 5	5	N. 1	Pittsburgh, Pa } Charleston, S. C }			н. м. 0 36	•	м. 24	н. м. 3 55
Portland, Me Boston, Mass		3	1 17 1 15 1 12		3	4	34	Savannah, Ga	8	50 48			20 18	3 51 3 49
Quebec, L. C} Providence, R. I	9 2	1	1 11	0	59	1 -	30	III O.L.	8	45 42	0 27	0	15 12	3 40 3 43
Concord, N. H Hartford, Conn	9 2	1	1 10 1 6	0	54 54	4	25	Cincinnati, Onio Tallahassee, Fa	88	37 36	0 18	0	7 6	3 39 3 37
New Haven, Conn Moutreal, L. C Albany, N. Y	9 2		l 4 1 1	0	52 49	4	23 20	Indianapolis, Ind Nashville, Tenn	8 8 8	32 30 27	0 12		2 .24 52	3 33 3 31 3 28
New York city Trenton, N. J.	9 1 9 1		1 0 0 58	0	48 46				8	24 23	0 6	11	57 54 53	3 25
Philadelphia	9 1	1	0 56	0	44		15	Mobile, Ala	8	21	0 3 evlst	!1	51 46	3 22 3 17
Auburn, N. Y.	9	8	0 50	0	3 8	4	9	Springfield, Ill	8	14	11 58 11 56	11	44	3 15
Harrisburgh, Pa} Kingston, U. C} Washington, D. C	9		0 49		37	-	8	St. Louis, Mo Natchez, Miss Little Rock, Ark	88	9	11 55 11 51 11 48	11	43 39 36	3 14 3 10 3 7
Geneva, N.Y.	١ -	- 1	0 48 0 47		36 35		- 1	Vera Cruz, Mexico lowa City	7 7		11 32		20	2 51 2 48
Richmond, Va Rochester, N. Y	9	4 (0 46 0 45	0	34 33		5	Austin, Tex	77	3⊱	11 20		13	2 44 2 39
Buffalo, N. Y	8 5	1	0 41	0	20	4	0	Santa Fe, New Mexico Oregon City	8	10 10	10 52 9 52	9	40	2 11
Toronto, U. C	8 5 8 5		0 39 0 39	0	27 27	3		Monterey, Cal San Francisco, Cal Astoria, Oregon	100		9 49			1 8 1 5 1 0

Note. This table is arranged in order of longitude, and those places whose different of longitude does not exceed one minute of time, are united.

CHARACTERS. "AT 13 /696

②⊙ Sun;) Moon; & Mercury; & Venus; ⊕ Earlt; & Man; 2f Jupiter; J. Saturn H. Uranus; & same longitude, or near each other; □ 90° spart; & opposition, or 180° and

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Υ Aries; 🎖 Taurus; 🎞 Gemini; 🕾 Cancer; δι Leo; Ψ Virgo; 🗢 Libra; ϵ Scorpio; f Sagittarius; β Capricern; 🗯 Aquarius; β Pisces.

49, 550

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RISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

It should be observed that these are not sensibly affected by the longitude of a place. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boe	ton.		wh ton.		ries m.	DATE.		PLANET.	Boston.		Wash ington.		Cha's ton.	
1855.		H.	x.	H.	M.	H.	M.	185	5.		H.	×.	H.	M.	н.	×.
Jan. 1	Mars sets	6	18	6	27	6	42	July	1	Mars rises	3	4	3	15	3	32
" 10	Saturn sets	4	35	4	26	4	12	***	10	Jupiter rises	9	47	9	42	9	34
" 20	Venus sets	5	36	5	45	5	5 3 i	"	20	Venus sets · · · ·	9	31	9	2-	9	23
Feb. 1	Mars sets · · · ·	6	23	6	29	6	38	Aug	1	Mercury rises	3	25	2	35	3	49
" 10	Venus sets	6	30	6	35	6	42	""	10	Mars rises	.2	25	2	36	2	52
" 20	Mercury sets	7	8	7	10	7	11	**	20	Venus sets	8	5	8	8	8	13
Mar. 1	Saturn sets	1	18	1	8	0	54	Sept.	1	Saturn rises	11	42	11	53	0	12
" 10	Venus sets	7	40	7	39	7	37		10	Mars rises	2	1	2	11	2	25
" 20	Jupiter rises	4	41	4	34	4	24	"	20	Jupiter sets	2	58	3	5	3	15
April 1	Mercury rises	4	54	4	50	4	4.5	Oct.	1	Saturn rises	9	50	10	1	10	16
·² 10	Saturn sets	10	51	10	41	10	26		10	Mercury sets	ß	10	6	18	6	30
. 20	Venus sets	9	22	9	12	8	57	66	20	Mars rises	1	30	1	35	1	44
May 1	Saturn sets	9	39	9	29	9	14	Nov.	1	Saturn rises	7	47	7	58	8	13
" 10	Jupiter rises	1	44	1	39	1	30 j		10	Venus rises	3	14	3	13	3	11
" 20	Venus sets	10	18	10	6	9	47	"	20	Mercury rises	5	15	5	10	5	2
June 1	Jupiter rises	0	20	0	15	Ö	7	Dec.	1	Mars rises	Õ	45	ō	47	0	52
" 10	Mercury sets		21	9	10	8	52	4.	10	Venus rises	3	20	3	16	3	10
" 20	Venus sets		18	10	10	9	56	66	20	Jupiter sets	9	21	9	26	9	35

VENUS.

Venus will be brightest on the 25th of August, visible in the west; and on the 6th of November, visible in the east in the morning.

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1855.

JANUARY 1, 24 near \$; 2, \$\(\)\$ highest; 5, \$\(\)\$ apogee; 16, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 18, \$\(\) 1 near \$\(\) and \$\(\)\$ is the st. Fes. 1, \$\(\) \| \| \| \) 7, \$\(\)\$ colipsed by \$\(\) \(\) 5, \$\(\) 9, \quad \text{ and } \(\) \(\)\$ is the st.; 13, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 15, \$\(\)\$ perigee; 18, \$\(\) \(\) clipsed. E.; 23, \$\(\)\$ near \$\(\) \(\) ; 26, \$\(\)\$ highest; 27, \$\(\) \| \| \) \(\) \(\) \(\) MARCH 6, \$\(\)\$ inf. \$\(\) \circ ; 13, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 15, \$\(\)\$ perigee; 18, \$\(\) \(\) clipsed; 15, \$\(\)\$ of \$\(\) 2; 16, \$\(\)\$ perigee; 19, \$\(\)\$ near \$\(\) \(\) ; 25, \$\(\)\$ highest; 28, \$\(\)\$ apogee. April 2, \$\(\)\$ gr. clong. W.; 7, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; 8, \$\(\)\$ perigee; 19, \$\(\)\$ near \$\(\)\$; 25, \$\(\)\$ highest; 28, \$\(\)\$ apogee. April 2, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$, \$\(\)\$ highest; 23, \$\(\)\$ apogee. Max 1, \$\(\)\$ cclipsed; 2, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; \$\(\)\$ highest; 18, \$\(\)\$ high; 22, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; 6, \$\(\)\$ perigee; 13, \$\(\)\$ sup. \$\(\)\$ \(\)\$; 16, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; 7, \$\(\)\$ highest; 18, \$\(\)\$ high; 22, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; 5, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$. Jung 2, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 3, \$\(\)\$ perigee; 6, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; 14, \$\(\)\$ gr. clong. E.; 15, \$\(\)\$ high; 19, \$\(\)\$ highest; 23, \$\(\)\$ gr. clong. E.; 26, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 29, \$\(\)\$ perigree. Aug. 1, \$\(\)\$ gr. clong. W.; 8, \$\(\)\$ highest; 13, \$\(\)\$ apogee, \$\(\)# \(\)\$ \(\)\$ \(\)\$ cilpset; 29, \$\(\)\$ perigree. Aug. 1, \$\(\)\$ gr. clong. W.; 8, \$\(\)\$ highest; 13, \$\(\)\$ apogee, \$\(\)# \| \(\)\$ \(\)\$ cilpset; 29, \$\(\)\$ perigree. Oct. 1, \$\(\)\$ highest; 23, \$\(\)\$ cripsets; 26, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 29, \$\(\)\$ perigree. Oct. 1, \$\(\)\$ highest; 23, \$\(\)\$ quar Spica; 17, \$\(\)\$ d \$\(\)\$; 19, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 23, \$\(\)\$ \(\)\$ \(\)\$ lowest; 24, \$\(\)\$ perigree. Oct. 1, \$\(\)\$ highest; 19, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 19, \$\(\)\$ lowest; 19, \$\(\)\$ perigree; 24, \$\(\)\$ clipsed; 29, \$\(\)\$ highest. Nov. 3, \$\(\)\$ inf. \$\(\)\$ \(\)\$ of perigree; 10, \$\(\)\$ perigree; 10, \$\(\)\$ perigree; 10,

ASPECTS AND NODES.

d Conjunction; ★ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile. 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ∂ Opposition, 180 degrees; ♠ Ascending Node; ♡ Descending Node.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, G; Golden Number, 13; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 10; Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1,) 12; Solar Cycle, 16; Roman Indiction, 13; Julian Period, 6568; Age of the world, (Septuagint), 7363.

LEAP-YEAR.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 100. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a Calendar for Washington city is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all

practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston, 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city, 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore, and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; clock or mean-time in some, and apparent or sun-time in others. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian at twelve o'clock; indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. In this Almanac, as in the Nautical and other Almanacs, the time used is clock-time. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given to the nearest second, for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use apparent time, give the rising and setting of the sun's centre, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use clock-time, give the

rising and setting of the sun's upper limb, and duly allow for refraction.

MERCURY.

This planet will be brightest about Feb. 15, June 11, and Oct. 8, at which times it will be quite likely to be visible, being then in the west immediately after sunset. This planet will be brightest again about April 5, Aug. 4, and Nov. 22, when it will be in the east just before sunrise.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	Ħ.	×
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	8	Tropical Year	365	5	49
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	41	Sun North of the Equator	186	10	52
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	11	Sun South of the Equator	178	18	56
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	48	Difference	7	15	5 6

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1	855.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES. BOSTON. NEW YORK. BALTIM		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
Third Quarter 11 7 30 mo. 7 18 mo. 7 8 New Moon 18 3 54 mo. 3 42 mo. 3 31	mo. 3 0-mo. mo. 6 54 mo. mo. 3 18 mo. ev. 8 20 ev.	D. H. M. a. 1 0 3 50 9 0 7 23 17 0 10 23 25 0 12 38
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MOON'S	PHASE	8.	BOST	on.	NEW	YORK	BAL	TIMORE	CHA	RLES'N	Sun	on 3	lerid. mark
Full Moon - Third Quar New Moon First Quart	ter····		10 17 2 4	ev. ev. ev.	10 1 2	u. 16 ev. 5 ev. 52 ev. 58 ev.	9 1 0	M. 35 ev. 54 ev. 41 ev. 28 ev.	9 1 0	22 ev. 41 ev. 28 ev. 15 ev.	1 9 17 25	0 0 0	13 53 14 30 14 18 13 20
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d Month.	Day o		ಬಬ್ ಸ	, r.c. re	r-00	601	225	45.5	822	282	ននេះ	ននេះ	3 72 88

3d MONTH.	M	ARCH,	1855	•	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or neon mark.
Full Moon	5 24 ev. 11 16 ev. 0 2 mo. 6 42 mo.	3 5 12 ev. 10 11 4 ev. 17 11 50 ev. 25 6 30 mo.	5 2 ev. 10 54 ev. 11 40 ev. 6 69 mo.	4 49 ev. 10 40 ev. 11 26 ev. 6 6 mo.	D. H. M. A. 1 0 12 37 9 0 10 46 17 0 8 34 25 0 6 9
CALENDAR FOR IARLEN'S VOIX. IARLEN'S VOIX. Terredina. Terrecese Sec. Alabama. Must pard Lout-lam. Must pard. Ind. Sub. Sec. Sec. Gr. 1. 28 5 57 5 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 5 59 6 45 8 23 6 1 8 43 9 8 25 6 1 8 43 9 9 25 6 1 9 43 9 9 10 45 15 9 10	20 6 3 11 49 10 117 6 4 morn. 117 6 4 0 55 morn. 118 6 5 2 0 0 14 6 6 3 3 1 1 13 6 7 3 58 2 2 8 8 2 9	116 8 4 46 4 106 9 5 27 5 96 10 sets. 6 86 11 6 56 7 66 11 8 3 8	56 12 9 9 8 3 6 13 10 13 9 2 6 14 11 17 10 15 9 6 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 556 6 17 18 12 0 5 556 6 17 2 53 2 5 0 5 546 17 3 33 3 42 5 5 5 5 6 1 8 4 8 8 5 9 5 526 18 4 8 8 6 6 5 5 1 6 5 1 6 1 6 5 6 6 6 6
SSSE BENDA	22 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	6 22 6 0 morn. 6 20 6 1 0 5 6 18 6 2 1 14 6 17 6 3 2 21 6 15 6 4 3 23 6 14 6 5 4 16	136 116 106 86 96	56 11 26 12 26 13 16 14 59 6 15	256 50 526 19 526 20 6 20 8 6 21 8 6 21 8 6 21
		0 11 10 0 12 12 13 13 13 14 14 15 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14			3888288 3888288 3877878
CALKNDAR FOR NOGLEGIST STATE OF THE COLUMN STA	295 554 6 44 9 229 5 55 7 46 10 26 5 56 8 48 10 26 5 58 9 54 111 24 5 59 11 111	6 23 6 0 morn. ev. 14 6 21 6 1 0 10 0 50 6 19 6 2 1 21 1 29 6 17 6 4 3 20 2 27 6 14 6 5 4 23 5 5	12 6 6 5 6 6 10 6 7 5 41 7 9 6 8 sets. 8 7 6 9 6 56 9 56 9 10 5 6 9 10	3 6 12 9 21 10 2 6 13 10 31 11 5 6 14 11 39 mo 5 6 15 morn 0 5 6 16 0 45 0	556 18 2 3 5 5 6 18 2 3 5 6 18 2 3 5 6 18 2 3 5 6 18 2 3 6 18 2 3 6 18 2 3 6 18 2 6 6 6 18 2 6 6 6 18 2 6 6 6 18 2 6 6 18 2 6 6 18 2 6 6 18 2
Collection Col	27 7 6 30 5 54 6 43 mo 4 0 6 29 5 55 7 46 0 40 48 6 27 5 5 8 5 0 0 40 131 6 26 5 5 9 5 0 54 10 6 24 5 59 1 5 1	4 30 46 6 23 6 0 morn. 2 21 3 4 7 18 6 21 6 1 0 15 2 53 3 40 13 6 6 19 6 2 1 27 3 29 2 56 35 6 15 6 5 3 37 5 7 2 32 57 6 14 6 6 4 29 6 36	9 16 6 12 6 7 5 11 8 45 53 6 10 6 8 5 44 9 52 15 31 6 9 9 8 5 5 58 10 6 7 6 10 6 57 11 54 56 6 5 6 11 8 11 ev.	12 55 6 26 14 10 35 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1	11 5 5 53 6 20 2 42 4 4 34 35 5 52 6 21 3 24 6 5 21 5 21 6 22 4 0 9 2 4 4 4 1 5 4 7 6 22 4 5 6 10 7 5 6 1 6 6 25 5 7 1 10
있고를 Dayof Week.	Ç≅ç≽ç	7 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	T F & G M F	asaras Tase	S.F.T.V.S.

4th MONTH		ΑP	RIL,	1855.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S PH		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid or noon mark
Full Moon · · · · Third Quarter · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 9 16 24	9 45 mo. 4 52 ev. 10 21 mo. 1 13 mo.	9 33 mo. 4 40 ev. 10 9 mo. 1 1 mo.	9 22 mo. 4 30 ev. 9 58 mo. 0 51 mo.	9 9 mo. 4 17 ev. 9 46 mo. 0 38 mo.	1 0 4 0 9 0 1 39 17 morning. 25 11 57 55
FOR THE INC. Missis. Histor. CH'TON.	*~ ~ a	∞ o o o o o o o	1	007700	1229	
ENDAR POH LEGYN 1 NOR Ing. Tenness Alabama, Mia and Loulaian, win Moon H.		· & e 5 1 5		4 50 20 6	32260-	- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CALEND OHARLES'N Carelina, Geo., Allab sippl, and I Son Son I Rises Sets. F	₹84.4 ₹86.6 ₹86.6	34448 8	3888348 000000	288833 888833 888838	<u> </u>	
NDAR FOR HINGTON; 'H'd, Virg'a, 'i' Missourt, California. Sun Moon Seta. Rises.	7.00 57 4.00 57 4.00 54		000 575688 8		0 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 2 3 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 3	2000 44 2000 44 2000 65
CALENDA WASHING Maryl'd, Ken'y, Mi and Oall? Sun Sun Rise. Sets.	44 6 6 22 43 6 6 23 43 6 23 5 24 6 23	18882	នៃនិងនេះ	8282828 666666 8488288	111111	0000000
Day of Week.	± d⊠ f	≱ ti ti s t	a B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	Sommate i	Fr & d m f	MASSTIVE SOCOCOCO
Day of Month.						888288
FOR i PHI- i, New- i, Ohio, Husola. H. W.	±∞တ.တ	2222	- 00000		3 <u> </u>	- 2888888 - 28888888
Moon Rises.	₹00°E	821 g		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2= 60	10000044
CALENDAR N. YORK CITTY N. YORK CITTY Jerey, Com Jerey, Penn' Indiana, and Sun Sun Moor	*,44.4 *000	38848	88888 00000	5 22 6 37 5 21 6 38 5 20 6 38 5 18 6 40 5 16 6 41	1000	- 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
केरी इंडिक	*84 E	28288	308025	110 20 111 44 111 43 11. 23	82286	
NEW York Wise Oreg		∞5 <u>1</u> gc		4 3 7 8 0 c		1010101044
CALENDAR BOSTON; NEV land, New Yer! Michigan, Wil Iowe, and Ore. Sun Sun Moon Rises. Set. Rises.	5.43 6.26 5.41 6.27 5.40 6.28		822328	999999	322000	35 18 18 28 18 28 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Sun's decl. N.	-885	30%&5	-8488	9 22 59 9 44 31 10 27 6 10 48 8	:88288	13 29 31 13 29 31 14 26 44 14 26 30 14 45 2
Day of Month.						328274 328274

5th MONT	н.	M	AY, 1	855.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PI	iases.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
Full Moon Third Quarter New Moon First Quarter Full Moon	7 · · · · 8 · · · · · 15 · · · · 23	n. m. 11 19 ev. 10 18 ev. 9 29 ev. 7 18 ev. 10 4 mo.	H. M. 11 7 ev. 10 6 ev. 9 17 ev. 7 6 ev. 9 52 mo.	9 55 ev. 9 7 ev. 6 56 ev. 9 41 mo.	10 44 ev. 9 42 ev. 8 54 ev. 6 43 ev. 9 29 mo.	P. H. M. a. 1 11 56 59 9 11 56 15 17 11 56 8 25 11 56 37
CALENDAR FOR CAPARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennewee, Geo., Alabama, Missia- sippi, and Louisiana. Sun Sun Sun Moon H.W. Rises See. Rise, Gryon.	M. H. H. H. H. H. 136 41 rises. 7 126 42 7 30 7 7 116 43 8 38 8 10 10 6 44 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 6 45 10 50 9 9 6 45 10 50 10 8 6 46 morn. 10 7 6 46 10 50 11 50 10 6 46 10 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 48 2 0 1 6 48 2 0 1 6 48 2 0 1 7 6 6 5 0 3 3 4 8 3 3 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	1 6 51 sets. 6 0 6 52 7 47 7 0 6 52 8 52 7 59 6 53 9 48 8 58 6 54 10 40 9	58 6 54 11 26 9 57 6 55 morn. 10 57 6 55 0 0 11 56 6 56 0 39 ev.	4 556 57 1 150 2 0 4 546 58 2 27 4 15 4 546 58 2 27 4 15 4 546 59 2 35 5 9 4 536 59 136 56 4 537 0 7 30 7 15
	30-10K	4 58 6 56 11 4 56 6 57 0 55 6 57 0 55 6 58 0	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	4 487 5 sets 4 477 6 8 4 467 7 9 4 457 7 10 4 447 8 11	4 447 9 11 4 437 10 mor 4 427 11 0 4 427 11 0	
Day of Month.						33888888888888888888888888888888888888
CALENDAR FOR IN YORK OTAL Badelphis, Conn., New-Jorsey, Penn'is, Ohio, Indians, and Illinois. Sun Sun Mon H.W. Rises, Sete. Rises, N. Pon.	59 6 55 rises. 8 37 58 6 56 7 48 9 7 57 6 58 7 9 19 10 18	55 6 59 11 18 10 51 54 7 0 morn. 11 31 53 7 2 1 4 6 ev. 15 51 7 2 1 4 5	507 4 2 13 3 27 487 6 3 5 6 10 457 8 3 5 3 7 5 457 8 3 5 3 7 5	44 7 9 sets. 8 37 43 7 10 8 10 9 19 42 7 11 9 17 9 59 41 7 12 10 16 10 36 40 7 13 11 7 11 13	51 11 51 m. mom. 26 0 32 56 1 17 21 2 7	347 20 2 4 4 24 337 21 2 25 5 35 337 22 2 46 6 21 337 22 3 2 46 6 21 31 7 24 rises. 7 51 31 7 25 7 56 8 34
CALENDAR FOR BROSTON; NEW ENG. Isnd, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Sun Moon HW. Rises, Set. Rises, Borrow.	6 59 rises. 11 7 0 7 52 11 7 1 9 6 mol	497 3 11 25 0 487 4 morn. 1 477 5 0 23 2 467 6 1 10 2	7 10 3 5 7 7 10 3 25 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	397 13 sets. 10 387 14 8 15 11 377 15 9 24 11 367 16 10 23 ev. 357 17 11 14 1	7 18 11 57 1 7 19 mom. 2 7 20 0 32 3 7 21 1 0 4 4 4 5 2 1 24 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 26 7 25 1 144 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	15 21 3 15 30 3 15 30 3	11 16 13 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	19 18 19 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	<u> </u>	822222 84884748
Day of Month.						38888888888888888888888888888888888888
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6th MON	тн.	JU	NE,	1855.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S	PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK	. BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Meria. or noon mark.
Third Quar New Moon First Quart Full Moon		H. M. 3 4 mo. 9 45 mo. 0 8 ev. 6 30 ev.	9 33 mo. 11 56 mo. 6 18 ev.	9 22 mo.	9 9 mo. 11 33 ev. 5 54 ev.	1 11 57 28 9 11 58 50 17 ev. 0 29 25 0 2 13
FOR NORTH nnemce, t, Missia-	# 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1		2 6 4 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0 0 2 4 2 8 1 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8	501.7 4.28 50.03 50.03	2046667 2066868
M _ 2 = 3	15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 23 11 23 0 37 0 37	3000 11380 1230 1230	sets. 7 37 8 33 9 23 10 2	11 36 11 36 0 28 0 28	1 20 1 20 2 29 3 15 8 26
CALENDAR CHARLESN: N Carolina, Ten Geo., Alabama,	Sun Sun Sun Rises. Sets. 4 53 7 1	388888 	100000 11111 22222	0 0 0 0 0 1 -	77777	25233333333333333333333333333333333333
5		300 :400 444444	40000	F8889E	44444	0.0000 44444444
NDAR FOI HINGTON 1'd, Virg's y, Missour California.	% 3 3 0 0 c	2 2 600-		28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	90 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg's, Ken'y, Mimouri, and California.	Sun Sun Riser, Sett. 8. W. W. W. W. 4. 36 7 19	24444 24444 24444 24444	14444 1444 58588	333334 4444 882488	8888888	8888888
		44444	- 6 - 2	444444	44444	4444444
of Month.		34001-0	001133			852888 852888 85448
= 144	7. 4. 4. 2. 8. E. 1	245,000	88885	3-2888	=	828555
VDAR FOR G. CITY; Ph. Pennia, 40	Moon H. Rises. N. Y. 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	<u>- 유 투 자 유 등</u>	22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	8 4 9 9 9 9 9 49 10 25 10 56 11	28 4 4 7 75	22.23.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00
		388888 11 E		2288888 32222		8888888 8
CALEN N. YORK ladelphia Jersey, F	Nine. 8	888888 2008888	24 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 5 7 7 7 7 7	44444 888888 <u>rrrrr</u>	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
OR ENG- State, onda,	н. w. Востои. н. м. 11 55	- 1288 - 1288 - 1288		80 1 % 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	448881 448881	3508550 3508550 3508550
CALENDAR FOR byston: NEW ENG- nad, New York State, Hehigan, Wiscomin,	Moon Rises. B 12 1 9 12 1	0 21 0 21 1 48	8553		0 0 0 1 1 26 0 0 8 1 1 26 0 2 2 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 59 1 4 3 2 4 4 8 59 1 4 4 8 59 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Set. 29	3 3 3 8 8 8			888333	3444444 7
CALENI ROSTON: Iand, New Michigan,	Riser A 4. P. Riser.	******************	88888	* 4 4 4 4 4 888888	222222	444444
				66 29 29 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		
.W.losb #						38888888 3888
of Week.	·g 上点。					SFTZ
of Month.	on Day	24≈∞⊢α	95255	11 12 13 14 18	ឧទ្ធភពន	888288

7th MONT	ч.	JU	JLY,	1855		31 DAYS.
MOON'S P		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
Third Quarte New Moon First Quarte Full Moon	13	8 45 mo. 8 17 ev. 3 8 mo. 1 38 mo.	8 33 mo. 8 5 ev. 2 56 mo. 1 26 mo.	8 22 mo. 7 55 ev. 2 45 mo. 1 16 mo.	8 9 mo. 7 42 ev. 2 32 mo. 1 2 mo.	1 0 3 26 9 0 4 49 17 0 5 48 25 0 6 12
DAR FOR I'N; NORTH Tenneasce, bana, Missis. Bana, Missis. Moon H. W.	1×0005	11 39 11 0 0 8 0 0 0 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	8 20 31 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8 38 8 11 9 9 9 8 48 9 39 9 24 10 5 9 57 10 29 10 30	10 55 11 20 11 48 ev	1 53 4 2 12 2 54 6 33 7 56 7 6 33 7 59 7 29 8 39 8 18
CALENDAR CITARLES'N; Carolina, Te Geo, Alabams fippl, and Lou Sun Sun Moo	<u>= 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</u>	4 4 4 4 4 60 60 60 7 7 7 8 6 6 7 7 7 7 7	24414 2000 2000 2000		111111 0011000 1000000	
CALKNDAR FOR WASHINGTON Maryld, Virg's Ken'y, Missonri and California, Sun Sun Noon Rise, Sets. Rises	*022 <u>-</u>	88888		<u> </u>	122622	557 16 13 567 15 2 3 567 14 11ses. 557 14 8 4 557 13 9 1
Day of Month.	¢¤5≥	ក្នុង ្គឹង ក្នុង ្គឹង		o≱ig≷ik		3888888 448 9 44
CITY; PHI- cITY; PHI- b. Conn., New- Penn'in, Ohio, and Illinois, Noon R. W.	1. k. 8. 9. 41 9. 40 9. 41 10. 17. 10. 33 10. 48. 11. 19	28.25	8.808 98445	8 58 10 10 9 25 10 45 9 50 11 20 10 11 11 52 10 31 morn.	11 12 1 4 11 12 1 4 4 1	1 26 5 25 2 26 6 40 1 2 26 6 40 8 11 8 42 8 45 9 33 9 15 10 22
CALFNDA N. YORK CIT ladelphia, Co Jerney, Peni Indiana, and Sun Sun No Kises. Seu. Ris	4444 3317 3317 3317 317 317 317 317 317 317	888888 77777			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
DAR POR NEW ENG- T York State, Whecosala, Oregon. Mon H. W. Riss. Bosros.	9 45 morn. 10 21 0 26 10 51 1 15	11. 37 2. 55 12 0 3.48 norn. 4.40 0.24 5.40 0.50 6.43		_	11 10 34 42 11 11 10 34 42 11 13 4 42 11 13 4 42 11 13 11 4 42 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 20 8 22 2 19 9 33 1 19 9 33 8 16 11 29 8 48 morn. 9 17 0 18
CALEND BOSTON: land, New Michigan, Iowa, and Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	4 26 7 40 4 27 7 40 4 27 7 40	44444 88888 7777 88888 88888	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	44444 8888 7778 7777 7777 8488	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 46 7 25 4 4 49 7 25 4 4 49 7 23 4 49 7 23 4 50 7 22 4 51 7 21
Sun's decl. N.	ංසසහස ′∞ 4 % ¥	88888 86888	888222 88282 88088	222288 824488	88888	19 29 19 15 19 15 18 33 18 19
Day of Month.						388838 17×60 10×60

Sth MO	TK	н.		A	UG	λU	ST	, 1	85	5.		3	1 D	AYS.		
MOON'S PHASES.				SES. BOSTON.			YORK.	BAL	BALTIMORE.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid or noon mark			
Third Qu New Moo First Que Full Moo	on · erter		12 20 27	н. м. 4 38 с 2 10 с 3 52 с 8 26 г	ev.	4 2 1 5 3 3	6 ev. 8 ev. 9 ev. 4 mo.	я. 4 1 3 8	16 ev 48 ev 29 ev 4 m	. 3	16 ev	. 17	0 0 0 0	6 3 5 17 3 54 1 58		
DAR FOR 7N; NORTH Tennessee, bams, Missis-	Moon H. W. Rises, CH'TON.	9 4 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	10 40 11 11 13 m	11 49 0 30 0 30	1 17 2 8 4 4	4 3 3 4 1 6 6	sets. 7	888	99 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	288 288 211	0 33 0 33 0 33 0 30	2 51 5 rises. 6	1362	9 38 7 11 9 9 8		
CALEN GHARLES Carellan, Geo., Ala	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	5.00 13.60 14.00 14.00 14.00	5 14 6 5 15 6	5 16 6 54 5 16 6 53 5 17 6 52	5 18 6 5 18 6	5 19 6 5 20 6	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	222	244 260	288 388 200	883 883 980 980	288 288 288	223	2000 2004 2004 2006		
ABHINGTON; (arrit, Virga, en'y, Missouri, ad California.	Sets. Rises.	7 12 9 7 11 10	7 10 10 7 9 11	7 8 11 33 7 7 morn. 7 6 0 11	7 3 1 1	35 7 7	6 59 set 6 58 7 2 57 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	28.25 28.25 28.05	888 888	66 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	644	4.22 12.21	888	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
MAS West	Sun Riger	10k	22	იიი ი 40							1285 1285 1286 1286 1286 1286 1286 1286 1286 1286					
of Month.				765 765				·								
AR FOR ITY; PHI-	Moon H. W. Rises. N. York	*==	29 ev.	1 28 2 12 0 5 4 10	49 6 5 6 5	37 8	. <u>44</u>	36 10	37 II:	ত শ্ব হ	E - 5	492	38 4 8 00 5	29 10 57 11		
CALEND N. YORK O ladelphia, Jersey, Pe Indiana, as	Sun Sun Rises. Sets.	56 7 16 57 7 15	58 7 14 59 7 13	777	6 4 7 7 8 9	677	- 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	10 6 59	126 57	156 6 6 8 8 8 8 8	126 50	28 6 20 6 20 6 43 6 43 6	288 608 148	25.55 6 6 8 8 8 8		
NEW EN York Sta Wheen	Moon H. W. Rises. Boston.		00 m	440	00 /1	0 2 10 9	112	11	। २२ २३ व	2000 2000	1001	60	1 8 0	10		
CALENI BOSTON; land, New Michigan, Iowa, and	Sun Sun Rises. Bets.	4 52 7 20 4 53 7 19	4 54 7 18	4 567 15 4 577 14 4 587 13	4 59 7 11 5 0 7 10	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0000 040 070	5 67 2	2007 2007 2007	5 11 6 50 12 13 6 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0	5 17 6 46	5 20 6 45 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 22 6 39 5 23 6 37		
's decl. M.	ung	^48	133	17 1 31 16 45 10 16 28 32	#2	23	-44	6 7	တ္လက	\$8£	388°	. & 2.	- 24	43		
of Month.				765 760												

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1855. 30 DAYS.										
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.		BALTIMORE.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.					
Third Quarter	H. M. 3 41 mo. 6 10 mo. 2 18 mo. 4 42 ev.	8. M. 3 29 mo. 5 58 mo. 2 6 mo. 4 30 ev.	3 19 mo. 5 47 mo. 1 56 mo. 4 20 ev.	3 5 mo. 5 34 mo. 1 43 mo. 4 7 ev.	D. H. M. B. 1 11 59 55 9 11 57 18 17 11 54 30 25 11 51 43					
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESN; NOR! Carolina, Tenness Geo., Alabama, Michael Louidann; Sun Sun Bun Bun Bun Bun Bun Bun Bun Bun Bun B	37 6 21 morn. 0 37 6 20 0 3 1 38 6 19 0 57 2 38 6 18 15 55	406 15 3 50 6 40 6 14 8cts. 7 4 42 6 11 7 1 8 42 6 9 7 26 8	43 6 8 7 52 9 44 6 6 8 55 9 45 6 5 9 35 10 45 6 410 25 11	46 6 3 11 23 11 47 6 2 morn. ev. 47 6 0 0 28 48 5 59 1 42 3 48 5 57 2 57 5	7 428 11 4 429 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8					
HINGTON HINGTON HINGTON T, Missous Soul Moo Set. Ris R. H. H. G 30 10	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	36 6 20 3 36 6 20 3 37 6 18 sets 38 6 17 6 40 6 13 7	04444 00000	66 64 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 4	<u>4828888</u> 8 <u>00000000</u>					
					3282828 3088282 30877¥7₹					
CALENDAR FOR Weekelphia Son, Novelency, Penn's, Other Carly, Phil. Carlot, Other Carlot, Carlo	236 29 11 35 2 20 31 6 27 1 35 2 20 31 6 27 10 37 2 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	35 6 21 3 38 8 22 36 6 19 sets. 9 1 36 6 18 6 40 9 31 37 6 16 7 1 10 0 38 6 14 7 20 10 30	39 6 12 7 41 10 56 40 6 10 8 6 11 26 41 6 8 8 34 11 54 42 6 7 9 10 morn. 43 6 5 9 57 0 26	44 6 4 10 56 1 4 45 6 2 morn. 1 50 46 6 1 0 2 2 58 47 5 59 1 20 4 34 68 5 77 2 40 6 6 14	5 53 1ises. 8 17 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55					
CALENDAR FOR EMBORTON NEW EN Band, New York Standard New York Stan	28 9 1 2 2 6 3 10 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	21 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	27 28 5 38 6 14 7 39 1 4 21 5 39 6 12 8 2 1 4 11 8 29 1 1 8 29 1 1 8 29 1 1 8 4 1 1 8 29 1 1 8 4 1 1 8 2 1 1 3 2 4	31 27 5 436 510 49 3 8 8 5 446 411 55 4 11 25	5 455 50 5 50 10 5 50					
Deyof Week.	록ដ≱ដ្দ?	gat≽t	r% ¢ ≥t	>filso:	3282828 41×11×12 58741×20					

10th MON	тн.	OCT	OBEF	185	5.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S P	HASES,	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid or noon mark
Third Quarte New Moon - First Quarte Full Moon -	10 18	H. M. 6 22 ev. 10 42 ev. 10 55 mo. 2 44 mo.	6 10 ev. 10 30 ev. 10 43 mo. 2 32 mo.	H. M. 5 59 ev. 10 19 ev. 10 33 mo. 2 21 mo.	7. M. 5 46 ev 10 6 ev. 10 20 mo. 2 8 mo.	D. R. M. L 1 11 49 44 9 11 47 22 17 11 45 28 25 11 44 12
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THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

Old Year, farewell! It grieves my heart,
To feel we now so soon must part:
Amid the changing scenes of earth,
Where sorrow wept, or cheerful mirth
Enjoyed the hour, I 've walked with thee,
And shared thy blessed sympathy.
At home, abroad, with friends new found,
Or those to whom I 've long been bound,
I 've travelled side by side with thee;
And now to part, is grief to me.

Farewell! Thou goest, to yield thy place To one who comes with smiling face, And many promises to be
A better friend than thou to me,
To bear me onward to the goal
With lighter step, and happier soul.
Well doth he promise; but to win
A crown of life, and free from sin,
The resting-place of saints secure,
Ah, who but Christ can that make sure?

Then to His cross, incoming Year,
Let every moment bear me near,
And nearer still; thus wilt thou be
The friend thou promisest, to me?
Farewell, Old Year: we ne'er shall meet
In market thronged, or crowded street;
But we shall meet before the throne,
Where all the deeds mankind have done,
Proclaimed and judged, shall find award
From Christ the omniscient living Lord.

New Year, thy proffered hand I take, With thee thy pilgrimage to make; Or, e'er thy hasty months have fled, Perchance to slumber with the dead. Whate'er my future lot may be— Which thou canst not reveal to me— To Him who rules o'er earth and sky, Cheerful I yield my destiny. May He my footsteps here attend, And crown me at my journey's end.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY, a view of the interior of which is here presented, was founded by the late John Jacob Astor. who left, by will, four hundred thousand dollars "for the establishment of a public library in New York," " which should be open at all reasonable hours, free of expense, to persons resorting thereto." The building is located in Lafayette-place, near Astor-place, between Fourth and Eighth streets. Over eighty thousand volumes, carefully selected, in the various departments of learning, are already in the library, which is now open to the public; and provision is made, by the liberality of the founder, for constant addition to their number.



BUT ONE JOURNEY THROUGH THE WORLD.—An upright man who when disposing of the produce of his farm made it an invariable rule to give better measure than was required of him, was asked by a friend why he did so, as it would not be to his advantage. He replied, "God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes."

"WHAT MUST I DO TO INHERIT ETERNAL LIFE?"-"Life, life, eternal LIFE," the most important of all things to the guilty, the lost, the dying. What must I do to inherit it?

"What must I do?" Something must be done, and done soon, and done in earnest, or I perish. If I remain idle, inactive, unconcerned, a little longer,

it may be too late.

"What must I do?" Not only is something to be done, but I must do it. God has wrought out a great salvation; I must receive it at the hand of God. No one else can do this for me. I must myself accept the proferred gift, or never be saved.

"What must I do?" There is a necessity in the case, urgent, pressing, inevitable. The work must be done, or I am undone, for ever undone. Thinking, feeling, intending, resolving-all this is not enough. What God directs must

be done, and done as he directs, or I perish.

And now, do you ask in sincerity and earnestness, "What must I do?" By the grace of God, and according to his truth, I will tell you. You must admit and feel that you are a sinner, guilty, polluted, condemned, lost, and so dead in sins as to be in need of eternal life. You must realize that life is to be found in Christ. "In him is life," John 1:4; and he "giveth life unto the world," John 6:33. And do you ask, "How shall I obtain it?" "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life," John 3:36. This, then, is what you must do; you must believe on Christ. You must believe that he is the Saviour, the only Saviour, an all-sufficient Saviour, able to save to the uttermost, willing to save all that will come to him; ready and waiting to save you, and to save you now.

And if you believe him thus to be a Saviour, and are willing to be saved by him, you will accept him as your Saviour, according to his word. You will repent: that is, you will cease to do evil, that you may learn of Christ to do well; sorrowing that you have ever broken God's commands, and resolving and praying that you may do so no more. You will believe: that is, you will receive all that Christ has said, and trust all that he has promised; and give up yourself, and all that you have and are, to him, for time and eternity. You will obey: that is, you will endeavor to do Christ's will, as the Bible declares it; and to do it sincerely, immediately, uniformly, prayerfully, faithfully, to the end of life, relying on the Holy Spirit for strength, and on the grace of God in Christ Jesus for acceptance at the final day. Do this, and you shall "inherit eternal life." Your sins shall be forgiven; your heart be renewed; your hope rest on the true foundation: though an outcast, you shall be restored; though deserving death, you shall inherit, through grace, eternal life.

ONLY ONE LIFE.

'T is not for man to trifle; life is brief, And sin is here. Our age is but the falling of a leaf,

A dropping tear.

All must be earnest in a world like ours.

We have no time to sport away the hours;

Not many lives, but only one have we; One, only one-How sacred should that one life ever be-

That narrow span!

Day after day filled up with blessed toil, Hour after hour still bringing in new spoil.

IMPORTANT TRUTHS.—In a work lately published by Lieber on civil liberty and self-government, he says, "There is no right, without a parallel duty; no liberty, without the supremacy of law; no high destiny, without earnest perseverance; no greatness, without self-denial."



THE CHRISTIAN HOME, where age in patience waits For heaven; where youth is trained in wisdom's ways The Lord to serve, and childhood early taught God to remember: this is the abode Of faith and love, of kindness and of hope; This, too, the hallowed sphere of joy and peace. Within thy house, if thou would'st have it blest, Pray oft, and be the mouth to all the rest; Daily let part of holy writ be read; Let, as the body, so the soul have bread; For many souls as in thy house there be, With just as many souls God trusteth thee!

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FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—Family government does not consist in watching children with a suspicious eye, frowning at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity, suppressing their joyous laughter, and moulding them into melancholy little models of patriarchal gravity. And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on acount of the injury you may have chanced to suffer in consequence of their fault, while the disobedience is suffered to pass without rebuke. Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of tenfold enormity; or to declare with passionate vehemence, that he is the worst child in the neighborhood, and likely to come to the gallows.

But it is to watch anxiously the first risings of sin, and kindly to repress them; to counteract the earliest workings of selfishness; to suppress the first beginnings of rebellion against rightful authority; to teach an implicit, unquestioning, and cheerful obedience to the will of the parent, as a preparation for future allegiance to the requirements of civil authority, and for subjection to the will of God the great Ruler and Father; it is to punish a fault because it is a fault. because it is sinful and contrary to the commands of God, without reference to whether it may, or may not, have been productive of immediate injury to the parent or others. It is to reprove with calmness and composure, and not with angry irritation, in a few words fitly chosen, and uttered in low and serious tones, and not with a torrent of abuse; to punish as often as you threaten, and threaten only when you see the absolute necessity of punishment; to say what you mean. and then do as you say. It is, in a word, to govern your family as in the sight of Him who has made you a parent, and given you authority to train up and govern your children for Him; and who will reward your fidelity with such blessings as he bestowed on Abraham, or punish your neglect with such curses as he visited on Eli.

HASTE NOT-REST NOT.

Without haste, and without rest— Bind the motto to thy breast; Heed not flowers that round thee bloom, Bear it onward to the tomb. Ponder well and know the right, Onward, then, with all thy might; Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.

Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right, whate'er betide.

Haste not, rest not—conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

Goetha.

ONE THING HAVE I DESIRED OF THE LORD.—It is strange how much more wisely we judge in temporal, than in spiritual things. If we should see a man trying to be a lawyer, a doctor, and a minister, all at once, we should say, without hesitation, "That man will come to nothing; he will not succeed in being any thing." We know very well that a man must stick to and serve one thing, if he hopes to make money, or get fame, or do good. But how seldom do we witness this concentration of purpose and effort in matters of the soul. How often do we see men trying to be at the same time good Christians and men of the world.

How to READ THE BIBLE.—An old man once said, "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of Scripture, until at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like eating fish. When I find a difficulty, I lay it aside and call it a bone. Why should I choke on the bone, when there is so much nutritious meat?"



The Schoolmstress, surrounded by the happy group she teaches, reminds us of the importance of our *Common Schools*, so many of which throughout the land are taught by females. According to the late United States census, there are in our public schools, 3,354,173 children—a mighty army to be trained up for good or evil; we trust and pray and hope and believe, for the *former*. This vast number of children, now being educated at the public expense, is more than the entire population of this country was when it first engaged in war with Great Britain. They are to be the fathers and mothers of the millions of the coming generations of our people. Place, then, the Bible in our Common Schools. And thus let one of the most important steps be taken for training up all who are in them to be intelligent and useful citizens, good members of the family, and faithful Christians.

TRUTH NOT LOST.-Luke Short, when about fifteen years of age, heard a sermon from the celebrated Flavel, and soon after went to America, where he spent the remainder of his life He received no immediate impression from Flavel's sermon, and lived in carelessness and sin till he was a century in age. He was now a "sinner a hundred years old;" and to all appearance, ready to "die accursed." But sitting one day in a field, he fell into a busy reflection on his past life; and recurring to the events of his youth, he thought of having heard Mr. Flavel preach, and vividly recollected a large portion of his sermon, and the extraordinary earnestness with which it was delivered. Starting as if stung by an adder, he instantly labored under accusings of conscience, and ran from thought to thought till he arrived first at conviction of sin, and next to an apprehension of the divine method of saving the guilty. He soon after joined an evangelical church in his vicinity, and to the day of his death, in the one hundred and sixteenth year of his age, gave satisfactory evidence of being a truly converted and believing follower of the Saviour. Mr. Flavel had long before passed to his heavenly rest, and could not, while on earth, have supposed that his living voice would so long continue to yield its echoes as an instrument of doing good to a wandering sinner. Let ministers and private Christians, who labor for the spiritual well-being of their fellow-men, cast their bread upon the waters in full faith that though they lose sight of it themselves, it shall be found after many days.

THE OLD HOUSE CLOCK.

THE OLD HO
Oh, the old, old clock, of the household stock,
Was the brightest thing and neatest;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chime rang still the sweetest.
'Twas a monitor, too, though its words were few,
Yet they lived, though nations altered;
And its voice, still strong, warned old and young,
When the voice of friendship faltered.
"Tick, tick," it said—"quick, quick, to-bed—
For ten I've given warning;
Up, up, and go, or else, you know,
You'll never rise soon in the morning."

A friendly voice was that old, old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling,
And blessed the time with a merry chime,
The wintry hours beguiling;
But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,
As it called at daybreak boldly,

When the dawn looked grey o'er the misty way,
And the early air blew coldly:
"Tick tick? it said..." (artick out of had

"Tick, tick," it said—"quick, out of bed,
For five I've given warning;

You'll never have health, you'll never get wealth, Unless you're up in the morning."

Still hourly the sound goes round and round, With a tone that ceases never; While tears are shed for the bright days fled,

And the old friends lost for ever.

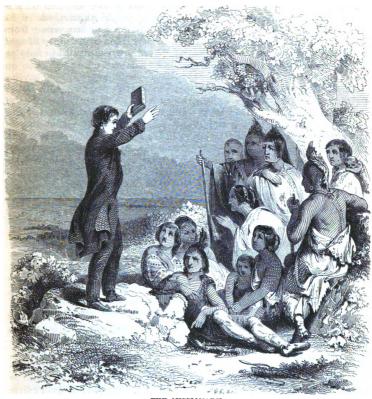
Its heart beats on, though hearts are gone
That warmer beat and younger;

Its hands still move, though hands we love
Are clasped on earth no longer.
"Tick, tick," it said—"to the churchyard bed,

The grave hath given warning— Up, up, and rise, and look to the skies, And prepare for a heavenly morning."

A MAXIM FOR HOME.—My mother used to say, that "it was disagreeable to be bustling about while father was within; and when he was gone out, the work must be done up." Oh that wives and mothers understood and practised this wisely and well! What different scenes would the laboring man's home present, if they did. How many a man would be saved from the alchouse fireside, where comfort and convenience are studied to seduce him into sin, if wives and mothers would but so order their households that when the father returns, his coming shall be welcomed with cleanliness and peace, and his home shall be made to him the most blessed and grateful place that he can find.

Doing Northing.—They that do nothing, are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.



He goes to speak the words of life To souls by error tossed; To bear the gospel's joyful sound To lands in darkness lost; To speak his Master's glorious works, His grace and power proclaim. And teach the untutored sons of sin To breathe a Saviour's name.

And O, the rich reward that waits A work of grace like this! A life of love, a death of peace, A heaven of endless bliss! Earth's proudest, noblest honors, fall Far, far below the prize He gains, who claims this work his own. In realms beyond the skies!

LIBERALITY OF MISSIONARY CHURCHES.—The people of Tahiti, and of the neighboring islands, contributed in one year \$2,550 to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The London Missionary acknowledged in one year, \$88,740. from their mission churches, \$20,000 of which was from Southern India, as a contribution to the Jubilee fund; half of the latter sum was contributed by the native church at Nagercoil: \$800 was received from one station in Jamaica. The English Baptist Missionary Society report \$6,000, contributed in a single year towards the support of their pastors, by the mission churches. Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of a mission church of Africans at New Amsterdam, says, "During the five years of my pastorate there, that congregation contributed \$35,000 to various objects of charity." In 1852-53, \$6.000 were contributed to foreign missions by the native churches in the Sandwich Islands.

How a Missionary Society is regarded by Foreign Bankers.—Mr. Hamlin of the Armenian mission wishing to obtain a loan to apply towards the erection of a building for the mission, was asked twelve per cent. interest if the security was the building, but only six per cent. if the security was the obligation of the American Board. On asking the reason for the difference, he was told, "Earthquakes may injure your stone building, and political changes may occur unfavorably to affect its value; but neither of these can reach the American Board of Foreign Missions."

"THEY SHALL PERISH, BUT THOU REMAINEST." HEB. 1:11.

What shall perish? Plants that flourish, Blossoms steeped in dewy tears, Rushes that the brooklets cherish, Oaks that brave a thousand years.

What shall perish? Thrones shall crumble— Centuries wreck the proudest walls, And the heedless traveller stumble O'er the Cæsar's ruined halls.

What shall perish? Man, the glory
Of this sublunary spot,

Like an oft-repeated story, Shall be buried and forgot.

What shall perish? In their courses Stars must fall, and earth decay, And old ocean's mightiest forces Like a bubble fleet away.

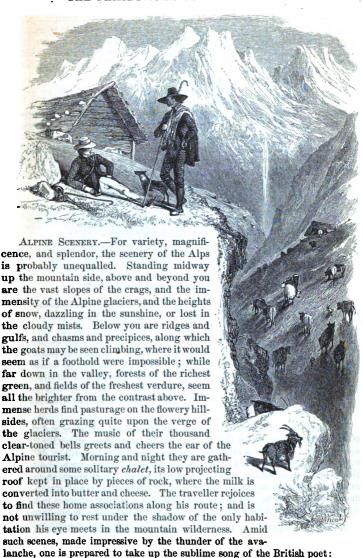
All shall perish, but their Maker;
While the soul that trusts his grace,
Of His strength shall be partaker,
And in heaven behold his face.

The Prohibitory, or Maine Law in Lowell.—The following statements are from the most reliable authority. Every case of drunkenness observed by a watchman, or any member of the police, is reported at the police-office, whether a prosecution is instituted, or not. For the two months ending September 22, 1851, there were committed to the watch-house, 110. Reported as being seen drunk, but not arrested, 255; total, 365. Two months, ending September 22, 1852, committed to the watch-house, 41. Reported as being drunk, but not arrested, 66; total, 107. The testimony of the watchmen and other police-officers is uniform, that there is much less disturbance and rowdyism than under the old regime. It is the testimony too of the grocers, that their customers of a large class pay better than formerly. At the time the law went into effect, there were 227 shops and places where intoxicating liquor was sold. Whatever has been sold since, has been sold secretly and clandestinely. There is no place where it is sold publicly or openly.

Forms.—A man may look at a pane of glass, or through it, or both. Let all earthly things be unto thee as glass, to see heaven through. Religious ceremonies should be pure glass, not dyed in the gorgeous crimsons and purple blues and greens of the drapery of saints and saintesses.

Coleridge.

To-Morrow.—The day on which idle men work, and fools give up their folly, and sinners repent and believe, and reform their character and life!



Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow, Adown enormous ravines slope amain— Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice, And stopped at once, amidst their maddest plunge! Motionless torrents! Silent cataracts!

Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven,
Beneath the keen full moon? Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows? Who with living flowers
Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?

"Gon!" let the torrents, like a shout of nations,
Answer; and let the ice-plains echo, "Gon!"

"Gon!" sing, ye meadow-stréams, with gladsome voice;
Ye pine-groves, with your soft and soul-like sounds:
And they too have a voice, yon piles of snow,
And in their perilous fall, shall thunder, "Gon!"

Ye living flowers, that skirt the eternal frost;
Ye wild-goats, sporting round the eagle's nest;
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain storm;
Ye lightnings, the dread arrows of the clouds—
Ye signs and wonders of the elements,
Utter forth, "God," and fill the hills with praise!
Thou too, hoar mount, with thy sky-pointing peaks,
Oft from whose feet the avalanche unheard
Shoots downward, glittering through the pure serene
Into the depths of clouds that veil thy breast—
Thou kingly spirit throned among the hills—
Thou dread ambassador from earth to heaven—
Great hierarch, tell thou the silent sky,
And tell the stars, and tell yon rising sun,
"Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God."

Decrease of Candidates for the Ministry.—A large ecclesiastical body reports the number of theological students in seminaries, for the last ten years, as follows: 1844, 244; 1845, 257; 1846, 255; 1847, 258; 1848, 246; 1849, 250; 1850, 241; 1851, 254; 1852, 267; 1853, 240. The average for these ten years is 251. The number for 1854 is 251. It will be seen, that although the number is a little better than last year, there is no decided and substantial increase; that there still continues to be a lamentable lack of service on the part of pious youth; and that the number for 1854 is but up to the average of the last ten years. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

THE COST OF THE MINISTRY.—Some people talk about ministers, and the cost of supporting them, paying their house-rent, table expenses, and other items of salary. Did such persons ever think that it costs thirty-five million dollars to support American lawyers, and that twelve millions of dollars are paid out annually to keep our criminals, while only six millions of dollars are spent annually to sustain ministers in the United States? These are facts, and statistics will show them to be facts. No one thing exerts such a mighty influence in keeping this broad Republic from falling to pieces, as the Bible and its ministers.

Names of Christians.—The Scripture gives four names to Christians, taken from the four cardinal graces so essential to man's salvation: saints, for their holiness; believers, for their faith; brethren, for their love; disciples, for their knowledge.

Fuller.

REPENTANCE.—Sincere repentance is never too late; but late repentance is often insincere.



EVERY one is familiar with the Magnetic Telegraph, by which messages are conveyed, literally on the lightning's wing, from one end of the land to the other, as soon they will be from continent to continent. The engraving gives a view of Mr. Samuel/Finley Breeze Morse, whose name will for ever be associated with this wonderful and most useful invention; and of whom some one has well said, that "if Franklin brought the lightning from heaven, Morse both tamed it, and taught it the English language." It is said that the various telegraph lines in the United States are over 41,000 miles in extent, and cost nearly \$7,000,000. Of these lines the Morse telegraph extends 36,972 miles; House's lines, 3,850 miles; and Bain's, 570 miles: total, 41,392 miles.

Theological Differences.—Dr. Stuart was rather fond of controversy. A favorite topic with him was the true nature of saving faith, on which subject he regarded Dr. Chalmers as in error. They met in the streets of Edinburg, and entered at once into a warm controversy; street after street, and square after square were passed, and at length the disputants parted: Dr. Chalmers taking Dr. Stuart by the hand and saying, "If you wish to see my views stated clearly and distinctly, read a tract called, 'Hinderances to Believers of the Gospel.'" "Why," said Dr. Stuart, "that is the very tract I published myself." Dr. Chalmers used often to describe this scene as a proof that many may think they differ when they really agree.

EDUCATION IN BOSTON.—The amount invested in school-houses in Boston is \$1,500,000. The yearly appropriations for education are \$1,200,000, while the amount raised for all other city expenses is only \$870,000. The amount expended for instruction in the common schools of Massachusetts last year, was \$450 for each child between five and fifteen years of age in the state.

The Attraction of Christ.—The night is far spent, the day is at hand, and the nearer we approach to the full enjoyment of blessedness, the more may we feel the attraction of Him whom our soul loveth. Many years ago, I read in the "Arabian Nights" a story of a mountain of loadstone. Ships at a great distance felt its influence. At first their approach to it was scarcely perceptible. There was a declining from their course hardly to be noticed, and it excited little apprehension. But the attraction gradually became stronger, until the vessel was irresistibly impelled onwards with increased velocity. At last it drew all the nails and iron work to itself, and so the ship fell to pieces. "The path of the just is as the shining light." When first the believer feels the love of Christ, it is like a mustard-seed; but it increases, and he is constrained by its influence to press more earnestly after the full enjoyment. At last the spirit can no more be kept at a distance from Him whom it loves. It flies to his embrace, and the body is dissolved.

James Haldane.

No Man a Loser by giving Himself up to God.—Æschines said to Socrates, "Because I have nothing else to give, I will give thee myself." "Do so," said Socrates, "and I will give thee back again to thyself better than when I received thee." So says God, "Give thyself to me, in thy prayers, in thy praises, in thy heart, and in all thy actions, and I will give thee back thyself, and myself too: thyself in a holy liberty to walk in the world in thy calling; myself in giving a blessing upon all the works of thy calling, and implanting in thee a holy desire to do all things to my glory."

"SO RUN THAT YE MAY OBTAIN." 1 Cor. 9: 24.

Onward for the glorious prize:
Straight and clear before thine eyes,
See, thy homeward pathway lies;
Rest is not beneath the skies,
Onward, onward still

Onward till the dawn of day;
Tarry not: around thy way
Danger lunks, O fear to stay;
Rouse thee, Christian, watch and pray,
Onward, onward still.

Stay not for the flowers of earth;
What are hours of idle mirth?
What are fading treasures worth,
To a soul of heavenly birth?
Onward, onward still.

Linger not, through coward fear;
Though thy way be dark and drear,
Is not Jesus ever near,
Still to bless and guide and cheer?
Onward, onward still.

In the way the Saviour trod, Gladly bearing every load, Meekly bending to the rod, Walking humbly with thy God, Onward, onward still.

Rest not here, but onward haste,
Till each danger shall be past;
Till each fee is 'neath thee cast,
Till thou gain thy home at last:
Onward, ohward still.

OUR TRIALS.—If God hath sent thee a cross, take it up and follow him; use it wisely, lest it be unprofitable; bear it patiently, lest it be intolerable; behold in it God's anger against sin, and his love towards thee—in punishing the one, and chastening the other. If it be light, slight it not; if heavy, murmur not. Not to be sensible of a judgment, is the symptom of a hardened heart; and to be displeased at his displeasure, is a sign of a rebellious will.

Quarles.

MARY LYON.—The last instruction which Mary Lyon ever gave to her scholars at Mount Holyoke, contained this characteristic sentence: "There is nothing in the universe that I fear, but that I shall not know all my duty, or shall fear to do it." To her pupils she was wont to say, "When you choose your field of labor, go where no one else is willing to go."



THE VILLAGE IDLER.—Every body knows him. He is an easy, harmless, lounging, good-natured, good-for-nothing creature! He has time, but it is wasted; talents, but they are utterly uncultivated; opportunity, but it is never improved; life, but he spends it without object, or use, or aim, or end. In youth he neglected school, disobeyed his parents, was a stranger to the house of God, made no effort to prepare for the future; and now, without character, respectability, employment, or a home, he wanders about from the bar-room to the street, and from the street to the bar-room, a burden to himself, a disgrace to his relations, and to all a warning, that a misspent youth brings after it a use-less manhood and a miserable old age!

THE MISSIONARY WORK.—"In the missionary work," says Montgomery the poet, "all names and distinctions of sects are blended till they are lost, like the prismatic colors in a ray of pure and perfect light. They are divided, but not discordant: like the same colors displayed and harmonized in the rainbow, they form an arch of glory, ascending on the one hand from heaven to earth—a bow of promise, a covenant of peace; a sign that the storm is passing away, and the Sun of righteousness with healing in his wings breaking forth on all nations."

ONE EVANGELICAL IDEA.—"I never think of my visit to you," writes Andrew Fuller to Dr. Chalmers, "but with pleasure. After parting with you, I was struck with the importance that may attach to a single mind receiving an evangelical impression. I knew Carey the missionary when he made shoes for the maintenance of his family, yet even then his mind had received an evangelical stamp, and his heart burned incessantly with desire for the salvation of the heathen; even then he had acquired a considerable acquaintance with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French; and why? Because his mind was filled with the idea of being some day a translator of the word of God into the languages of those who sit in darkness; even then he had drawn out a map of the world with sheets of paper pasted together with shoemaker's wax, and the moral state of every nation depicted with his pen."

ANCIENT RUINS CONFIRMING THE BIBLE.—In excavations recently made in Persia, the palace of Shushan and the tomb of Daniel have probably been found; and also the very pavement described in Esther 1:6, "of red, and blue, and white, and black marble." On the tomb is the sculptured figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the lion's den. Various other discoveries have also been made, all of which bear out the statements of the Old Testament history as to the times of the prophet, and the nation of which he speaks.

THE PILGRIM.

Art thou a pilgrim? Dost thou travel straight

By Calvary's cross, to find the narrow gate?

Is Christ thy hope, thy trust? yea, day by day

If with thy wealth around thee thou carst bend,

Canst thou for Him renounce thy worldly pride?

A beggar still at mercy's opened door—

Is he thy riches? Is all dross beside?

Then art thou rich indeed; if not, then art thou poor.

SANCTIFIED CIVILITY.—"Sanctified civility," said Philip Henry, "is a great ornament to Christianity." True piety of necessity involves true politeness. They are greatly in error who suppose that Christianity is not favorable to the minor graces of character which mark the polite man. It would cultivate those feelings, of which the acts required by the rules of politeness are the appropriate expression. Politeness requires that we should always consult the feelings of others—that we should postpone our convenience to theirs. Christianity requires that we should love our neighbor as ourself.

No Cross, no Crown.—Coleridge remarked, that the temper of the present age inclines it to every enervating indulgence. Men appear to think the Christian armor an unnecessary incumbrance; they have no desire to engage in any combat, to undergo any trial: if religion is to be cultivated, it must be as one of the fine arts—as an element of belles-lettres; they forget, or despise the saying of Bishop Patrick, that there is no passage to celestial glory but by some cross; that we must suffer with Christ, as well as confess him, if we would be with him in paradise.

THE LAND OF THE LIVING.—Said one to an aged friend, "I had a letter from a distant correspondent, who inquired if you were in the land of the living." "No," replied the venerable man, "but I am going there. This world is alone the world of shadow, and the eternal is the only one of living realities."



THE LIFE-CAR is a kind of boat made of copper or iron, and closed by a water-tight door, in which persons, three or four at a time, may be conveyed from shipwrecked vessels to the shore. A shot about six inches in diameter, with a line attached, is fired from a mortar over the vessel; then a hawser is drawn to it from the shore; and then the life-car, as seen in the drawing, is suspended from the hawser by short chains at its ends, and drawn backward and forward, until all are brought safely to the land. The United States government, the Humane Society, and the New York Insurance companies, together maintain quite a number of stations along the Atlantic coast, where these lifecars, and various other means of saving and relieving the shipwrecked, are constantly kept in readiness. As one instance of their successful use, when, in 1850, the ship Ayrshire, with some two hundred passengers, was stranded on the coast of New Jersey, and the sea breaking entirely over her, so that it was impossible for any boat to reach her, a line was thrown in the manner already described, across the wreck, and by means of the LIFE-CAR, every one of the passengers, men, women, and children, and even infants in their mother's arms, were brought safely through the foaming surges to the shore.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.—"New England," says Cotton Mather in 1718, "is now so far improved as to have the best part of two hundred meeting-houses." What would he say now, (1854,) to find, as there are, over 4,700?

HANDSOME AND GOOD.—It was a pertinent and forcible saying of the emperor Napoleon, that "a handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, and the other a treasure."

An Honest Box.—"That is right, my boy," said a merchant, smiling approvingly upon the bright face of his little shop-boy, "'Honesty is the best policy." He had brought him a dollar that lay among the dust and paper of the sweepings. "Should you say that?" asked the lad timidly. "Should I say what? that 'honesty is the best policy? Why, it's a time-honored old saying: I don't know about the elevating tendency of the thing; the spirit is rather narrow, I'll allow." "So grandmother taught me," replied the boy; "she said we should do right because God approved it, without thinking what man would say." The merchant turned abruptly towards the desk, and the thoughtful-faced lad resumed his duties.

In the course of the morning a rich and influential citizen called in the state. While conversing, he said, "I have no children of my own, and I fear to about one. My experience is, that a boy of twelve, the age I should prefer, is fixed his habits, and if they are bad—" "Stop," said the merchant, "do you that lad yonder?" "With that noble brow? yes; what of him?" "He markable -- " "Yes, yes; that's what every body tells me who has boys: to dispose of; no doubt he'll do well enough before your face. I've tried a good many, and have been deceived more than once." "I was going to say," replied the merchant calmly, "that he is remarkable for principle. Never have I known him to deviate from the right, sir, never. He would restore a pin; indeed," (the merchant colored,) "he's a little too honest for my employ. He points out flaws in goods, and I cannot teach him prudence in that respect: common prudence, you know, is—is—common—common prudence is —— " The stranger made no assent, and the merchant hurried on to say, "He was a parish orphan—taken by an old woman out of pity, when yet a babe. Poverty has been his lot: no doubt he has suffered from hunger and cold uncounted times; his hands have been frozen, so have his feet. Sir, that boy would have died rather than have been dishonest. I can't account for it, upon my word I can't." "Have you any claim upon him?" "Not the least in the world. except what common benevolence offers. Indeed, the boy is entirely too good for me." "Then I will adopt him; and if I have found one really honest boy, thank God."

The little fellow rode with the gentleman in his carriage, and was ushered into a luxurious home; and he who once sat shivering in a cold corner, listening to the words of a poor old pious mother who had been taught of the Spirit, became one of the best and greatest divines that England ever produced. "Them that honor me, I will honor."

THE CROSS.

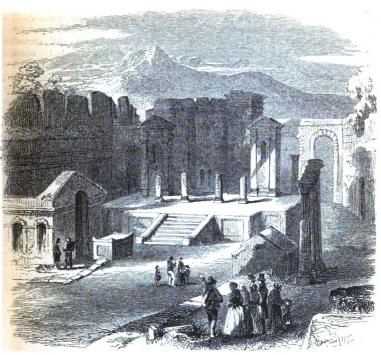
I ne'er took up my cross,
But Christ my Saviour bore
The heaviest end, and all the weight,
While leading on before.

SAFETY.

Safety consists not in escape From dangers of a frightful shape; An earthquake may be bid to spare The man that's strangled by a hair.

VALUABLE PRESENTS.—Some one speaking of new-year's presents, says, "The best thing to give to your enemy is, forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your children, a good example; to your father. deference; to your mother, love; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience."

Doing as We Please.—No one has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.



Pompeii, the buried city, was overwhelmed by a volcano, A. D. 79. For eight days and nights, mount Vesuvius poured forth showers of stones and ashes, mingled with streams of mud and hot water, completely burying the cities of Stabiæ, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. In 1755, the disentombment of Pompeii began, and has gradually been carried on more and more ever since. And now the traveller may wander through the streets, and gaze upon the works of art and shops and houses and temples and courts of justice and prisons, once filled with life, but now silent as the tomb itself. Here is seen the skeleton of a man grasping bags of money, and with keys in his hands, as if struck down in the very act of escaping with these valuables. And here, in this city, perished Drusilla, the wife of Felix the Roman governor, spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles, and who said to Paul, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee!" The cut which is given above, is a view of the temple of Isis, one of the chief buildings of the buried city.

Newspapers.—It was not till Queen Ann's time, 1709, that London had a daily journal. Scotland had a newspaper in 1653; Ireland, in 1641; Germany, in 1612; the American colonies, in 1704. Italy had newspapers earlier than any other country.

FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN.—At a respectable boarding-house in New York, a number of years ago, were fifteen young men. Six of them uniformly appeared at the breakfast-table on Sabbath morning, shaved, dressed, and prepared for public worship, which they attended both forenoon and afternoon. All became highly respected and useful citizens. The other nine were ordinarily absent from the breakfast-table on Sabbath morning. At noon they appeared at the dinner-table shaved and dressed in a decent manner. In the afternoon they went out, but not ordinarily to church; nor were they usually seen in the place of worship. One of them is now living, and in a reputable employment; the other eight became openly vicious. All these failed in business, and are now dead. Several of them came to an untimely and awfully tragic end. Many a man may say, as did a worthy and opulent citizen, "The keeping of the Sabbath saved me." It will, if duly observed, save all. In the language of its Author, "They shall ride upon the high places of the earth."

Religious Books among the People.—"If," said the late Daniel Webster to a friend, "religious books are not widely circulated among the masses in this country, and the people do not become religious, I do not know what is to become of us as a nation." And the thought is one to cause solemn reflection on the part of every patriot and Christian. If truth be not diffused, error will be; if God and his word are not known and received, the devil and his works will gain the ascendency; if the evangelical volume does not reach every hamlet, the pages of a corrupt and licentious literature will; if the power of the gospel is not felt through the length and breadth of the land, anarchy and misrule, degradation and misery, corruption and darkness, will reign without mitigation or end.

FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words—as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Faith! Where'er thy bark is driven— The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth— Know this, God rules the hosts of heaven, The inhabitants of earth.

Have Hope! Though clouds environ now, Aud gladness hides her face with scorn, Put thou the shadows from thy brow-No night but hath its morn.

Have Love! Not love alone for one, But man as man thy brother call; And scatter like the circling sun, Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul— Faith, Hope, and Love—and thou shalt find Strength, when life's surges wildest roll— Light, when thou else wert blind.

RELIGION AND REPUBLICS.—Independent of its connection with human destiny hereafter, I believe the fate of a republican government is indissolubly bound up with the fate of the Christian religion, and that a people who reject its only faith will find themselves the slaves of their own evil passions or of arbitrary power.

Gen. Cass, in U. S. Senate.

BENEVOLENCE.—Says the eminent and excellent Baxter, alluding to his charities, "This truth I will speak for the encouragement of the charitable. What money I have by me now, I obtained almost entirely at the time when I gave away the most; and since I have had less opportunity of giving, I have had less increase."

Dury.-What is duty? The demands of to-day.



The Death of Coligny.—Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, became, on the death of Henry II., the chief of the Protestant party, and its most efficient leader against the Guises. On the temporary peace of 1571, he was received at court with every appearance of cordiality. But in the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, he was among the victims of popish rage and intolerance. Still suffering from a wound, the noble Coligny, reposing on the faith of the king, was calmly sleeping in his apartment, when the door was burst open, and an attendant rushing in, said, "My lord, God calls us to himself"—a noble expression, and worthy of a follower of Coligny. "Save yourselves, my friends," said the admiral to his attendants; "all is over with me. I have long been ready to die." He was immediately dispatched by his popish assassins; his body thrown into the street, to be dragged about in insult by his murderers; while his head was ordered, by the infamous Catharine de Medici, to be sent as a present to the Pope, to satisfy him that the man he so feared and hated was no more! Such are the tender mercies of Popery.

Providence.—"I could write down twenty cases," says a pious man, "when I wished God had done otherwise than he did; but which I now see, had I had my own will, would have led to extensive mischief."

The Scourge of War.—" When we speak of a general war," said Mr. Gladstone lately, in reference to the Eastern question, "we do not speak of a real progress on the road to freedom, of real progress in the advancement of human intelligence. These may sometimes be the intentions, rarely I fear are they the results of war. When we speak of a general war, we mean the face of nature stained with human gore—we mean the bread taken out of the mouths of millions—we mean taxation indefinitely increased, and trade and industry wofully diminished—we mean heavy burdens entailed upon our latest posterity—we mean that demoralization is let loose, families are broken up, and lust stalks unbridled in every country which is visited by the calamity of war. If that be a true description of war, is it not also true that it is the absolute duty of the government to exercise for themselves that self-command which they recommend to others, and that they should labor to the uttermost for the adoption of every honest and honorable expedient which may be the means of averting that frightful scourge."

THE ARMY—WHAT LEADS MEN TO IT.—A surgeon in the United States army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistments. By permission of the captain of a company containing fifty-five, in a pledge never to disclose the name of any officer or private, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted on account of female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of considerable talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in elevated stations in life. Four of them had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

WAKE WITH NATURE.

Would you know a pure delight? Would you feast the sense of sight? Would you breathe fresh, balmy air? Would you gushing music hear? Would you feel a thrill of life, Full of peace, with rapture rife? Rouse you with the rising day, View calm nature's grand display.

Would you free yourself from care? Would you find a time for prayer? Would you take your cross each day? Would you walk in "wisdom's way?" Would you feel God's grace within, Helping you to conquer sin? Rise, and at the dawn of day, Take an hour, read, sing, and pray.

The Bright Side.—Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event, is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "For every bad there might be a worse, and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it was not the dwelling of some poor man." This is the true spirit of cheerfulness and submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on the sunny side, and you have almost won the battle of life at the outset.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS AND THE SABBATH.—Among the reasons assigned by the pilgrim fathers of New England for leaving Leyden for this country, was "THEIR GRIEF AT THE PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH," and the conviction they entertained, "how little good they did, or were like to do there, in reforming the Sabbath."

God the Biographer.—When but lately the statesman of Marshfield died, the nation rung with the question, "Who shall be his biographer; who shall delineate for future ages the life, and the life-work of the great 'Defender of the Constitution,' who has notched in such deep and broad lines on the commonwealth the impress of his mighty intellect?" "Who shall be the biographer of such an intellect, of such a man?"

The summer sun and shadows had fallen but a few short weeks upon the grave at Marshfield, when, at a little distance from his resting-place, there was dying a poor widow, obscure, retired, unknown to the world. She had long been "in Christ;" her life had been devoted to Him; like His, it was a life of prayer; like Him, she went about doing good; many souls she had pointed to the cross; and mahy in answer to her prayers had been "plucked as brands from the burning." For years she had seemed a white-haired pilgrim almost at the end of her course, venerable and venerated, waiting in patience as at the very threshold of heaven. She died. There were no "swellings in Jordan" to her; through grace it had become but as a little stream, passed as in a moment as she entered the mansions of her Father's house. "Dust to dust," a little company committed her to the grave, where no monument is reared, and only the spring writes her epitaph in the flowers that bloom over her silent sleep.

By the world she is forgotten; her course was too lowly, her sphere too humble to attract its notice. Her "life" was not asked by the nation. But she had a biographer; not the earthly scholar, or accomplished eulogist, but He who writes the record of all his children in the "Book of Life," in that world-biography that is to be unclasped and read to the assembled universe at the final day.

Remember, that the same biographer is yours. Let it cheer you when ready to faint, or weary in well-doing, or sad and depressed under the neglect or scorn of the world. Every day bear in mind that though your "life" may never be written on earth or in time, yet you have a biographer in heaven. God is your biographer! Let this thought pondered and prayed over, restrain you from sin, lead you to purity of heart and life, and cheer and animate you in every unobtrusive work for "the Master." Remember, that by every thought and word and deed, you are forming the materials of this biography by the all-seeing, heart-searching One who is writing it. And as God is writing your biography, see that through his grace you so live that its pages shall not fill you with terror, but rather with joy, as they are unfolded at the last great day.

AFFLICTION.

"There is no God," the foolish saith,
But none, "There is no sorrow,"
And nature oft the cry of faith
In bitter need will borrow.

Eyes which the preacher could not school, By way-side graves are raised; And lips cry, "God be pitiful," That ne'er said, "God be praised."

THE INCONSISTENCY OF SCEPTICISM.—The old deists used to say that prophecy was so obscure, that they could not understand the beginning or end of it. Modern deists say it is so plain, that it must have been written after the events took place. How inconsistent these philosophical sceptics, these unthinking free-thinkers.

Not Weary in Well-doing.—A commercial gentleman, now very wealthy, in prosecuting his business, called on one house every week for seven years, soliciting an order for goods, before he succeeded. Let not the children of this world be wiser in their generation than the children of light.

CARE FOR THE SOULS OF OTHERS.—If I ask, as God did of one of old, "Where is thy brother?" it is not sufficient that you answer, "Every man's creed is his own concern: I have no right to interfere with him; he must take his own way to heaven; his religion is no business of mine." Suppose God had so felt toward you, or Paul had acted on this principle to the Gentiles, or our forefathers and parents to us, all would have been in the deep darkness of spiritual death.

Man's religion is first his own business, but never exclusively his own. It is like his charity; to begin at home, but never to stop there. The first question every one of us should ask, is, "What must I do to be saved?" but the very next is, "What must I do that my neighbor may be saved?"

If a man, any man, has lost his way, is it no business of yours to point him to it? If he is going blindfold towards a precipice, is it no business of yours to tell him of the rocks on which he will soon be dashed in pieces, if he does not turn back from his course? And if he is out of the way to heaven, is it no business of yours to point him to the true way, when you know it, and hope you yourself are in it? Not so thought Harlan Page, or Payson, or Brainerd, or Martyn, or Edwards, or the apostles. When Andrew was converted, as the very next thing he goeth and "findeth his own brother Simon, and bringeth him to Jesus;" and to every true disciple, the language of Christ is, as to the one he had healed of old, "Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee;" say, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." God's express plan for evangelizing mankind, is to evangelize the individual, and then to make him the vehicle of light and love, till all within the reach of his influence are enlightened and sanctified. It is not his will that you should go alone to heaven. Shall it not be your prayer and effort that you may take many with you?

MORNING PRAISE.

Praise to our Father's love, With the first dawning light, Who watchful drew his angel guard Around us through the night; And while so many die, Or lost in anguish, weep, Or on the couch of suffering toss, Gave us this blessed sleep.

"My voice shalt thou hear in the morning." Psalm 5:3. With each unfolding leaf, That drank the genial shower, With every bird that waking sings Amid its nested bower, May our heart-prompted strain Harmoniously ascend, Until, through Christ's dear love, we gain The day that knows no end.

Reproof from Slaves.—Five thousand slaves who are professing Christians in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, have contributed the last year to benevolent objects \$15,000, it being on an average three dollars each. Christians who are free, what think you of this? Shall not the example rouse you to do more for Him, who has given you the blessings of liberty?

Doing Good.—"I would not crawl upon the earth," said Pope to Swift, "without doing a little good; I will enjoy the pleasure of giving what I give by giving it alive, and seeing others enjoy it. When I die, I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there was a friend in need above ground."

A HINT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS .- A few drops of carbonate of ammonia in a small quantity of warm rain-water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, etc., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If a carpet is injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.

THE DEIST AND THE BIBLE .- A society of gentlemen, most of whom had ajoyed a liberal education, and were persons of polished manners, but had inhappily imbibed insidel principles, used to assemble at each other's houses. or the purpose of ridiculing the Scriptures, and of hardening one another in heir unbelief. At last, they unanimously formed a resolution solemnly to burn he Bible, and so to be troubled no more with a book which was so hostile to heir principles, and disquieting to their consciences. The day fixed upon rrived; a large fire was prepared, a Bible was laid on the table, and a flowing owl ready to drink its dirge. For the execution of their plan, they fixed upon young gentleman of high birth, brilliant vivacity, and elegance of manners. Ie undertook the task, and after a few enlivening glasses, amidst the applause of his jovial compeers, he approached the table, took up the Bible, and was ralking leisurely forward to put it into the fire; but happening to give it a ook, he was seized with trembling; paleness overspread his countenance, and ic seemed convulsed. He returned to the table, and laying down the Bible, aid, with a strong asseveration, "We will not burn that book till we get a Soon after this, the same gay and lively young gentleman died, and t is believed, was led to true repentance, deriving unshaken hopes of forgiveicss and of future blessedness from that book which he was once going to burn. Ie found it, indeed, the best book not only for a living, but a dying hour.

"No one's enemy but his own," is, generally, the enemy of every body he has any thing to do with. He squanders all his own property; calls on his riends for loans, bonds, bail, or securities; involves his nearest relatives; leaves his wife a beggar; quarters his orphan children on the public; and after having indulged himself to the last dollar, entails a life of dependence and poverty on his family, and too often leaves behind him that ill understood reputation of narmless folly, which is more injurious to society than some positive crimes. Selfishness, profligacy, intemperance, dishonesty, the utter waste of life, the after neglect of all relative and social duties, an evil example, and a worthless character, are more or less the invariable attributes of him who is "no one's enemy but his own."

SPIRITUAL AND CARNAL PRAYERS.—Children shoot arrows on purpose to lose them, and never so much as look where they light; but men, when they shoot, aim at the mark, and go after the arrow, to see how near it falls. So wicked, arraal men, when they have said, not made, their prayers to Almighty God, think no more of them; but God's children, when they, upon the bended knees of their souls, dart out their prayers, when they pour out their requests unto him, look after their prayers, eye them up into heaven, observe how God entertains them, and wait for a happy return at his good will and pleasure.

Such is War.—When the French troops lately embarked at Toulon for Constantinople, an old man who witnessed their departure, exclaimed in a mournful voice, "There goes my only child, to fight for a cause he does not understand, and against men with whom he never had a difference!" To how many wars which history records, and in which millions have fallen, will the same remark apply.

BATHING.—When a man takes a full morning bath, nine million mouths are open to thank him; for every pore of his skin has separate cause to be grateful for his daily ablution.

Spiritual Alms.—When earthly wants and sorrows appeal, you are not regardless of their call. The poor shivering, suffering child of want, and it may be of sin, is not sent away shivering, suffering, unrelieved by your hand. Much might be said of the importance of such alms, and in rebuke of that cold, calculating caution or selfishness that will not relieve the misery personified before it. But there is another and even a higher alms—alms to those who are not esteemed "poor," to those who make no "cry," who plead no "wants," but who, though they may be "rich in this world," are yet "poor towards God."

In these spiritual alms are you abundant, diligent, faithful? To high or low, rich or poor, neighbors, relatives, friends, or strangers, are you ever ready as God may give opportunity, to dispense those alms which money cannot buy? The tract, the evangelical book, the Bible, the word of Christian exhortation and kindness, the word for Christ and the cross, and for the soul, by these you may do good to all about you, and perhaps be the means of salvation to those who otherwise would perish; and then by prayer, faithful, earnest, importunate prayer, you may bring down God's blessing upon your efforts, the seal of the Holy Spirit upon your labors.

Be not weary in this work. Live near to the throne yourself, and thus let your life and conversation be fragrant of the spirit of heaven; and in that spirit diligently sow the seed, and water it with your tears, and follow it with your prayers. Let no one of your acquaintance or friends be able to say, "No man cares for my soul." Neglect not the giving of worldly alms; but above all things, neglect not the giving of this spiritual alms, wherever God in his providence shall open the way. So shall your life be like that of Jesus, who went about doing good. So shall you point many a perishing wanderer to him. So shall you have many souls as the seal of your faithfulness, and crown of your rejoicing in the final day.

SINCERITY NO TEST OF TRUTH.—Not unfrequently is it said, "No matter what a man believes, if he is only sincere." But there is sincerity in error, in delusion, in mistake, as well as in truth. The infant may sincerely believe that the candle is harmless, but this will not keep it from burning him. Your neighbor may sincerely believe he is taking what will do him good, when by mistake he is drinking the poison. Sincerity neither consecrates sin nor canonizes error, nor saves from the suffering that attends both.

Inventions.—The following will be found useful by way of reference: Glass windows were first used in 1180; chimneys in houses, 1236; lead pipes for conveying water, 1252; tallow candles for lights, 1290; spectacles invented by an Italian, 1299; paper first made from linen, 1302; woollen cloth first made in England, 1331; art of painting in oil colors, 1410; printing invented, 1440; watches made in Germany, 1477; variation of compass first noticed, 1540; pins first used in England, 1543; circulation of human blood first discovered by Harvey, 1619; first newspaper published, 1630; first steam-engine invented, 1649; first fire-engine invented, 1663; first cotton planted in the United States, 1769; steam-engine improved by Watt, 1767; steam cotton-mill erected, 1783; stereotype printing invented in Scotland, 1785; animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer, 1788; Sabbath-school established in Yorkshire, England, 1789; electro-magnetic telegraph by Morse, invented 1832; daguerreotype process, invented 1839.

PPESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE ADOPTION
OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No.	PRESIDENTS.	Residence.	BORN.	Age at that time	Years in the office.	DIED.	Age at his death.	VICE-PRESIDE TS.	Installed into office.
1 2	George Washington George Washington		1732	57	8	Dec. 14, 1799	6 8	John Adams John Adams	1759 1793
3	John Adams Thomas Jefferson	Mass Virginia	1735 1743	62 58	4 8	July 4, 1826 July 4, 1826		Thomas Jefferson - Aaron Burr	1797 1801
5 6	Thomas Jefferson James Madison James Madison	Virginia -	1751	58	8	June 28, 1836	85	George Clinton George Clinton † Eldridge Gerry †	1805 1809 1813
8	James Monroe	Virginia -	1758	5 3	8	July 4, 1831	72	Dan'l D. Tompkins Dan'l D. Tompkins	1817
10 11	John Q. Adams Andrew Jackson	Mass	1767 1767	58 62	4 8	Feb. 23, 1848 June 8, 1845	80	John C. Calhoun - John C. Calhoun	1825 1829
	Andrew Jackson Martin Van Buren	New York	1792	55	4			M. Van Buren R. M. Johnson	1833 1837
14	Wm. H. Harrison* John Tyler	Virginia -	1773 1790	68 51	4	April 4, 1841		John Tyler	1841 1841
15 16	James K. Polk Zachary Taylor* Millard Fillmore	Louisiana	1784	49 65 50	1 3	June 15, 1849 July 9, 1850	66	George M. Dallas- Millard Fillmore	1845 1849 1850
17	Franklin Pierce							William R. Kingt	

^{*} Died in office, and succeeded by the Vice-President.

† Died in office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The seventeenth Presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1853, and will expire on the 3d of March, 1857.

	began on the 4th of March, 1900, and win expire on the 6th of March, 1907.		
	FRANKLIN PIERCE New Hampshire President	Salary	\$25,000
	DAVID R. ATCHISON Missouri Vice-President, pro tem,	"	8,000
	WILLIAM L. MARCY New York Secretary of State	44	8,000
	JAMES GUTHRIE Kentucky Secretary of the Treasury	. "	8,000
•	JEFFERSON DAVIS Mississippi Secretary of War	"	8,000
	JAMES C. DOBBIN North Carolina Secretary of the Navy	- 66	8,000
	ROBERT M'CLELLAND Michigan Secretary of the Interior	46	8,000
	JAMES CAMPBELL Pennsylvania Postmaster-General		8,000
اند	CALEB CUSHING Massachusetts Attorney-General	"	8,000
	·		•

CONGRESS.—The SENATE is composed of two members elected by the legislature of each state for the term of six years. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty-two. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. In his absence, a President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-four; and there are five delegates, one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico, and Washington territories, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. The compensation of the members is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$5,000. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Curtis, Mass.; John A. Campbell, Alabama: salary \$4,500. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

For Circuit Courts.—The United States are divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held at least twice a year for each state within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into forty-six districts, in which of District Courts are held by thirty-six district judges.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, is \$9,000 per annum as salary, in addition to \$9,000 as outfit. The pay of Charges d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and Central America; and by Charges d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

RECRIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
From customs \$58,931,865 From lands 1,667,084 Miscellaneous sources 738,023 Total receipts \$61,337,574 Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1852 14,632,136	Foreign intercourse 599,030
Total for service 75,969,710	Of Navy 10,681,639 Public Debt 10,482,535

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS for the year ending June 30, 1853.

IMPORTS. Including Specie\$267,978,647	EXPORTS. \$13 006 913
	Domestic
	Total

BRITISH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, for the year ending January 5, 1853.—Receipa \$266,050,355; expenditures, \$253,862,555.

United States Tonnage for the present year, 4,407,010 tons, against 4,138,141 in 1852

VARIOUS EXPORTS.—Cotton exported in 1853; 1,111,570,370 lbs., valued at \$109,456,404; tobacco, 159,853 hogsheads, value, \$11,319,319; rice, 67,707 tierces, value, \$1,657,658; imports reexported, \$17,034,553; consumed, and on hand, \$250,944,094.

United States Debt, December 5, 1853, \$56,486,708.

DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, January 5, 1852, both funded and unfunded, \$3,914,346,910.

United States Mint and Branches.—The total coinage of the United States mint and its branches from its commencement till the end of 1852, was as follows: gold in value. \$236,791,615; silver, \$79,531,516; copper, \$1,446,447; whole number of pieces, 432,202, 106; total value, \$316,769,609. And of this amount the total coinage for 1852, was as follows:

ioliows:					-
Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Double Eagles	2,243,026	\$14,860,520 (O Dollars	- 1,000	1,000 0
Eagles	281,106	2.811.060 (0 Half-Dollars	221,130	110,565 0
Half-Eagles	737,927		0 Quarter-Dollars		6 8,265 (
Quarter-Eagles	1,313,531		0 Dimes		196,550 (
Dollars			0 Half-Dimes		933,175
Total gold	6,776,735	\$56,846,187	Total	21,124,190	\$1,309,555
Cents	5,063,094	50,630 9	4		
Gold and Copper			-		
	11,839,829	\$56,896,818 4	4 Total coinage	- 32,964,019	\$58,206,373

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Number of postices, 22.320; established within the year, 1,898; mail-routes, 6,692; aggregate length 7.743 miles; annual transportation, 61,892,542 miles; of which on railroads, 12,986,70

miles; in steam-boats, 6,685,065 miles; in coaches, 21,330,326 miles; and in modes not specified, 20,890,446 miles: expenditures of the department, \$7,982,756; gross revenue, \$5,940,724; leaving a deficiency of \$2,042,031. The receipts of the year for letter postage were, \$4,473,227; from newspapers and pamphlets, \$611,333.

Post-Office in Great Britain.—The gross receipts of the British post-office for the year ending January 5, 1853, were \$12,171,630; cost of management, \$5,719,535; net revenue, 5,452,095: the estimated total number of letters in 1853 was, 403,068,780; number of money-orders, (in 1852,) 4,947,825; amount of them, \$47,191,385.

What makes the Difference between the United States post-office, and that of Great Britain?—Ours is an expense, theirs a source of revenue; ours sends probably not a quarter the number of letters sent by theirs; ours transmits no money for the accommodation of the people, theirs sends over \$47,000,000 from one part of the land to another, safely, and it but a trifling expense, and for the accommodation of all. What makes the difference? Is it not defective management in our post-office department, and good management in theirs? What is the remedy for us? Abolish the franking privilege; make all postage prepaid; reduce all letter-postage to two cents; and adopt the money-order system. Let the people think of it, and look to it.

Public Lands.—In the year ending June 30, 1853, of public lands sold, 1,083,495 acres; located under military bounty land warrants, 6,142,360; located under other certificates, 1,437; ceded to the various states as swamp lands, 16,681,253; selected for railroad and ther objects, under acts of Congress, 1,427,457; total disposed of, 25,346,992 acres, which is 12,231,818 acres more than in the year preceding. The quantity of public land now wrned by the United States, is 1,391,480,320 acres.

The amount that has at different imes been donated by Congress for various purposes, up to February 13, 1854, is as follows:

	SIAIES.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Thio 3,835,552	Michigan10,622,965	Oregon12,186,987 •
ndiana 4,821,824	Arkansas14,153,076	New Mexico7,493,120
llinois 15,111,734	Florida 3,916,022	Utah 6,681,707
	Iowa 6,999,980	
Alabama 2,669,506	Wisconsin 5,673,336	Tennessee 3,553,724
	California 7,271,804	
	Minnesota 5,534,741	
	OBJECTS.	
or Universities 4,065,704	Swamp-lands 35,798,253	Canals and rivers5.836.879
nter. Improvements 4,669,440	Military services 25,900,257	Miscellaneous 1.052.170
chool purposes49,900,535	Railroads 8,383,151	
• • • ' ' '		Total134,704,392

It is estimated that under the present system, if continued the government has derived, and will derive from its public lands, the sum of \$439,570,570.

Wealth of the States.—The population of the United States is set down at 25,647,000, and the aggregate personal and real property is estimated at \$8,295,560,000. The following are the estimates:

ng are the estimates:	•	
lew York\$1,112,000,000	Alabama \$276,000,000	New Hampshire - \$120,000,000
ennsylvania 850,000,000	Mississippi256,000,000	Arkansas
thio	South Carolina 242,000,000	Texas56,000,000
		lowa52,000,000
ndiana	Maine240,000,000	Rhode Island52,000,000
		Wisconsin 36,000,000
		Delaware 32.000.000
		Florida30,000,000
leorgia 320,000,000	Michigan148,000,000	District of Columbia 18,000,000
		Oregon
llinois264,000,000		

MILITIA IN THE UNITED STATES.—The number of militia in the United States, according to a document lately furnished to Congress, is as follows: Maine, 44,665; New Hamphire, 27,667; Massachusetts, 101,781; Vermont, 23,915; Rhode Island, 13,653; Connectut, 57,719; New York, 201,452; New Jersey, 39,171; Pennsylvania, 276,070; Delavare, 9,220; Maryland, 46,864; Virginia, 124,002; North Carolina, 79,448; South Caro-

lina, 55,209; Georgia, 57,312; Alabama, 44,331; Louisiana, 43,823; Mississippi, 36,084; Tennessee, 71,252; Kentucky, 88,629; Ohio, 176,455; Indiana, 53,913; Illinois, 83,134; Missouri, 61,000; Arkansas, 17,137; Michigan, 60,017; Florida, 12,122; Texas, 19,776; Wisconsin, 32,203; District of Columbia, 1,248. Total of militia in the United States, 1,959,782, or probably, with full returns from all the states, two millions.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES .- The total authorized strength of the United States army, is 13,821, including officers and men; the actual strength only 10,417.

RAILBOADS IN THE UNITED STATES .- The total length of railroads completed and in use on the first of January, 1854, is estimated at 15,490 miles; and that in various stages of progress, and in the hands of engineers, at nearly 25,000 miles more, making in all a total of some 40,000 miles constructed, or to be constructed within a few years.

RAILBOADS IN GREAT BRITAIN .- According to official returns, the total length of railroads open and in use in Great Britain on June 30, 1852, was 6,890 miles; number of passengers conveyed in the six months preceding, 39,249,605; number of miles travelled by trains, 28,422,872.

Religious Denominations in the United States.—According to the census of 1850. there were eighteen different religious denominations in the United States, besides several minor sects. These minor sects have 325 places of worship; accommodations for 115,347 worshippers; and church property of the value of \$741,980. The other eighteen denominations have 35,686 places of worship; accommodations for 13,734,549 worshippers; and church property of the value of \$85,674,659.

Religious Denominations in Great Britain .- According to parliamentary returns from the census of 1851, it appears that there are in England and Wales, thirty five disferent religious denominations or sects, of which twenty-seven are native, and nine a foreign. These various denominations have 34,467 places for worship; and on Sunday, March 10, 1851, at the most numerously attended service, there were present of the church of England, 2,971,258 persons; of Protestant Dissenters, 3,110,782; of Roman-catholics, 249,389; and of other bodies, 24,793; making a total of 6,356,222 persons, out of 17,927, 609, (the entire population of England and Wales,) attending religious service at the same time. And including both parts of the day, it is estimated that 7,261,032 persons attended some religious service on that Sunday, leaving 10,666,577 persons not attending any religious service on that day.

OCCUPATIONS OF PROPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN .- The number of persons in the United States engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, is 1,596,265; agriculture, 2,400,583; government offices, 24,966. In Great Britain, engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, 3,092,787; agriculture, 1,490,785; government offices, 16,865

Population, Dwellin	ngs, and I	AMILIES IN	DIFFERENT	COUNTRIES.		
Population. United States-19,987,589 Great Britain-20,793.552 Ireland 6,515,794	3,362,142 3,647,611	3,598,045 4,313,388	Austria Prussia	- 36,514,397	Dwellings. not given. 1,945,174	Familia 8,218,59 3,180,70

QUANTITY OF PUBLIC LAND SOLD, AND THE AMOUNT PAID FOR IT, in each Year from 1833 to 1852, inclusive.

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
	3,856,227,56·····			1,754,763.13	2,207,678 0
					2,470,303 17
	4,658,218.71		04 1845		
			11 1816		2,904,637 7
			06:1817		
1837	5,601,103.12			1,887,553.04	
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564	64 1849	1,329,902.77	1,756,890 #
1389	4,976,392.97	6,461,556	79 1850*	769,364,48	998,841 #
1840	2,236,989.74	2,789,637	53 1851† · · · · ·	1,846,847,49	2,390,947 #
1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364	06 18521	1,553,071.00	
1842	1,129,217.58	1,417,972	06		
1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044		77,052,422.24	98,407,539 96
	From January 1st to June		20002	† For year ending Jur	

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JANUARY! 1. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.

4. Battle of Princeton, 1777.

7. Jupiter's moons discovered, 1610.8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815; Whitney died, 1825.

11. President Dwight died, 1817. 13. G. Fox died, 1691.

14. Peace with Great Britain, 1784.

15. Queen Elizabeth crowned.

7. Franklin born, 1706.

19. Copernicus born, 1473.
20. Independence of the United States acknowledged, 1783; Howard died, 1790. Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.

22. Byron born, 1788.

15. Burns born, 1759.

- 5. Robert Boyle born, 1626.
 5. Telegraph in practice in England, 1796.
 11. Ben Jonson born, 1574.
 FEBRUARY.
- 1. First Presidential election in United States, 1789.

2. Lorenzo Dow died, 1834.

Slavery abolished in French colonies, 1794.

John Rogers burnt, 1555.

- 6. Earthquake in New England, 1736.
- 8. Mary Queen of Scots died, 1587. 9. Harrison born, 1773.

1. De Witt Clinton died, 1828.

- 2. Peace with Great Britain, 1815.
- 3. Monasteries suppressed in France, 1790.
 4. Valentine's day.
 5. Galileo born, 1564.
 6. Melanethon born, 1497.

- Michael Angelo died, 1563
- 18. Vermont admitted to the Union, 1791; Luther died, 1546.
- Florida ceded to the United States, 1821.
 Voltaire born, 1694; Bellamy born, 1719.
 Robert Hall died, 1831.

- 22. Washington born, 1732. 23. Florida ceded to the United States, 1819; J. Q. Adams died, 1848.
- 14. Fulton died, 1815 36. Napoleon leaves Elba,
- MARCH.
- Wesley died, 1791.
 First Congress, 1789.
 Madison born, 1757.

6. Bellamy died, 1790.
7. Bible Society first commenced, 1804.
10. Benjamin West died, 1820.

15. Jackson born, 1767.

6. Bowditch died, 1838.

17. St. Patrick's day.

- 17. St. Farrier 8 uay.
 18. Stamp Act repealed, 1766.
 20. Newton died, 1727; Cranmer burnt, 1556.
 22. President Edwards died, 1758.
- Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.
 The Hudson river discovered, 1690.
- 23. Beethoven died, 1827.
 29. Charles Wesley died, 1788.
 30. Peace of Utrecht, 1713,
 31. Calhoun died, 1850.
- - APRIL.
- 1. The Allies enter Paris, 1814.

- 2. Jufferson born, 1743.
 3. Bonaparte dethroned, 1614.
 4. Harrison died, 1841; Goldsmith died, 1774.
 5. Plato died, 347, B. C.
- 6. Alexander the Great died, 323, B. C.
- Ohio settled, 1788.
 Bacon died, 1626.

10. United States Bank incorporated, 1816.
11. Henry Clay born, 1776.
12. Seneca died, 65; Summerfield born, 1770.

- Handel died, 1759. 15. American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb open-
- ed, 1817.
- Shakespere born, 1564.
 Franklin died, 1790.
 Battle of Lexington, 1775.
- 21. Nettleton born, 1783.
- 23. Shakespere died, 1616.
- 24. First paper printed in Massachusetts, 1704. 25. Cromwell born, 1599.

26. Hume born, 1711.

29. Louisiana ceded to the United States, 1803. 30. Washington inaugurated, 1789. MAY.

- Union of England and Scotland, 1707.
 Florida and lowa admitted, 1845.
- 5. Bonaparte died, 1821.
- 6. Battle of Oswego, 1814.
 7. Socrates died, 399, B. c.
 10. Ticonderoga taken, 1775.
 11. William Pitt died, 1778.
- 13. Cuvier died, 1832. Vaccination discovered, 1796.
- Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.

John Jay died. 1829.
 Dark day in New England, 1780.

- 20. Columbus died, 1506; Lafayette died, 1834
 22. First steam-ship for Liverpool, 1819.
 23. Congress met in Philadelphia, 1787; James-
- town settled, 1607. 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.

25. Paley died, 1805 26. Calvin died, 1564.

- 27. Habeas Corpus granted, 1679.28. William Pitt born, 1759.

 - 29. Wisconsin admitted, 1848.
 30. Pope died, 1744; Jean of Arc burnt 1431.
 31. Hayden died, 1809. JUNE.

Tennessee admitted, 1796.

- 3. Harvey died, 1657.
- 6. Alexander the Great born, 356, B. C.

 8. Jackson died, 1845.
- 10. British Parliament abolish slave-trade, 1806.

12. New York incorporated, 1665.

13. Summerfield died, 1825. 14. Washington commander in chief, 1775. Bat-tle of Marengo, 1800. 16. Great eclipse of sun, 1806. 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775; John Wesley

- born, 1703
- 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815; war with Great Britain, 1812.
- 19. Pascal born, 1623; Magna Charta signed, 1215.
- 20. Mrs. Barbauld born, 1743. 21. Thales died, 545, B. C.
- 22. Bonaparte's second abdication, 1815; M.
- Henry died, 1714. 23. Union of Utrecht formed, 1579
- 26 Julian the Apostate died, 363; Doddridge born, 1702. 27. Battle of Monmouth, 1781.
- Madison died, 1836.
- Apostle Peter crucified, 65; Henry Clay died, 1852.
- 30. Montezuma died, 1520. JULY.
- Gift of Smithson accepted by Congress, 1836.
 Sir Rebert Peel died, 1850.

- 4. Independence, 1776; Adams and Jefferson; died, 1826.
- 5. Battle of Chippewa, 1814.

Thomas Hooker died, 1647.

8. Elihu Yale died, 1721.

9. Braddock's defeat, 1755; Gen. Taylor died, 1850.

10. Daguerre died, 1851.

11. J. Q. Adams born, 1767. 12. Julius Cesar born, 100, B. C.

11. French Revolution begun, 1789; battle of Prague, 1420. 15. Crusaders take Jerusalem, 1099.

17. Dr. Watts born, 1674.

18. Inquisition restored in Spain, 1814.

20. Prideaux died, 1650.

21. Burns died, 1796. 24. John Newton born, 1725. 25. Dr Payson born, 1783.

- 26. Coleridge died, 1834. 27. Revolution in France, 1831; overthrow of Robespierre, 1794.
- 28. Robespierre guillotined, 1794. 29. Isabella Graham born, 1742. 30. William Penn died, 1718

- 31. French Revolution triumphant, 1830. AUGUST.
- 1. Battle of Nile, 1798; the younger President

Edwards died, 1801. 3. Arkwight died, 1792. Ben Jonson died, 1637.

7. Battle of Thermopylæ, 490, B. C.

8. Canning died, 1827.
9. Louis Philippe pronounced, 1830.
10. Dr. Arnold born, 1740.

12. Albert Gallatin died, 1849.

13. Jeremy Taylor died, 1667.

Sheridan died, 1788.

15. Bonaparte born, 1769. 16. Battle of Bennington, 1777.

Fulten's steam-boat successful, 1807.
 Pascal died, 1602.

20. Ashburton treaty ratified, 1842.

Great earthquake at Palermo, 1726.
 Washington city captured, 1814.
 John Owen died, 1663; massacre of St. Bar-

tholomew, 1572. 25. Herschel died, 1822; mother of Washington died, 1789.

Adam Clarke died, 1832.

30. Professor Webster hung for the murdar of Dr. Parkman, 1850.

31. Bunyan died, 1688 SEPTEMBER.

- Great fire in London, 1666.
 Cromwell died, 1658; new style in calendar, 1754.
- 5. First Congress in Philadelphia, 1774; American Board first met, 1810.

6. Lafayette born, 1757.

7. Hannah More died, 1833.

Battle of Lake Erie, 1813.
 Battle of Brandewine, 1777.

- 14. Moscow burned, 1812; Duke of Wellington
- died, 1852. 17. United States Constitution adopted, 1787.
- 18. Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.
- 19. First book in English, 1471. 20. Charles Carroll born, 1737.
- 21. France a Republic, 1792.
- Andre taken, 1780.
 Pacific ocean discovered by Balboa, 1513. Constantinople founded, 329; Clarkson died,
- 1846.
- 27. First railroad, (Stockton in England,) 1825.

- 28. Massilon died, 1742.
- 30. Whitefield died, 1770. OCTOBER.
 - St. Paul's, London, dedicated, 1240.

2. Andre executed, 1750.

4. Solomon Stoddard born, 1643. 5. President Edwards born, 1703 7. Peace of Aix-la Chapelle, 1748.

9. Brainard died, 1747

S. Wesley died, 1837.
 America discovered, 1492.

13. Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena, 1815. William Penn born, 1644. 14.

16 Latimer burned, 1555. 17. Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.

18. Norway and Sweden united, 1814.

19. Cornwallis surrendered, 1781; John Adams born, 1735. 21. Nelson killed, 1805.

22. Dr. Payson died, 1827. 24. Daniel Webster died, 1852.

Hogarth died, 1764; Chaucer died, 14'0.
 Doddridge died, 1751.

27. Cuba discovered, 1492; Raleigh beheaded, 1618. 23. Locke died, 1704. 30. Last crusade, 1270. NOVEMBER.

1. Stamp Act in America, 1765.

Eric canal celebration, 1825.
 Gunpowder plot, 1652; Kepler died, 1630.
 Christianity suppressed in France, 1794.
 Milton died, 1674.
 Cape Cod discovered, 1620.
 Luther born, 1483; Mahomet born, 570.
 Rayter born, 1612.

12. Baxter born, 1612. 13. Curran died, 1817. 14. Charles Carroll died, 1832. 15. First English Parliament, 1213; Cowper born, 1731.

16. Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.

17. Queen Mary died, 1558.

Jay's treaty, 1794.
 Cape of Good Hope doubled, 1497.

24. Peace with Great Britain, 1814; John Knox died, 1572. 25. New York evacuated, 1783. 26. Dr. Watts died, 1748.

28. Washington crossed the Delaware, 1776. 29. Revolution in Poland, 1831; First steam-

press used, 1814. DECEMBER.

Bonaparte emperor of France, 1804.
 Belzoni died, 1823.

Illinois admitted, 1818

5. Mozart died, 1792; Bible translated into English, 1611.

S. Baxter died, 1691.

Milton born, 1608.

Mississippi admitted, 1817.

11. Indiana admitted, 1816.

12. Cromwell protector, 1653.13. New Zealand discovered, 1642.

 Washington died, 1799.
 Hartford Convention, 1814; John Newton died, 1790.

Great fire in New York, 1835.

20. Ignatius killed, 107; Dr. S. Hopkins died. 1803.

22. Pilgrims landed, 1620.

23. Washington resigned command, 1783. 25. Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.

29. Texas admitted, 1845.

30. Jesuits founded, 1535, 31. Wickliffe died, 1384.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC. BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Tues. before 2d Wed. in Sept.; Rev. Rufus

BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD FOR FORRIGN MISSIONS, Tues. before 2d Wed. in Sept.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat. Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, D. D., See's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss. House, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., and A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible House, Astor-place. AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, 33 Thurs. in May; Rev. Solotron Peek, D. D., Rev. Edward Bright, D. D., See's, 33 Somerset-st. AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, in May; Rev. Increase M. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AMERICAN TRACT Soc. AT Boston, last Wed. in May; Rev. Seth Bliss, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 28 Cornhill. PRISON DISCIPLINE Soc., Rev. L. Dwight, Sec.; Chas. H. Mills, Treas., 39 Milk-st. Mass. Home Missionary Soc., Rev. J. S. Clark, D. D., Sec., Tremont Temple. Mass, Sabbath-school Soc. Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., C. C. Dean, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AMER. S. S. Union, H. Hoyd, Agent, 9 Cornhill. NEW YORK.—AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Rev. James H. McNeil, Sec's; J. Hyde, Esq., General Agent, Henry Fisher. Assistant Treas., Astor-place. AMERICAN AND FOREEM BIBLE SOCIETY, Rev. R. Baborsk.

NEW YORK.—AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Rev. James H. McNeil, Sec's; J. Hyde. Esq., General Agent. Henry Fisher, Assistant Treas., Astor-place. American and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. R. Badock, D. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. J. J. Woolsey, Fin'l. Sec., N. C. Platt, Treas., U. D. Ward, Depos. Agt. 115 Nassau-street. American Bible Union, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq., Cor. Sec., 350 Broome-st. American Tract Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. R. S. Cook, Cor. Sec's, Co. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. American Home Missionary Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, Sec's; H. W. Ripley, Assist. Treas., 150 Nassau-st. American Home Missionary Soc., Sec's; H. W. Ripley, Assist. Treas., 150 House, Astor-place. Amer. Baptist Home Mission Soc., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, Cor. Sec. 354 Broome-st. Board of Foreign Missions of Pres. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. E. Board of Foreign Missions of Pres. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. E. Fairchild, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vernon, Gen. Agent and Assist. Treas., 156 Chambers-st. Amer. Seamen's Friend Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Rev. E. Amer. Seamen's Friend Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. J. Spaulding, Rev. H. Loomis, Sec's, 50 Wall-st. Amer. Temperance Union, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marthon, Sec's, No. Sec's, 10 Wall-st. Amer. Temperance Union, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marthon, Sec's, 10 Mulberry-st. Prot. Episcopat. Churchel Missions—Domestic Committee, Rev. P. Durbin, Corres. Sec., Rev. T. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry and 2d Vesey-st.; Missionary Soc., Rev. J. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Reformed Dutch-Domestic Mission, Rev. John Garretson, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st., J. S. Bussing, Treas., 32 Cliff-st.; Foreign Mission, C. L. Little, Treas., 35 Fulton. Wm. A. Booth, Treas. Society for Coll. and Theol. Education at West, Rev T. Baldwin, Sec., 50 Wall-st. American Missionary Association, Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. Jocelyin, Sec's, Lewis Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman-st. American Amprican Anti-Slavery Soc., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 45 Beekman-st. Colonization Society of State of New York, J. B. Pinney, Cor. Sec., Bible House, Astor-place. American Society M. C. Jews, Rev. E. R. McGregor, Cor. Sec., Bible House, Astor-place. New York, American Sunday-school Union, J. C. Meeks, Agent, 147 Nassau-st., and 38 Park-row.

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PHH.ADELPHIA.—AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Tues. after 3d Thurs. in May; F. W. Porter, Cor. Sec.; F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 316 Chesnut-st. General Assembly's Boards, at the Publication Rooms, 265 Chestuut-st.—Domestic Missions, Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. R. Happersitt, Assist. Sec.; S. D. Powell, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; William Main, Treas. Board of Publication, Rev. B. M. Smith, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Joseph P. Engles, Publishing Agent; W. Sargent, Sup. of Colp. American Baptist Publication Society, 118 Arch-st.; Rev. Wm. Shadrack, D. D., Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Rev. B. R. Loxley, Dep. Ag. and Assis. Treas. Amer. Board For. Missions, Rev. David Malin, Dis. Sec., 386 Chestnut-st. Penn. Bible Soc., Joseph H. Dulles, Sec. Pennsylvania Agency of the American Tract Society, 303 Chestnut-st. Rev. N. Goetther, Cor. Sec. Philladelphia Education Society, 3d Tens. May in March; Rev. John Patton, Sec.; Win. Purves, Treas. 336 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia Home Missionary Soc., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., Henry Perkins, Treas., 336 Chestnut-st. WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tues in Jan.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Sec.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIRTY, 3d Tues in Jan.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Sec. RICHMOND.—SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Cor. Sec. Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Cor. Sec. Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Cor. Sec., Nashville, Tenn.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS .- GENERAL CONVENTION IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GENERAL MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GENERAL CONVENTION IN MAINE, 33 Tues. in June. GENERAL ASSOCIATION, NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GENERAL CONVENTION IN VERMONT, 34 Tues. in June. GENERAL ASSOCIATION, MASSACHUSETTS, 4th Tues. in June. EVANGELICAL CONSOCIATION, RHODE ISLAND, 2d Tues. in June. GENERAL ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, 3d Wednesday in August. GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ist Wednesday in October. GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, 3d Thursday in May. GENERAL CHURCH, CHURCH, OTHER CHURCH, OTHER CHURCH, OTHER CHURCH, OTHER CHURCH, OF THE PROTECTION OF THE PROTE

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New England Yearly Meeting, held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins Second day after second Sixth day in Sixth month. New York Yearly Meeting, New York City, Sixth day after fourth First day in Fifth month. Philadelphia Year-MEETING, New York City, Sixth day after fecond Sixth agy in Sixth month. New York City, Sixth day after fourth First day in Fifth month. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, third Second day in Fourth month. Baltimore Yearly Meeting, last Second day but one in Tenth month. North Carolina Yearly Meeting is held at New Garden, Guilford county, Second day after first First day in Eleventh month. Ohio Yearly Meeting, Mount Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth month. Indiana Yearly Meeting, Whitewater, on Fifth day preceding first First day in Tenth month.

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STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term	Exp.	Salary.	Legis'e Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama	Montgomery -	John A. Wilson · · · ·	Dec.	1855	\$2,500	2 Mo. Nov.	1 Mo. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock -	Elias N. Conway	Nov.	1856	1,800	1 Mo. Nov.	l Mo. Aug.
California	Sacramento -	John Bigler	Dec.	1855	10,000	1 Mo. Jan	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut	Hartford and New Haven	Henry Dutton	May	1854	1,100	1 W. May	1 Mo. April
Delaware	Dover	William H. Ross	Jan.	1855	1,333	1 Tu. June	
Florida	Tallahassee -	James E. Broome	Oct.	1855	1,500	1 Mo. Nov	1 Mo. Oct.
Georgia	Milledge ville -	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov.	1855	3,000	1 Mo. Nov	1 Mo. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Joel A. Matteson	Jan.	1857	1,500	2 M. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis -	Joseph A. Wright	Jan.	1856	1,300	January	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa ·····	Iowa City	Stephen Hempstead	Dec.	1854	1,000	l Mo. Dec	1 Mo. Ang.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Lazarus W. Powell	Aug.	1855	2,500	1 Mo. Dec	1 Mo. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge -	Paul O. Hebert	Jan.	1856		3 Mo. Jan	1 Mo. Nov.
Maine	Augusta		Jan.	1855	1,500	2 W. Jan	2 Mo. Sept.
Maryland ·	Annapolis	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan.	1857	3,600	1 W. Jan	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	Emory Washburn	Jan.	1855	2,500	1 W. Jan	2 Mo. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Andrew Parsons	Jan.	1855	1,500	l W. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. M'Rea	Jan.	1856	3,000	1 Mo. Jan	1 M.&Tu. N.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sterling Price Noah Martin	Dec.	1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 Mo. Aug.
New Hampshire	Concord	Noah Martin	June	1854	1,000	1 W. June -	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey	Trenton	Rodman M. Price	Jan.	1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan 1	2 Tu. March. 1 Tu. Nov.
New York ·····	Albany	Horatio Seymour	Jan.	1855	4,000	l Tu, Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.	Raleigh	Rodman M. Price Horatio Seymour David S. Reid William Medill	Jan.	1855	2,000	3 Mo. Nov	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	William Medill	Jan.	1855	1,800	1 Mo. Jan	2 Tu Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	William Bigler	Jan.	18551	3,000	1 Tu. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island .	Newport and Providence	William W. Hoppin	May	1854		May & Oct.	
South Carolina	Columbia	J. L. Manning	Dec.	1854	3,500	4 Mo. Nov.	2 Mo. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Andrew Johnson	Oct.	1855		1 Mo. Oct	
Texas	Austin	Edward M. Pease	Dec.	1855		In Dec	
Vermont	Montpelier	John S. Robinson	Oct.	1854		2 Th. Oct	
Virginia	Richmond	Joseph Johnson	Jan:	1856		2 Mo. Jan	
Wisconsin	Madison	Wm. A. Barstow	Dec.	1855	1,250	1 Mo. Jan	l Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative sessions biennially, viz.: Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a comparative view of the condition of the Banks in the United States, according to the returns nearest to January 1, in 1837, 1843, 1848, 1851, and 1854.

•	1837.	1843.	1848.	1851.	1854.
Number of Banks	634	577	622	731	1,059
Number of Branches	154	114	129	148	149
Number of Banks and Branches	788	691	751	879	1,208
Capital paid in			\$204,838,175	\$227,807,553	\$301,376,071
Loans and Discounts	525,115,702	254,544,937	344,476,582	413,756,799	607,287,428
Stocks	12,407,112	28,380,050	26,498,054	22,388,989	44,350,330
Real Estate	19,064,451	22,826,807	20,530,955	20,219,724	22,367,472
Other investments	10,423,630	13,343,599	8,229,682	8,935,972	6,841,429
Due by other Banks	59,663,910	20,666,264	38,904,525	50,718,015	55,516,085
Notes of other Banks	36,533,527	13,306,617	16,427,716	17,196,083	22,659,066
Specie funds	5,366,500		10,489,822	15,341,196	25,579,253
Specie	37,915,340		46,369,765	48,671,048	59,410,253
LIABILITIES	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Circulation	149,185,890	58,563,608	128,506,091	155,165,251	204,689,207
Deposits	127,397,185	56,168,028	103,226,177	128,957,712	188,185,744
Due to other Banks	62,421,118	21,456,523	39,414,371	46,416,928	50,322,162
Other liabilities	36,560,239	7,357,033	5,501,401	6,438,327	13,439,276
Aggregate of current credits, i.e. of circulation and deposits		, ,	231,732,268	284,122,963	392,877,951
Aggregate of immediate liabili-)				
ties, i. e., of circulation, de- posits and dues to other Banks	339,004,193	136,188,754	271,146,639	330,539,891	443,200,113
Aggregate of immediate means,	139,479,277	74,067,062	112,191,828	131,926,342	168,164,657
Gold and silver in United States	1 ' '	, ,	8,101,353	11,164,727	25,136,252
Treasury depositories	(•••••	0,101,555	11,104,121	20,100,202
Total of specie in Banks and Treasury depositories			54,471,118	59,835,775	84,546,505
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Notes.—In January, 1837, the inflation of paper credits, consequent on the deposit-bank system and other causes, had nearly reached its height. The revulsion that followed was most severely felt in the latter part of 1842 and the beginning of 1843.

In 1848 the first deposits of California gold were made at the United States Mint.

MEMORANDA FOR 1855.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 6, Epiphany; 7, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 14, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 21, 3d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 23, 4th S. aft. Epiph.; 7EB. 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 4, Septuagesima S.; 11, Sexagesima S.; 18, Quinquagesima S.; 21, Ash-Wednesday; 24, St. Matthias; 25, 1st S. in Lent. MARCH 4, 2d S. in Lent; 11, 3d S. in Lent; 18, 4th S. in Lent; 25, 5th S. in Lent, and Annun. of Vir. Mary. APRII 1, S. before Easter; 6, Good-Friday; 8, Easter-Sunday; 15, 1st S. aft. Easter; 22, 2d S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 29, 3d S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 6, 4th S. aft. Easter; 13, 5th S. aft. Easter; 17, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 24, 3d S. aft. Trin., and Nativ. of St. John the Baptist; 29, St. Peter. JULY 14, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 29, Sth S. aft. Trin. Aug. 5, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 26, 12th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 2, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 20, St. Michael and All Angels; 30, 17th S. aft. Trin. Oct. 7, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 15th S. aft. Trin. Oct. 7, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 21, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 28, 21st S. aft. Trin.; and Sts. Simon and Jude. Nov. 1, All Saints; 4, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 11, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 12, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 25, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 4th S. in Advent; 9, 2d S. in Advent; 16, 3d S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 23, 4th S. in Advent; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Innocents; 30, S. aft. Christmas

TIDE-TABLE.

CHIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New York, and Charleston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from moon, is morning of the next day:

		Hellgate Add 1 41 Portland Add 1	
		Marblehead Add 1 49 Portsmouth Add 2	
Annapolis, N.S Add	1 49	Machias Add 1 54 Providence Sub. 0	41
Amboy Sub.	0 39	Mobile Point Add 1 54 Quebec Add 8	3 49
Baltimore Add	5 7	New Bedford Sub. 1 40 Richmond Sub. 2	25
Bridgeport Add	2 0	New Haven Add 2 4 Salem Add 2	19
		New London Sub. 0 21 Sandy Hook, N. J Sub. 2	
		Newport Sub. 1 55 St. John, N. B Add 2	
		Norfolk Sub. 0 41 Sunbury Add (
Holmes' Hole Add	14	Plymouth Add 2 19 Windsor Add 2	2 49
Tides.—La Place pr	onoun	ces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult p	rob-

Tides.—La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It sometimes happens that the tide comes in several hours later or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequence of the strength and direction of the wind, which the calculator cannot reckon upon.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC,

AND

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